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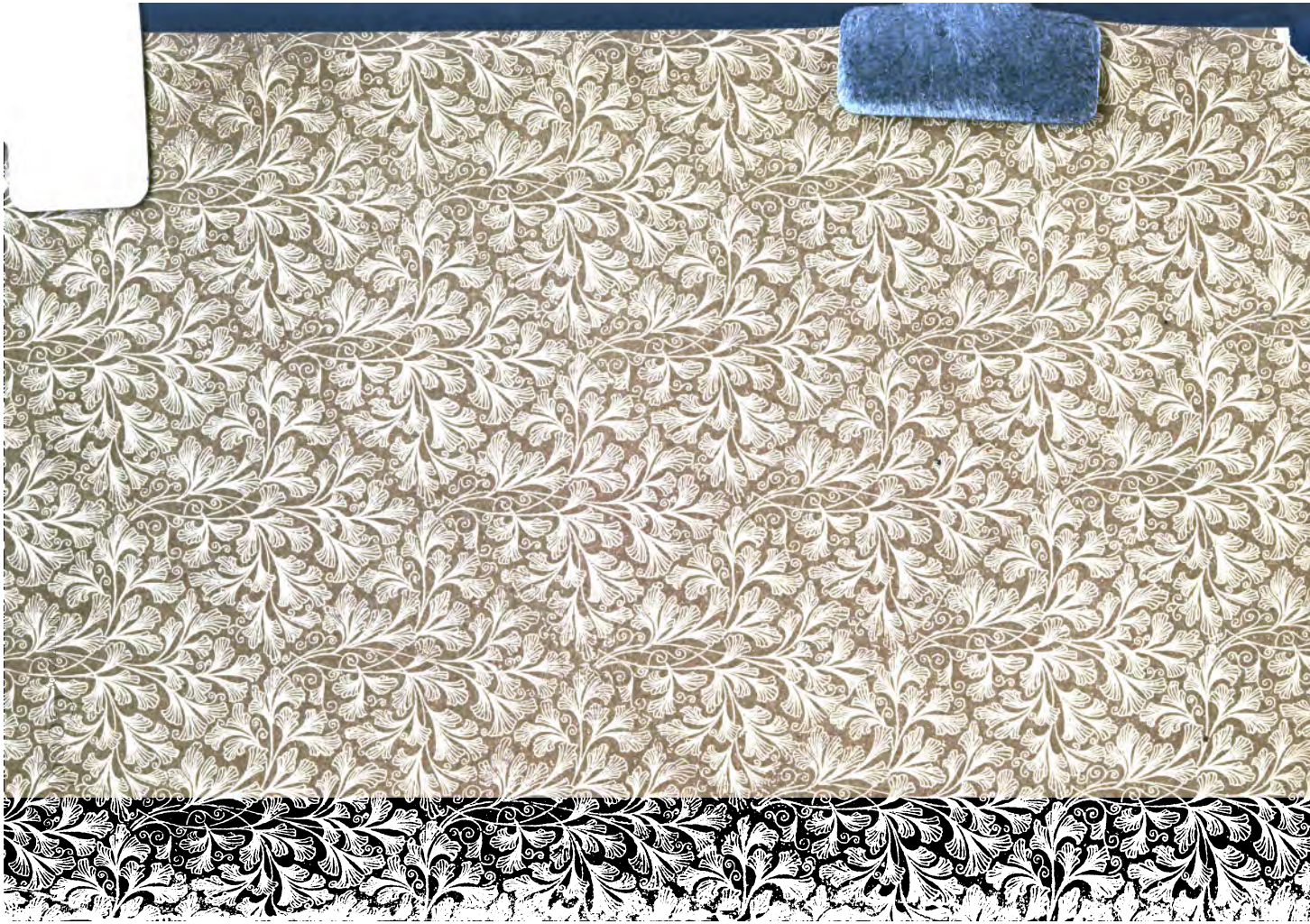
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and Architectural St. Louis



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THE many attractive architectural features added to St. Louis in the past few years, and the growth of her commercial and manufacturing interests justifies the publication of this work, which sets forth many of these improvements in as brief manner as possible.

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Then and Now.

In 1763 Mons. Pierre Laclede Liguest explored the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Missouri, noting on his way a particular point to which he returned and after marking the site as was the custom, by cutting pieces from the trees, continued his way down stream. In the archives preserved by the Mercantile Library — journal of M. Chouteau — is the following: —

"You will go and disembark at the place where we marked the trees; you will commence to clear the place and build a large shed, to contain the provisions and tools, and some little cabins to lodge the men." This was said by M. Laclede Liguest to M. Chouteau — the instructions were carried out and the first house was built on the site of about where Barnum's Hotel now stands. Thus began the great city we have to-day. The first blow of the axe occurred on the 15th of February, 1764, and the party consisted of a hand full of men; on June 15th, 1888, the city of St.

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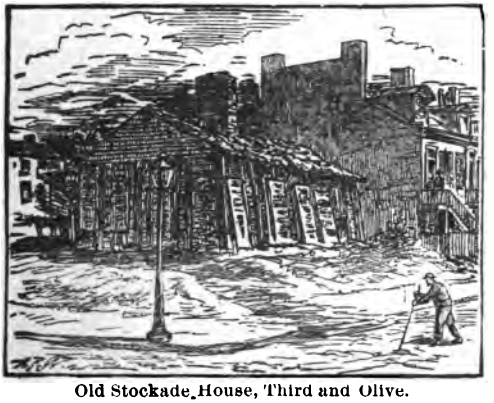
Louis contains 500,000 souls, and instead of cabins, as her founders had, she is a city of magnificent architecturally built edifices. St. Louis is situated geographically in the very heart of the American Republic and besides the location being a central one as regards the vast extent of territory constituting the whole United States, the city lies in the very heart of the greatest agricultural area known to civilization, with Illinois on the east, a state where every foot of soil is tillable, and produces yearly increasing tons of cereals. With Iowa in the north, a state whose corn product is the greatest of any of the states, and with corn the great American Hog is made. With Kansas on the west turning out yearly millions of bushels of wheat and corn and a state whose agricultural importance is rapidly growing to, if not already the largest of the states. With Arkansas on the south turning out a wealth of cotton from the soil, and an almost unlimited supply of yellow pine and other fine timbers from her forests who can say but that St. Louis is happily located. But these are only a moiety of the valuable territory that pours its wealth into the commercial channels of St. Louis. The states and territories lying west of Kansas are naturally feeders to her commerce, all the states of the Mississippi valley, also, should look to St. Louis as their mart of supply. A little to the south and west lies the great Empire state (Texas), the resources of which have not as yet been determined. With every variety of soil and a temperature equal to the "glorious climate of California" the citizens of Texas have hardly a conception to what magnitude their state will yet attain, and all the trade of that vast empire should flow into the



Old Spanish Fort.

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gates of St. Louis. Just beyond the Lone Star state lies a region so rich in mineral and so poor in all that goes to make a progressive race — as viewed by the American eye — that the merchants or manufacturers who instill into the people of Mexico new ideas of husbandry, of mining, and of living will turn a trade for American products, and St. Louis products particularly, that will reap a rich reward. The early history of St. Louis is replete with interesting incidents, adventures, etc., and if it were not for the fact that the age in which we live cares not for past ages, some of them would be referred to. There are a few old scenes of St. Louis in early days that will be reproduced here, more for the purpose of comparison than to bring to memory things of a long ago. While there still remains some few of the ancient, or buildings constructed in the early history of St. Louis, only one or two are of sufficient importance to be illustrated or referred to. The present age is of what we have to do, in fact the business world cares very little for even the day just past, unless perchance during its brief existence a stroke of good fortune was made or a great loss was felt. St. Louis was fifty years ago a frontier village; to-day she is a vast city both in population, commercial importance, architectural grandeur and municipal management, with a trade reaching out from the Alleghanies on the east to the limits of civilization on the west.



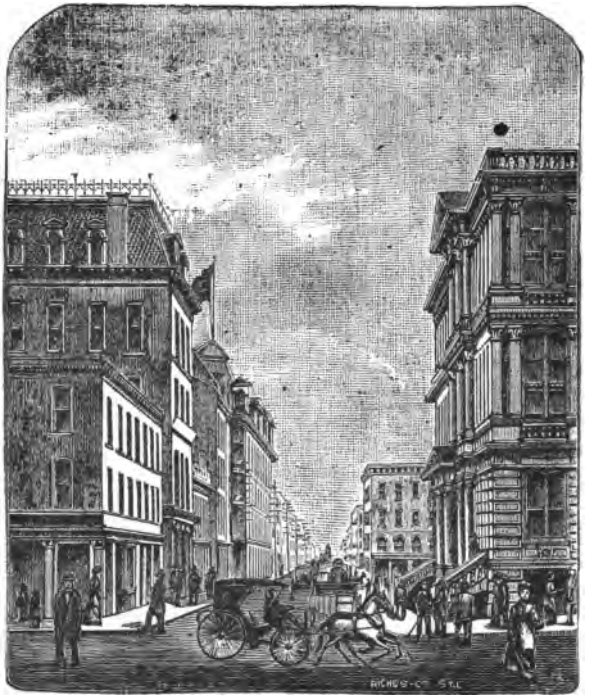
Old Stockade House, Third and Olive.

The struggling light from a world so bright,
Dispels the darkness into day
The radiant light that makes this world bright
Tends westward on its way.

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Streets, Ways and Boulevards.

The wholesale business of the city is not confined to one district or street as in former times when Main, Second, Third and Com-



R. L. Coleman & Co. German Savings Institution.
View on Third Street South from Pine. Merchants' Exchange on the right.

mercial streets held all the big mercantile houses. In these streets, however, the bulk of the wholesale grocery is yet to be found; also, that of cotton, iron, woodenware, wagon stock, flour mill

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furnishing, stoves and tinners' stock, paints, machinery, etc., together with the large cotton factors, commission and wool firms; besides these in these streets from Elm on the south, to Morgan on the north, will be found the greater number of hardware houses, paper dealers, saddlery manufacturers and saddlery hardware houses, and some of the great houses handling plows, agricultural implements and wheeled vehicles. Throughout this area the handlers of teas, coffees and spices are located including the principal mills for preparing, grinding and putting up coffees and spices. In the district bounded by Locust on the south, Fourth on the east, Lucas avenue north, and Eleventh, west, are to be found the most imposing commercial structures in the city. The entire wholesale dry goods business is done inide that boundary; the bulk of the wholesale boot and shoes trade; all of the wholesale hat and cap trade; all of the wholesale millinery; all of the wholesale clothing and gents' furnishing (distinct lines); all of the wholesale plate and window glass; all of the wholesale woolen goods trade; part of the wholesale hardware and wholesale saddlery, harness and hardware trade. The commercial structures on Washington avenue used for wholesale purposes are monster buildings, presenting fine architectural features and are the equals, if not generally superior, to buildings used for a like purpose in any city in the country. This fact also applies to the many buildings in the streets just adjacent to Washington avenue.

And yet the grandeur of these palatial wholesale buildings will in a few years be completely surpassed. The new edifices just going up, some almost completed, others only partially, while numerous others are being excavated for, that when finished will make an array of wholesale houses the superior of any city's boast in our country. The principal retail thoroughfares are along Fourth street from Franklin ave. north, to Walnut street south, Broadway from Elm south to Franklin ave. north, except the three wholesale blocks between Locust and Washington ave. Olive street from Fourth to Grand ave. will in a short time be one continuous hive of the retailer; it is now up to 12th street the home of the

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fashionable retail buyer. Franklin ave. from 4th to Easton ave. and Easton ave. to Grand ave. is perhaps the longest retail thoroughfare in the U. S. This whole way is lined with retail shops and is the most thronged of any of the retail streets barring



In Forest Park.

the two blocks on Broadway from Lucas ave. to Franklin ave. Market street is also a busy retail mart from Fourth to Twelfth and from Fourteenth to Twentieth a large amount of retail business is done. In the south end from the fish market along Fourth

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to its intersection with Broadway, down Broadway to Anna street there is a tremendous retail business done. It will be seen from the distance these marts are from each other that the great jams experienced in other cities by the concentration of their retail centers is only partially felt in this city and yet all these thoroughfares are comfortably filled each day of the year. This city is numbered, each block representing a hundred, and the dividing line is Market street north and south. The river front gives the starting point for the number west, therefore the stranger can easily find the way. Broadway is the main thoroughfare through the city north and south, beginning at Baden north, runs through the city between 4th and 6th sts., to Carondelet on the south, giving a continuous line of car service of some 13 miles for a single fare of five cents.

The boulevards of St. Louis, are growing rapidly and in a few years there will be some fine drives.

GRAND AVENUE from the Water Works on the north river to Carondelet on the south, will furnish a complete circuit of the city via the west end.

LINDELL BOULEVARD with its double way set on either side with foliage, grass plats, etc., from Grand avenue to Kings Highway (to Forest Park) 100 feet wide with drive way 60 feet wide of Telford pavement.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD with its 100 feet wide of drive laid out in park-like attractiveness.

PAGE AVENUE commencing at Grand, thence west for more than a mile.

LOCUST ST. from 14th, to Grand avenue with its smooth asphalt and lined on either side with beautiful residences.

PINE ST. from 22d to Grand avenue laid with asphalt paving and handsome residences on each side and WEST PINE ST. BOULEVARD from Grand avenue which is being improved rapidly and will be in the near future, as part of it is now, the handsomest residence way in the city, are a few of the best drives.

WASHINGTON AVENUE from Jefferson avenue to Grand avenue contains many fine residences and is laid with wood paving.

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DELMAR AVENUE from Grand west is another splendid drive among cosy residences surrounded by ample grounds.

VANDEVENTER PLACE is made up of a park in which all the residences are palatial.



In Forest Park.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE from Lafayette Park to Compton Hill, in and around Compton Hill Reservoir, and along Grand avenue in the vicinity, is one of the fine residence districts.

A few years ago a system of macadam paving prevailed. It was very unsatisfactory, but the city could not afford to replace

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it with the more expensive granite, wood or asphaltum. A law was in existence providing for the improvement of streets at the expense of the owners of abutting property up to a certain percentage of the value of the property. Under this law finally the city began the general reconstruction with granite of the streets in the business portion of the city. As the business section of the city was improved, attention was turned to the driving streets toward the west, and their reconstruction with asphaltum and with wooden blocks laid on a concrete base was begun. This improvement has been continued since, until St. Louis has finally almost as perfect a system of street paving as could be wished.

The length and character of the street improvements at the end of the last fiscal year, April, 1887, was as follows:

Macadam.	FEET.	MILES.
Within the former City Limits of 1870	1,134,432	214.85
Within the extended new City Limits of 1876	334,910	63.43
Wood.		
Nicholson (old system)	2,040	.39
Wooden blocks on concrete base	12,433	2.35
Limestone blocks	5,223	.99
Granite blocks	163,345	30.93
Asphaltum blocks	509	.09
Asphaltum pavement (Monolithic on concrete base)	20,373	3.86
Telford pavement	41,262	7.82
Total length of improved streets April 1887	1,714,537	324.71

Length of improved streets, Jan. 1, 1888, 327.38 miles.

Since the last report of the department there has been added a number of miles of improvements, while others are in progress now, so that the record stands thus: —

STREET IMPROVEMENTS. — With granite pavement, complete, 33.25 miles; in progress, 7.34. With wood pavement, complete, 2.72; in progress, 1.50. With asphalt, complete, 3.86; in progress, 0.10.

STREETS PAVED WITH WOOD: — Chestnut street and Washington av., from Jefferson av. to Grand av.; Lucas av., from Beaumont street to Garrison av.; Garrison av., from Locust street to Easton av.

STREETS PAVED WITH ASPHALTUM: — Pine street, from 19th

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street to Grand av.; Lucas place, from 14th street to Jefferson av.; Locust street, from Jefferson av. to Ware av.; Beaumont street, from Chestnut street to Locust street; Leffingwell av., from Chestnut street to Locust street; Ewing av., from Chestnut street to Locust street; Garrison av., from Chestnut street to Locust street.

Channing av. from Chestnut st. to Olive st. Leonard av. from Olive st. to Locust st.

The length of Telford paving on Lindell Boulevard is 1.70 miles and cost about $125,000

Bridges built in the Mill creek valley over the railroad viaduct:

12th and 14th streets, at a cost of	56,000
Jefferson ave., " " "	74,000
18th street — Tayon ave., — at a cost of	160,000
Grand ave., when complete, " " "	450,000



Court House, Fourth, Broadway, Chestnut and Market Streets.

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City Government and Buildings.

The CITY GOVERNMENT is under a mayor as its chief head, who is elected by the people for a term of 4 years. The present mayor is David R. Francis, with headquarters at City Hall. The different wards of the city are represented in bodies who enact the various measures pertaining to the general control, improvement and conduct of the city. These bodies are known as the Council, and House of Delegates. The departments of the city consist of a



City Hall, Eleventh, Market and Chestnut Streets.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS — which includes a president of the board; a

STREET COMMISSIONER, under whose supervision, together with a competent corps of assistants, the streets, ways, alleys, etc., are improved, graded and opened; a

PARK COMMISSIONER, having under him the proper force for the maintenance, regulation and improvement of all the parks; a

SEWER COMMISSIONER, having the care of drainage under his management; a

WATER COMMISSIONER, in charge of the water works system; a

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HARBOR AND WHARF COMMISSIONER, under whose management the tonnage of the city is looked after;

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT — under a Health officer, through whom the sanitary condition of the city is kept in order;

The BUILDING DEPARTMENT is under a commissioner. In this department all plans for new city buildings originate and their construction carried out, besides all plans and specifications for private buildings must be here submitted and permits granted. The offices of these different departments are located in the City Hall building.

The FINANCE DEPARTMENT is in fact the assessor, collector and comptroller. The first regulates the rate of taxation; the second sees to the collection of the money, the other to the proper distribution of it. The former are located in the Court House, the other offices are located in the City Hall.



Custom House and P. O., Olive, Locust, Eighth and Ninth Sts. Thos. Walsh, Archt.

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Public Buildings.

The CITY HALL is a monster barn, built of brick, located at Eleventh, Market and Chestnut streets, and if it does not fall down, it will be because luck is in favor of its occupants. The lot on which it stands would afford ample room for a building commensurate with the growth and improvement of the city. The park at 12th and Market has been suggested by many as the proper site for a City Hall, but the city cannot afford to rob the people in the center of the city of any such place, in fact the city ought to buy a half dozen blocks in the down town poor districts, remove the rubbish and improve them as breathing places for the thousands of unfortunate down town residents or hotel guests.



Four Courts and Jail.

The auditor, register, inspector weights and measures, commissioner of supplies, inspector of boilers, department of election and registration, and counsellor are in the City Hall. The coroner, the marshal, the city attorney and the jailer have offices at the Four Courts; the public administrator is in the Temple building, Broadway and Walnut.

The COURT HOUSE, located in the center of the city, although erected many years ago, is as fine a piece of architectural con-

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struction as can be found in this country, not excepting the capitol at Washington. It occupies the entire block, furnishing apartments for the collector, assessor, tax department of comptrollers office, recorder, the several district courts, numbered from 1 to 5, the clerks of the courts, court of appeals, probate court, the central fire alarm service, law library and sheriff.

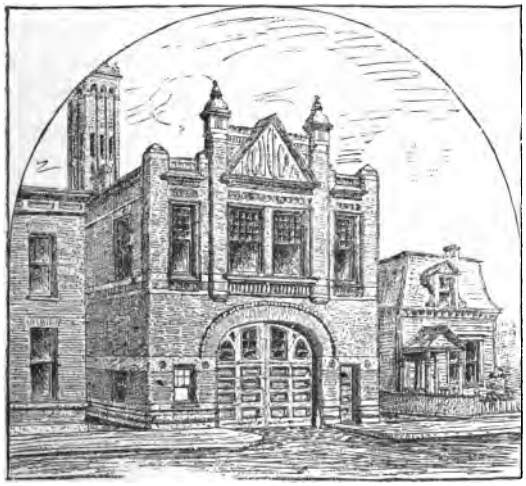
The Four Courts, a magnificent building, contains the headquarters of the police department, the health department, the several city courts, the court of criminal correction, first district police court, St. Louis criminal court, the jail and hold-over. The main building fronts on Clark ave. the length of the block from 11th to 12th sts. and the architectural features of the structure are grand and imposing. The monster jail building is in the rear center while the Morgue occupies the northeast corner of the block, which is the property of the city.

The Custom House. — The government building in St. Louis has often been pronounced the most substantial in the country. When the foundations were laid the excavators found solid rock only partly, therefore they were forced to drive piles whose ends would reach the bedrock. On these were laid immense granite stones and on these other granite blocks, for the building from base to dome is of this durable stone. In its spacious halls are the post office department, whose management is perfection; the internal revenue collection department of the state, the United States courts and other sub-United States offices, including the signal service department, who have an observatory in the towering dome, the United States circuit clerk, district attorney, engineers, headquarters lighthouse inspector, inspector steamboats, United States marine hospital service, sub-treasury, special examiner and examining surgeon of pension office, marshal and railway mail service. The United States offices in St. Louis are the medical purveying dept., 500 North Commercial alley; Q.M.dep't., 304 North Eighth street; subsistence dept., 112 South Fourth street; pay dep't., 304 North Eighth street; clothing dep't., Second near the Arsenal, recruiting office, 908 Pine street; cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks; United States assayer, 210

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North Third street; Mississippi river commissioner, survey dep't, 2828 Washington ave.; construction dep't, 2653 Olive street; lighthouse engineer, 1415 Washington ave.; supervisor of education, 304 North Eigth street; jury commissioner, 417 Olive street; registers in bankruptcy, 506 Olive street; United States commissioners and masters in chancery.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is equal in efficiency to any in the country. The headquarters are at engine house, 816 N. Seventh street. The department has twenty-seven steamers, five Babcock chemical engines and seven hook and ladder companies in service. Of men there are some 328 with 8 officers. There are four hundred and twenty-five fire alarm stations all connecting with the central fire station in the Court House and from there to the engine houses. The striking of an alarm unhitches automatically, the horses, who run to their places at the engine, where in a few seconds they are harnessed and hitched. There are 185 horses, 27 engine houses, 3 reserve engines and 1 hook and ladder truck in reserve.



A Fire Department Building.

THE SALVAGE CORPS is maintained by the fire insurance companies. It is their duty to attend every fire and protect stocks of goods from water by tarpaulins or removal. Station Seventh and Locust streets. Ten men and a captain constitute the force.

CITY PATROLS. — This is one of the few cities having this sys-

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tem of caring for unfortunates, and is a part of a most efficient police department. The little corrugated iron houses around lamp posts contain a telegraphic and telephone instrument accessible to policemen only, thus to the unfortunate in an accident of any kind, may be summoned within a very few minutes a patrol wagon which conveys the person to hospital or dispensary. They are



Police Station in Lafayette Park.

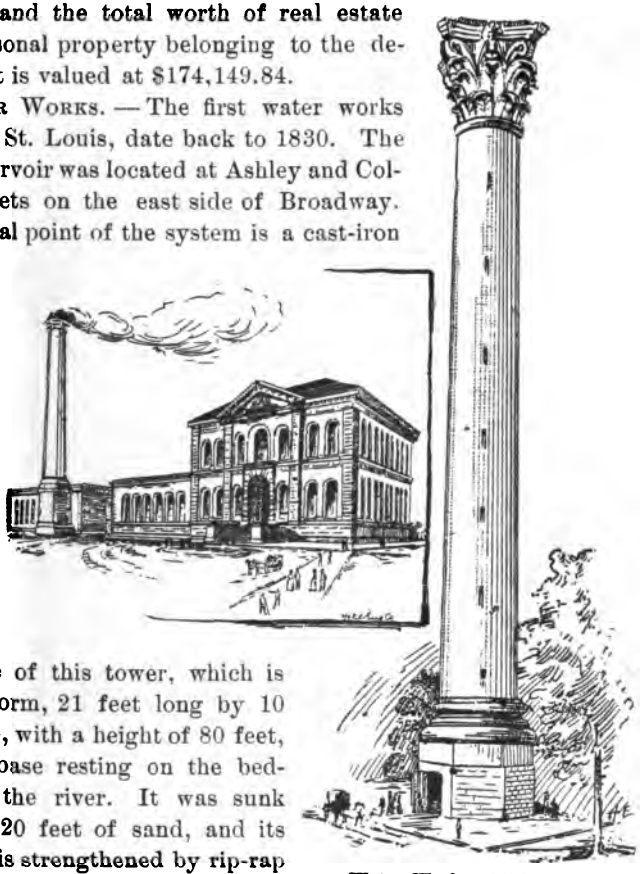
also for the summoning of the patrol in case of arrest or for communication in case of riot.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—This department of the city government is under a Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the governor of the State and consists of the following: James L. Blair, Vice-President; Frank Gaiennie, purchasing member, Oliver P. Gooding, commissioner, Edward Wilkerson, treasurer, Frank R. Tate is secretary; Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor of the city, is

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Ex-officio President. The Force consists of one Chief, six Captains, 45 Sergeants, 440 Patrolmen, 10 Detectives, 1 Chief of Detectives, and 25 emergency specials. There are 13 station houses, 5 patrol wagons and the total worth of real estate and personal property belonging to the department is valued at $174,149.84.

WATER WORKS. — The first water works built in St. Louis, date back to 1830. The first reservoir was located at Ashley and Collins streets on the east side of Broadway. The initial point of the system is a cast-iron tower, rising in the river at a distance of 200 feet from the bank. Thirteen cast-iron sections enter into the structure of this tower, which is oval in form, 21 feet long by 10 feet wide, with a height of 80 feet, and its base resting on the bed-rock of the river. It was sunk through 20 feet of sand, and its position is strengthened by rip-rap rock deposited around the outside, while strong ice-breakers still further secure it; the bottom is filled with concrete to a depth of 24 feet. Water is admitted into the tower by means of flood-gates placed at different heights, while a strong iron screen prevents the entrance



Water Works with Tower.

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of drift or fish. An induction pipe 5 feet 6 inches in diameter leads to the engine pit of the low service structure on the river bank. A foot bridge, 200 feet long reaches likewise from the river tower to the engine house. The low service buildings, on the margin of the river, consist of engine house with boiler, coal-storage houses, and a chimney or smoke-tower 125 feet



In Lafayette Park.

high, standing at a distance of 10 feet from the boiler house, with a connecting pipe passing between upon a brick bridge of 5 arches. These structures are built of brick, with bases, quoins and mouldings of Joliet stone. The engine room, 50 feet long and 41 feet wide, is wainscotted with oak and black walnut, and the floor is laid with cast-iron plates and encaustic tiles. The walls of the engine house are more than 2 feet in thickness, and the roofing is all of the best Vermont slate. The river engines,

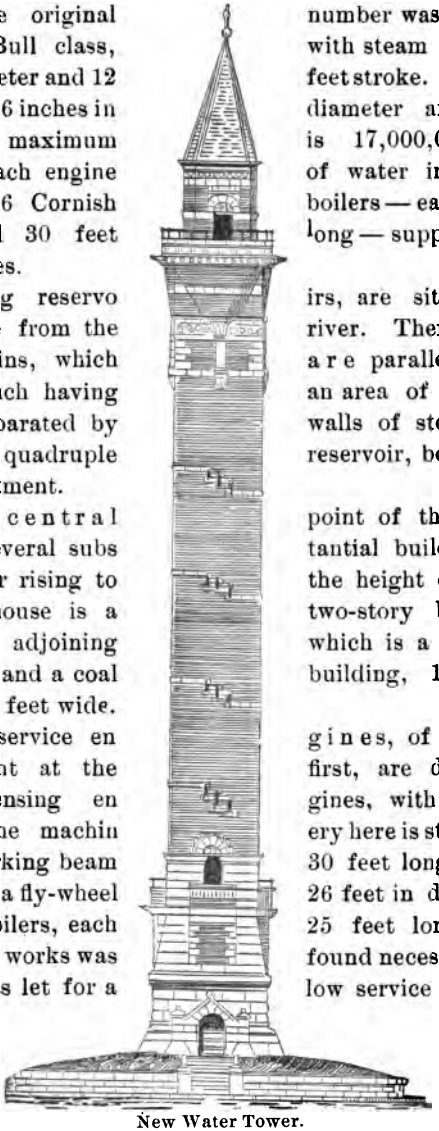
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of which the original number was two, are of the Cornish Bull class, with steam cylinders 64 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. The pump-plungers are 56 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. A battery of 6 Cornish is 17,000,000 gallons diameter and 30 feet of water in 24 hours. for the engines. boilers — each 7 feet in

The settling reservo long — supplies steam little distance from the irs, are situated at a of these basins, which river. There are several form, and each having are parallelograms in They are separated by an area of 16,000 feet. gether form a quadruple walls of stone, and to- green embankment. reservoir, bordered by a

The great central point of the system is marked by several subs tantial buildings, and a chimney-tower rising to the height of 134 feet. The engine house is a two-story building, 86 by 92 feet, adjoining which is a boiler house 76 by 88 feet, and a coal building, 100 feet in length and 63 feet wide.

The high service en gines, of which two were sufficient at the first, are direct-acting, beam, condensing en gines, with crank and fly-wheel. The machin ery here is stupendous — such as a working beam 30 feet long and of 30 tons' weight; a fly-wheel 26 feet in diameter, and batteries of boilers, each 25 feet long. An ex- tension of the works was found necessary in 1873; a contract was let for a low service engine, at a cost of $118,500, and another for two high service engines at $280,000, the new



New Water Tower.

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works being finished and in place in 1874. The grounds occupied by the river portion of the system include 100 acres. A possibility for beauty exists here, with all this great and wonderful utility. With foliage, statuary and fountains a fine park might be created the reservoirs being screened as they are in foreign cities.

The storage reservoir on Compton Hill is 830 feet long, 500 feet wide and 22 feet deep, with a capacity for 60,000,000 gallons.

There are two water towers connected with the system, the first one built is located at Grand avenue and Fourteenth street. It is circular in form and rises to a height of 118 feet. The new tower is located near Grand ave., east of the old tower; it is square in form, and is built of press brick supplied by the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co., with stone ornamentation. This tower is 220 feet high, and is a very handsome piece of architecture. During the past year a new high-service engine was completed aiding materially to supply the 30,000,000 gallons of water used daily.



In the Park.

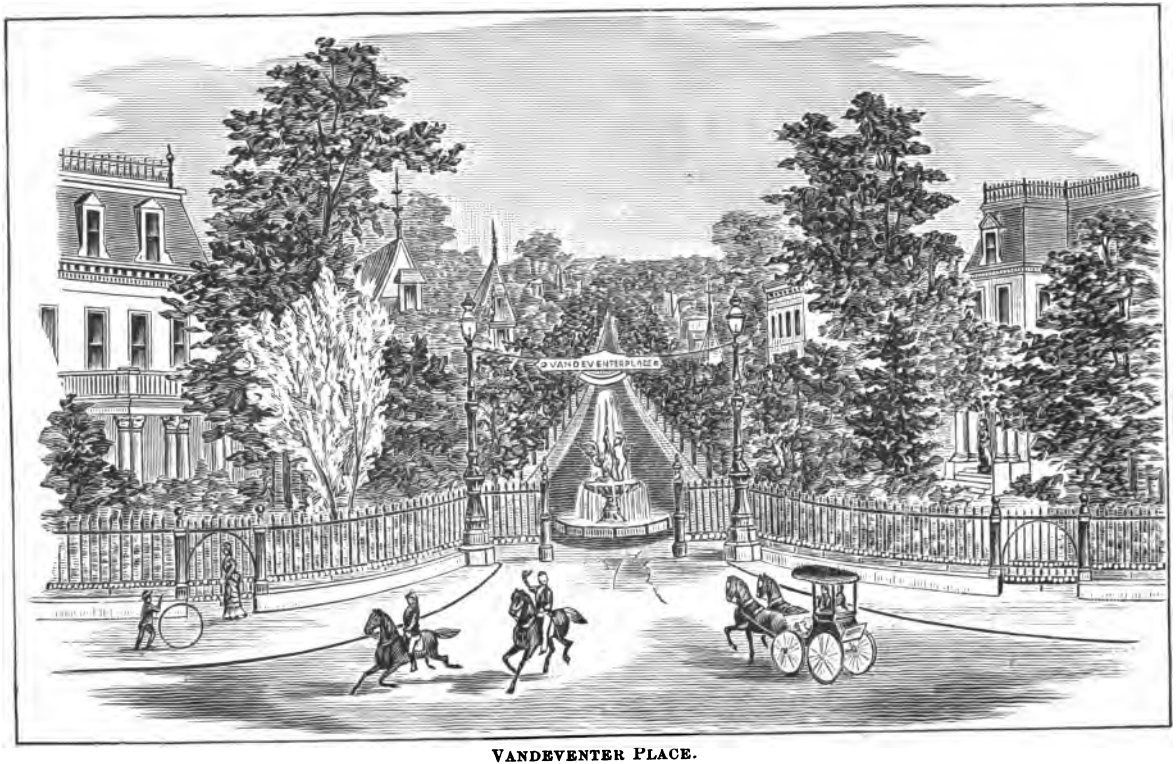
SEWERAGE. — A great underground conduit through the course of the valley where Mill Creek once flowed forms the central feature of the drainage system. This main sewer of Mill Creek was not the first, however. The Biddle street drainage canal was undertaken about 1851. The sewerage system of to-day is perfect and constitutes about 250 miles of drain.

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VANDEVENTER PLACE.

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Population of St. Louis.

1799	925	1850	74,439
1810	1,400	1852	94,000
1820	4,928	1856	125,200
1828	5,000	1859	185,587
1830	5,862	1866	204,327
1833	6,397	1870 U. S. Census	310,864
1835	8,316	1880 " "	350,522
1837	12,040	1885 Estimated	400,000
1840	16,469	1887 "	450,000
1844	34,140	1888 "	510,000

Area 62½ square miles.

Bonded Debt, April 11, 1887	$22,105,000
Less Reduction through Sinking Fund	61,000
	$22,044,000

At the close of the fiscal year the city's bonded debt may amount to $21,830,000 at the least, or $22,044,000 at the most. The fiscal year closes April 9. The interest on nearly 20 per cent of this debt, however, will have been reduced from 6, 7 and 8 per cent to 3.65 per cent.

Assessment of Real and Personal Property for the Past Four Years.

	Real Estate.	*Real and Personal.*
1884	178,596,650	210,124,370
1885	177,857,240	207,910,350
1886	187,291,540	218,271,260
1887	184,815,560	217,142,320

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Parks.

The original idea of establishing and maintaining at convenient points throughout a city, public places for rest and recreation, entitles the originator to be classed as a public benefactor. The need for such places whether they be large or small parks or even squares is only felt or appreciated by citizens of a large city. In the smaller towns land is cheap, there the resident can surround the homestead with sufficient ground, which properly improved, affords a park on a small scale at home — but in a populous city, with its miles of paved streets lined on each side with houses built with bricks and stone and the ground estimated by the foot, green spots are rare indeed. Therefore it is the duty of every city to maintain a system of parks, open to the public, when those who desire it, — and nearly all do — can enjoy a bit of fresh air. The parks of St. Louis will compare with those of any city in this country both in extent of acres, in landscape architecture, forest foliage and plant life.



In Tower Grove Park.

St. Louis has a system of parks, both public and private, which has rendered her famous. The largest of her private parks is that of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association,

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known as the Fair Grounds. In these grounds is one of the finest zoological collections in the United States, an unequalled collection of buildings for the exhibition of agricultural and other machinery and farm products, and a race-course acknowledged to



In Forest Park.

be one of the finest in the world. Here is annually held the great St. Louis Fair, the largest and finest agricultural fair in the United States; one of the chief attractions of the season of fall festivities. In the spring a race-meeting for running horses is held, and in the fall a trotting meeting. The zoological exhibition is permanent.

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BENTON PARK was formerly the city cemetery and is situated between Jefferson avenue and Arsenal street, Missouri avenue and Wyoming street, and has an area of 14.30 acres. The advantages offered by its undulating surface have been well improved and it is now confessedly one of the most beautiful attractions of the city. The monument erected by the citizens to the memory of Col. Fred. Hecker in 1882 is situated in this park; it also contains a good house for the keeper, fine green house and several good row boats for the pleasure of visitors.

CARONDELET PARK, old limits, is an unimproved tract of land containing a little more than three acres picturesquely stowed away in sink holes. It is an almost valueless remnant of the old city commons, and the time for its development has not yet arrived.

CARONDELET PARK, new limits — containing 180 acres and extending about one mile westwardly from Ninth street in South St. Louis, between Kansas avenue and Loughborough avenue, is developing finely and will soon be a favorite resort.

The St. Louis, Oak Hill and Carondelet Railway Co. received authority from the municipal assembly to run though this park along Glaize Creek and to construct a fine boulevard bridge over the main drive leading in from Kansas avenue.

This park was established by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri in 1875.

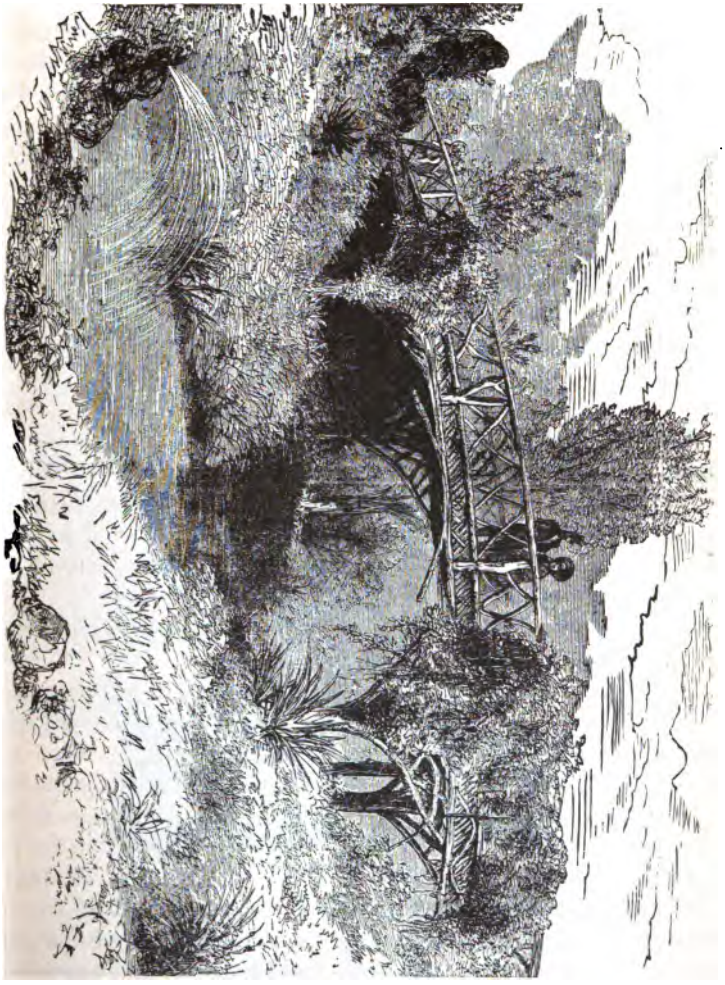
CARR SQUARE lies between east and west Sixteenth street and Wash and Carr streets, covering 2.36 acres.

It is much frequented and is surrounded by a high iron fence, which has been permitted to remain there at the special request of the citizens residing in the neighborhood. It was donated to the city in August, 1842, by William C. Carr, "to be forever used as a square."

EXCHANGE SQUARE. — Containing 12.86 acres and situated between Warren, Clinton, First and Main street and the river, was formerly a conglomeration of low ground and unhealthy ponds, which have been filled during its connection with the Park Department. By virtue of ordinance approved February 8th,

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1887, it has been placed in charge of the Harbor and Wharf Department.



In Lafayette Park.

FOREST PARK. — The largest of the public parks, covers an area of 1,372 acres, and is chiefly, as its name implies, a natural

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forest — lying a little more than four miles west of the Court House and extending thence westwardly two miles by a breadth of a little more than one mile. The land was acquired by condemnation under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed in 1875, in which provision was made for its maintenance by an annual special tax to be levied by the County Court, but the adoption of the scheme and chart er unfortunately left this park dependent upon the regular municipal revenue for its support, which ordinarily is so drained by the needs of other departments that but little is left for ornamental purposes.



Blair Monument.

The improved driv es are now more than ten miles in length, while the summer roads aggregate a length of more than thirteen miles, besides a race course of a full mile. Steps should soon be taken to relocate that portion of the Clayton Road which is in the park, and is still a public highway, outside of the park, so as to have all the roads and dr ives under the supervision of the Park Commissioner. There are ten bridges in the park, two of which are now permanently reconstructed of stone and iron, and three have been rebuilt so as to last for many years. Bridge No. 5, one of the most centrally located, was reconstructed at a cost of $7,974.50, and will last for all time. The extension of the city's water system to King's Highway and Lindell avenue has been a great benefit to the park. Under ordinance, approved March 11, 1887, a one-half mile speeding track is provided for in the park.

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THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE has been granted permission to establish a branch station in the park. The Park department have set out fine trees along Lindell avenue, between Grand avenue and the park, which will in a few years make Lindell avenue one of the most pleasant drives to the park.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD. — Under provisions of ordinance, approved March 15th, 1887, a strip of ground fifty feet wide in the middle of Forest Park Boulevard and extending from Grand avenue to King's Highway, has been set aside for park purposes and placed in charge of the Park Department.



In Lafayette Park.

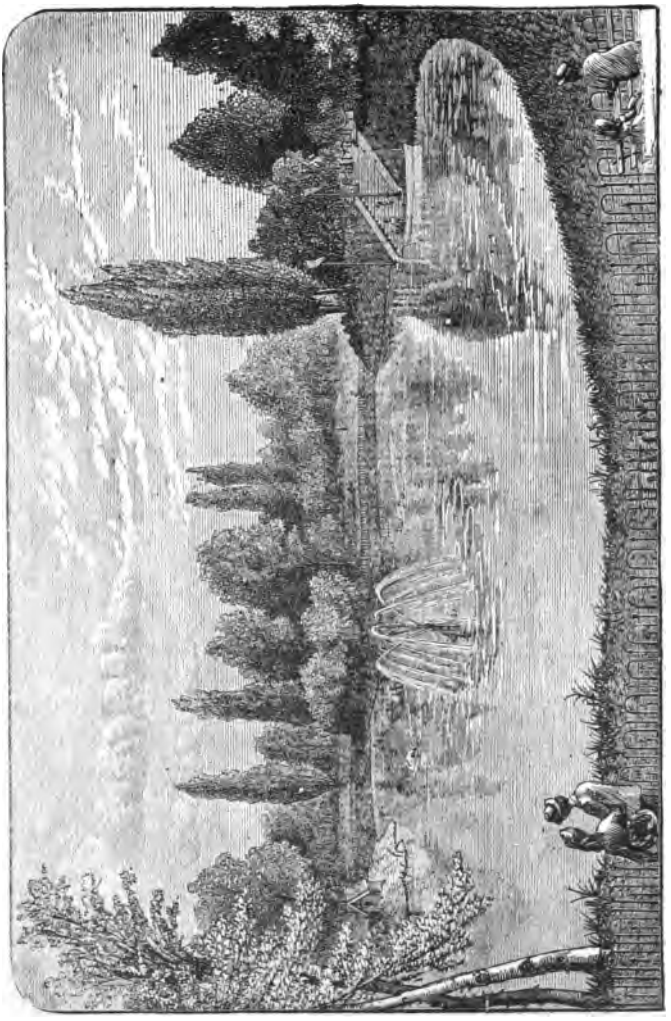
GAMBLE PLACE contains 1.15 acres and is situated between Gamble and Dayton streets and Garrison and Glasgow avenues. It adjoins the Divoll school and is locally in great favor.

GRAVOIS PARK containing 8.26 acres, is bounded by Potomac and Miami streets and Louisiana and Compton avenues. Although rather inaccessible it is quite a fine park and has a pagoda and other handsome improvements.

HYDE PARK — Lying between Twelfth and Fourteenth, Salisbury and Bremen avenues, covers an area of 11.84 acres. It is

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one of our finest city parks and has an elegant fountain terrace and cascade and quite a capacious green house.



In Lafayette Park.

JACKSON PLACE — a small circular park that intercepts North Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, contains 1.62 acres

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and is of great local value. It has a handsome small fountain and the park is most excellently kept.

LACLEDE PARK is bounded by North and South Gasconade streets and East and West Iowa avenues. It is a fine little park containing 3.17 acres.

LYON PARK is situated between Carondelet avenue and Columbus street, and Arsenal and Utah streets. It contains 10.62 acres and is the western portion of the old arsenal grounds, having been donated by the United States. It is improving very rapidly, although only taken in hands since 1878. The obelisk to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon is not renowned for special beauty of design or magnificent proportions, but was placed there through the efforts of a few patriotic citizens in order to save the grounds to the city.

MISSOURI PARK has been licensed to the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association for the term of fifty years by Ordinance No. 12,338, approved March 7, 1883, and although nominally retained under the control of the Park Department, has for the time being lost its usefulness as a park.

O'FALLON PARK contains 160 acres, and is situated about four miles north of the Court House, between Bellefontaine road and Florissant avenue. Like Forest and Carondelet Parks, it was acquired by purchase in 1875, under authority of an act of the General Assembly of Missouri. It is well worth a visit, as from its heights one of the finest views of the Mississippi River can be obtained. A great many young trees had to be set out to improve the landscape and replace the old oaks that are dying out very rapidly.

ST. LOUIS PLACE is a long, narrow park between Solomon and Rauschenbach avenue, intersected by St. Louis avenue, and having a length of about 2000 feet between Benton and Hebert streets. The northern portion is not yet quite finished, but the southern half is finely improved, having a terrace, small lake and handsome fountain. Ordinance No. 13,928, approved March 12, 1887, continues this place through the old reservoir property to Maiden Lane, leaving North Market street open, however.

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LAFAYETTE PARK lies in the southwestern portion of the city, and is in the midst of the fine residence portion of the south side, being bounded by Mississippi avenue east, Missouri avenue west, Lafayette avenue south, and Park avenue north. It is under a board of special commissioners, and they, together with the park department, have made it one of the handsomest pieces of landscape architecture to be found in the United States, not excepting any. During the summer the city provides a band of music for both Tower Grove and Lafayette parks, and on the days set apart as music days these parks are thronged. Lafayette park is not a driving park, no vehicle being admitted larger than a child's perambulator, but of these on any fine day there are thousands, while in the lake boats are plying by hundreds. Among the statues in this park, those of Washington and Benton occupy a prominent place. Of the rare and curious plants, creepers, mosses, etc., and of the beautiful foliage, grottos, shady nooks, glades and other attractive features, a volume could be written. One must see such a place to appreciate it.

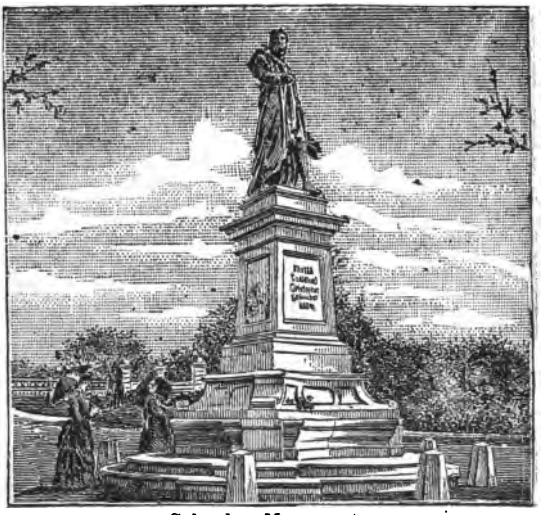


In Shaw's Garden.

SHAW'S GARDEN. — Here is a place that the gift of a Longfel-

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low would fail to describe. To one not present, it would be almost impossible to even give a fair idea of its many beauties. Imagine then a grouping systematically arranged of flowers and flowering shrubs, plants and creepers, in fact something of every species known to botany, growing in their most luxurious foliage and flower, and you get a mind's-eye view of Shaw's Botanical Garden at St. Louis. As an educator in botany, Shaw's Garden is the best practical college in the world, for there is nothing in the world like it on so grand and complete a scale. The museum of natural history is filled with a multitude of interesting objects, and the hot houses and green houses are filled with the best specimens of rare and curious vegetation, arranged with scientific accuracy. Every city has its particular object of interest, and while old abbeys or ruins of the old country or colonial relics of this, are well in their way, this botanical paradise is a living monument that outshines them all. It is of easy access—lies adjoining Tower Grove Park, and can be reached by the 4th st., Market st. or Pine st. lines of railway.

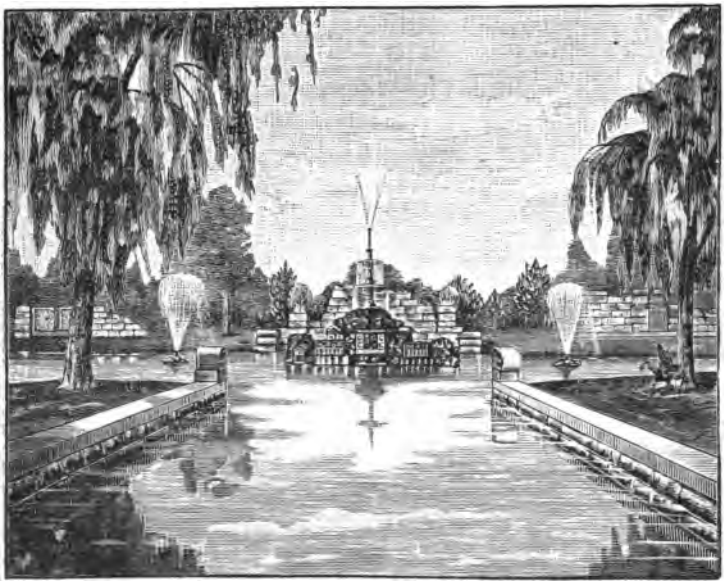


Columbus Monument.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS SQUARE contains but 1.66 acres and is situated in the extreme southern portion of the city. Its improvement as a park only dates back four years, but it is already beginning to be appreciated by the residents of the neighborhood.

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TOWER GROVE PARK. — This is a wonderfully beautiful park, differing greatly from Forest. Two hundred and seventy-six acres have here been tastefully laid out in grand drives, charming walks, with perfection of lawns, seldom seen in this country. Three grand bronze statues, thirty feet in height, adorn the drives. Of Shakespeare's, Miss Neilson declared that she had not seen its equal as a work of art in any European or American city. 'Twas she that planted the tree nearest the statue. The bronze tablets



In Tower Grove Park.

inserted in the granite pedestal depict scenes from Shakespeare's plays. The park view, east from this statue, is said to be unequaled in this country. The Baron Von Humboldt statue is the same size as that of Shakespeare, was erected "In honor of the most accomplished traveler of this or any other age." At the eastern end is "Columbus" with bronze medallions set in the pedestal. All of these statues were designed by Fred'k Miller, of Munich, and cast there.

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WASHINGTON SQUARE, situated between Market street and Clark avenue, and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, contains six acres and has a neat fountain in its center. It is much patronized by the citizens, is an ornament to the city and very much admired by strangers who pass it on entering the city from the Union depot.

TOTAL COST OF ALL PARKS IN ST. LOUIS.

PARKS IN CHARGE OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

NAME.	Area in Acres.	How and When Acquired.	Cost of Purchase.	Improvements and Maintenance.	Total Cost.
Benton Park	14.30	From city com..1866	.....	$68,555 43	$68,555 43
Carondelet Pk., o. l.	3.17	From city com..1812	.....	3,011 86	3,011 86
Carondelet Pk., n. l.	180.00	By purchase....1875	$140,570 10	121,596 13	262,166 23
Carr Square	2.36	By donation....1842	.....	43,046 93	43,046 93
Exchange Square	12.86	By donation....1816	.....	17,633 43	17,633 43
Forest Park	1,371.94	By purchase....1874	849,058 61	695,545 65	1,544,604 26
Gamble Place	1.15	Donated by city,1874	.....	11,562 96	11,562 96
Gravois Park	8.26	From city com..1812	.....	24,359 65	24,359 65
Hyde Park	11.84	By purchase....1854	36,250 00	87,118 61	123,368 61
Jackson Place	1.62	By donation....1829	.....	25,137 72	25,137 72
Laclede Park	3.17	From city com..1812	.....	16,564 84	16,564 84
Lyon Park	10.92	U. S. donation..1872	.....	22,281 52	22,281 52
O'Fallon Park	158.32	By purchase....1875	259,065 35	228,244 60	478,309 95
St. Louis Place	10.80	By donation....1850	.....	86,265 16	86,265 16
S. St. Louis Square	1.66	Donated by city.1882	.....	2,548 98	2,548 98
Washington Square	6.00	By purchase....1840	25,000 00	70,477 17	95,477 17
Total	1,798.37	.....	$1,309,944 06	$1,523,950 64	$2,824,894 70

PARKS IN CHARGE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

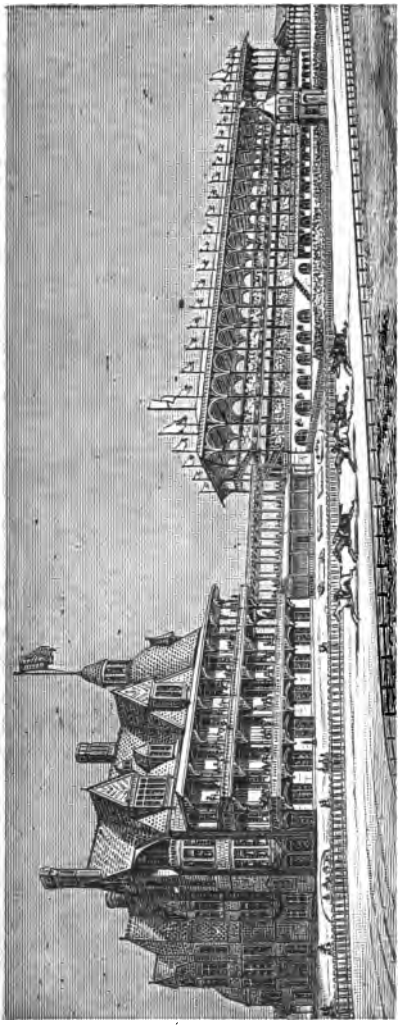
Lafayette Park	29.25	From city com..1844	.....	380,236 60	380,236 60
Tower Grove Park	266.76	Fr. cond'l dona.1868	.....	715,390 06	715,390 06
	2,095.07	.....	.....	$2,619,577 30	$3,920,521 36

The Park area of the different cities is as follows:

	Acres in Parks.
Philadelphia	3,000
St. Louis	2,107
Chicago	2,000
San Francisco	1,181
New York	1,094
Baltimore	750

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Agricultural and Mechanical Association.



Race Course, Club House and Grand Stand.

The annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association has gained a world-wide reputation as being the greatest exhibition of its character on the continent. In 1856 the inaugural Fair was held which was rather a small affair when compared with the Fair of the present, at which is congregated exhibits representing every branch of industry in the country as well as a live stock exhibition, unequalled by any the world ever saw. Over $70,000 is distributed by the Fair Association annually in premiums. The 28th annual Fair will be held this year from Oct. 1st to 6th, and during the time St. Louis is overflowing with the rural population. In 1876 the management decided to add to its other attractions the zoological gardens and from year to year additions were made to this feature so that now the

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collection of wild beasts, birds, etc., is unequalled by any garden on the continent. The gardens are open every day in the year.

The Fair Grounds is situated in the north-western part of the city and the facilities for reaching it are of the best, there being five street car lines running direct to the gates, one of which is a cable line.

The grounds cover over 143 acres, which includes the finest one mile race course in America and on which is located that architectural gem, the club house of the association as well as a grand stand, which is built of solid masonry and iron and is one of the finest structures of its character to be found anywhere. During the meetings of the St. Louis Jockey Club or the racing meetings of the association, the finest thoroughbred horses of this country are in attendance to enter into the contests of speed that are enjoyed as much by the thoroughbred race horse as by those witnessing the sport. The course here has few equals and the management is the acme of success. The panorama lying in view from the grand stand showing the smoothly rolled mile of track, the inner grounds between the track circle, rich in blue grass, the long line of handsomely built stables beyond, the architectural beautiful row of houses built by the different agricultural implement firms along the west side and the far-stretching display of well improved suburban residences makes a picture that would well repay the visitor. Add to this a field of thoroughbred race horses, jockeys mounted, dressed in flashing colors speeding away at a rate that only racers can, and one has a scene only witnessed on rare occasions.

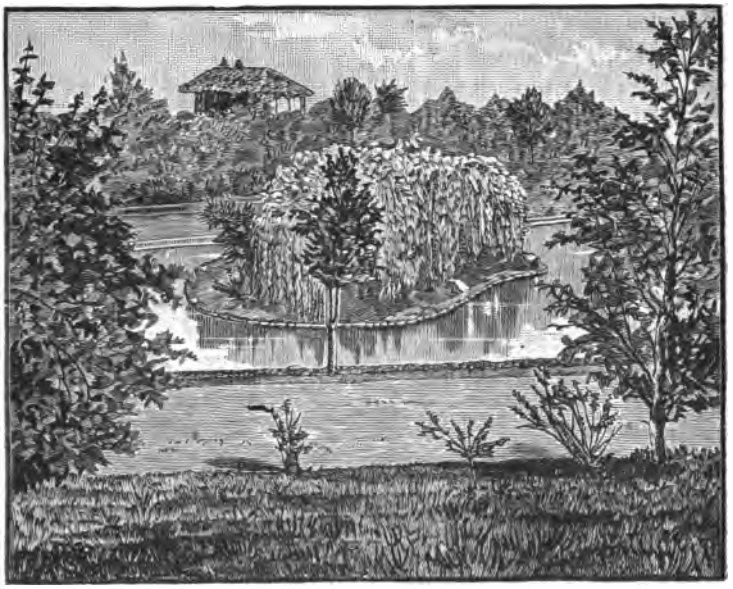


Humboldt Monument.

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Street Railways.

The street railways of the city are conducted on the liberal plan, furnishing as clean cars and as good service as can be found in any city, a great deal better than many. Several of the present lines have authority to change their motive power, which



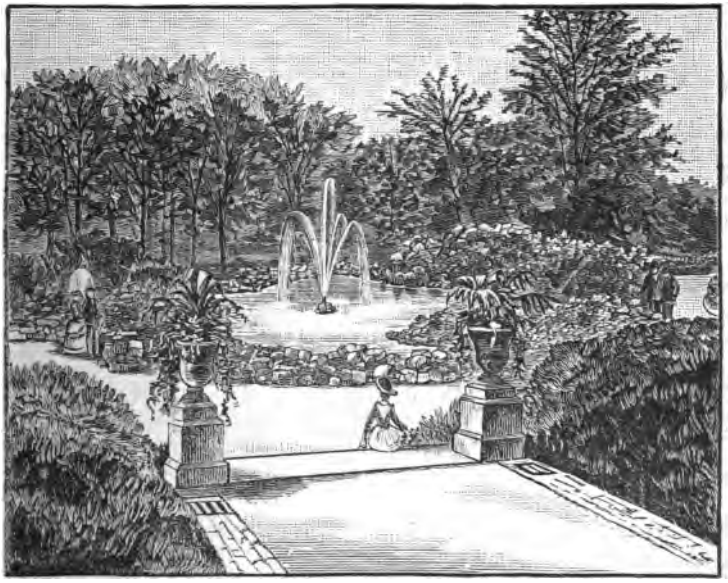
In Benton Park.

will be done either to electric or cable or some other than the horse, when the proper system is perfected. Some new lines are on paper, and in all probability will be built or commenced during the next year.

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The BENTON-BELLEFONTAINE RY. leaves 3d and Washington ave. via the latter to 10th into 11th to old water tower, thence west on Grand avenue to Florissant avenue, thence north on to John avenue.

The CASS AVENUE AND FAIR GROUNDS RY. leaves Broadway and Walnut, along the latter to 7th, to Cass avenue, to Glasgow avenue, to St. Louis avenue, to Grand avenue near Sportman's Park, better known as the Base Ball Park, into Fair Grounds.



In Lafayette Park.

CITIZEN'S RY. (Cable line) leaves 4th and Morgan over Franklin avenue to Easton avenue, to four mile house, passing Christian Brothers College. Loop at Grand avenue and Easton avenue, taking Grand to Fair Grounds (eastern entrance).

FOREST PARK AND LACLEDE AVENUE AND FOURTH STREET RY. — Red Cars. — From Fourth and Market Streets, thence over the Mo. Railway tracks to Jefferson ave., thence on Laclede ave. to Forest Park.

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JEFFERSON AVENUE RY. Co., along Jefferson ave., which is 26th st., from the south end to Fair Grounds, in the north end.

LINDELL RY. Co. (Yellow Cars) leave 3d and Washington ave. along the latter to Garrison ave., to Lucas ave., to Grand, north to Delmar ave., west to Vandeventer ave., north to Finney ave. (Blue Cars) leave same point, along Washington ave. to 14th, south to Chouteau ave. to Compton ave.

MISSOURI RY. Co. leave 4th and Market, along Market to 6th, to Chestnut, to 20th, back to Market, out Market to Manchester road; extension to Tower Grove Park.



Chestnut Street, East from Fourth.

MISSOURI RY. Co. (Cable Line) leaves 4th and Olive, to 42d st.

MOUND CITY RY. Co. leaves 4th and Pine, to 9th, to St. Louis ave., to Lindell ave., to Fair Grounds (eastern entrance).

NORTHERN CENTRAL RY. Co. leaves 4th and Locust, along the latter to 6th, to Franklin ave., to 16th, to Gamble ave., thence via Base Ball Park to southern gate Fair Grounds. It is one

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of the finest equipped and best managed lines in the whole country.

PEOPLE'S LINE leaves 4th and Morgan, along 4th to Chouteau ave., via Schnaider's Garden, Lafayette Park, on to Compton Hill Reservoir Park.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., "Sixth street line" leaves Market and Sixth street, along Sixth to Pestalozzi, along Ninth, on Lafayette avenue, along Main to Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS CABLE AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO. leaves Sixth and Locust, along the latter to Thirteenth (Exposition Building) to Wash, west on Wash to Easton avenue, to Grand avenue, over Franklin avenue to Morgan, connecting with Narrow Gauge railway to Florissant.

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. from Grand avenue along Broadway to Elm into Seventh to Keokuk street, returning along Broadway to Baden in the north end, a continuous line of 15 miles.

TOWER GROVE and Lafayette Railway Co. leaves Fourth and Morgan along Fourth to Chouteau avenue, east to Third, south, to Anna street.

UNION DEPOT RAILWAY CO. (Yellow cars) leave Fourth and Pine, along Pine to 12th, over 12th street viaduct passing Union Depot to Chouteau avenue, to Park avenue, to Gravois avenue, extension to Tower Grove Park. Lafayette Branch (Blue cars) same to Park avenue, then north to 12th via Carroll, Linn and Lafayette avenue, to Lafayette Park.

UNION RAILWAY CO. leaves Fourth and Locust, along the latter to Sixth street to Biddle, thence northwesterly via Hyde Park to north gate Fair Grounds.

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Railway Lines.

One of the most important features of a city and one that tends greatly to the building up of that city is her system of outreaching transportation lines. In the old days the canal with heavy

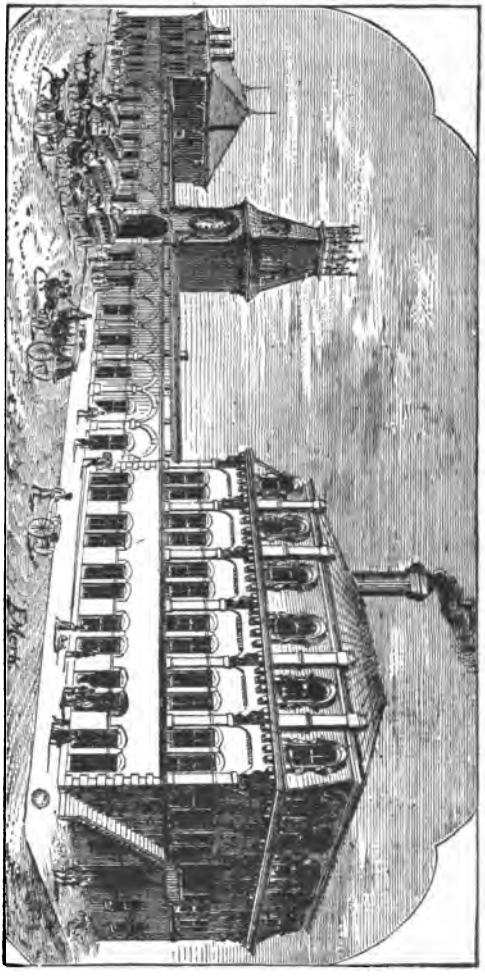


Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust — General Offices Missouri Pacific System.

laden barges slowly moving from point to point was considered a great improvement over the road-wagon system of merchandise

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moving. Then came the steamboats plying the various rivers, lakes and bayous, and they were thought to be in their day beyond the reach of faster motive power; but a great inventor, or at least a great mind, perfected the railway locomotive and now the product of the mill, the mine, the soil are hurried over the railway at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles an hour. The lines of railway entering St. Louis, either run direct or connect with other lines that tap all parts of this country. Therefore St. Louis has every facility for forwarding and receiving her mercantile resources. Railway building in this country has been done entirely different from that of Europe. In Europe, railroads have been built only where a military necessity existed for them, or through a populous section which almost guaranteed immediate returns on the investment. But the American policy has been and is to



Union Depot, Poplar Street.

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push railroads into entirely unsettled regions, and thus attract population to sections of the country that would otherwise have remained barren for an indefinite length of time. To one acquainted with the condition of the western plains before the advent of the railroads, their present population and state of cultivation will prove the wonderful influence of the locomotive as a civilizer, and bear witness to the enterprise of our railway magnates as nothing else could do. The task of starting a railway from nowhere, to end nowhere, trusting to the chance of immigration to supply a population, would seem to the most daring European men madness; but this course has been persistently pursued in this country, and in nearly every instance with entire success to the projectors of the road, while the advantage to the country at large can be reckoned by the hundreds of millions of dollars. The enterprise of the Americans in railroad building is recognized throughout the world, but the essential difference between the European railroad magnates and those of this country has never been properly appreciated by the people of this country, and therefore the due amount of credit has not been given to those who have pushed roads across the continent and into every nook and corner of the plains and mountains."



Pine Street, East from Fourth.
Globe-Democrat. Mechanics' Bank.

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The railway construction in this country during the year just closed is shown in the following table:

STATES.	LINES.	MILES.	STATES.	LINES.	MILES.
Maine	2	31	Illinois	12	328
New Hampshire	1	33	Wisconsin	11	363
Vermont	—	—	Minnesota	9	196
Massachusetts	5	55	Dakota	17	760
Connecticut	—	—	Iowa	10	352
Rhode Island	—	—	Nebraska	17	1,101
New York	6	97	Wyoming	3	138
New Jersey	2	15	Montana	7	616
Pennsylvania	13	125	Kansas	44	2,070
Delaware	—	—	Missouri	16	554
Maryland	1	18	Indian Territory	5	499
West Virginia	3	53	Arkansas	8	153
Virginia	4	64	Texas	19	1,055
North Carolina	10	184	Colorado	9	818
South Carolina	6	104	New Mexico	1	4
Georgia	8	231	Nevada	—	—
Florida	10	193	California	14	356
Alabama	15	515	Idaho	2	54
Mississippi	5	99	Utah	1	6
Louisiana	4	65	Arizona	2	70
Tennessee	10	66	Oregon	4	48
Kentucky	8	168	Wash. Territory	3	108
Ohio	14	155			
Michigan	13	700	Total	364	12,724
Indiana	9	115			

The following table shows the comparison in the past ten years:

YEAR.	MILES.	YEAR.	MILES.
1877	2,280	1882	11,568
1878	2,629	1883	6,741
1879	4,746	1884	3,825
1880	6,876	1885	3,608
1881	9,796	1886	9,000

All the railroads entering St. Louis use the Union Depot as a passenger station. This, to a certain extent, is unavoidable in consequence of there being but one bridge across the Mississippi at this point, the Eastern roads approaching over it and through the tunnel, which begins at Second street, under and along Washington avenue to Eighth street, thence to Poplar, the mouth, into the Union Depot at Twelfth and Poplar. The bridge, including approaches, is 6,220 feet long by 54 wide, with three spans, the center one of which is 520 feet, and all are ribbed

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arches made of chrome steel. The railway — double track — passes under the driveway, which is very wide, having on either side wide foot-ways. If there were more railway depots the city would be benefited to considerable extent in that passengers would stop off who now pass through.

THE SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM. — This great system, composed of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and International & Great Northern Railways, with the Central Branch Union Pacific and Little Rock & Fort Smith Division, comprises over 7,000 miles of railroad under one management, During the past year 1,326 miles of new road have been constructed on the main lines and branches.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. — With the opening of spring this system comes into the field of railway service with over seven thousand miles of track in operation throughout the west and south-west; a system of railways more thoroughly equipped and in better condition to do the great and varied business in the empire which it covers has never been known in the history of railway enterprise. From St. Louis direct through lines run to Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, Lincoln and Omaha; St. Louis to Pueblo and Denver; St. Louis to Wichita and Southern Kansas points; St. Louis to Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio, through the beautiful Indian Territory; St. Louis to Memphis; St. Louis to Little Rock and Fort Smith, and St. Louis to Houston and Galveston. Thus is provided the arteries for the commerce of all that part of the great Mississippi Valley south of Hannibal and Omaha, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Rocky Mountains. New lines are constantly being built and added to the system and among the most important of these is the Colorado Extension reaching to Pueblo and Denver. A complete passenger equipment for this line has just been inaugurated and solid trains are now run between St. Louis and Denver equipped with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars which are brand new and are marvels of elegance, convenience and comfort. The Bald Knob branch of the Iron Mountain Route was formally

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opened on the 13th of May, giving a direct line from Memphis to Little Rock. Two daily passenger trains were put in operation at the start with Pullman sleeping cars to and from both points on the evening trains. One of the most promising of the new lines and about which little has been said is that formed by the completion of the Pacific Railway of Nebraska from Superior to Hastings. Through cars are now run from Kansas City to Hastings and a large business is done at that point for western connections.

The local excursion business to resorts around the City of St. Louis, both on the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route is an important feature during the summer months. Trains at all hours of the day are run to the Barracks, Cliff Cave, Montesano, Pilot Knob, Arcadia, Shaw's Garden, Tower Grove Park, Bartolds, Creve Cœur Lake and St. Paul. The opening of the Oak Hill branch, with its eight trains daily, brings you with a short quick ride of twenty minutes from the Union depot to Shaw's Garden, Tower Grove Park and the City buildings and cemeteries. The excursion agent at the general passenger office, corner Sixth and Locust streets, will make arrangements for chartering special trains and coaches for picnic and pleasure parties or will call on parties living in the city, if notified.

THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY, popularly known as the Frisco line, extends from St. Louis through the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Indian Territory with lines in operation viz: St. Louis to Sapulpa, I. T.; Cuba Junction, Mo., to Salem, Mo.; Springfield, Mo., to Bolivar, Mo.; Springfield, Mo., to Chadwick, Mo.; Monett, Mo., to Paris, Texas; Fayetteville, Ark., to St. Paul, Ark.; Jenson, Ark., to Mansfield, Ark.; Pierce City, Mo., to Halstead, Kan.; Oronogo, Mo., to Galena, Kan.; Joplin, Mo., to Girard, Kan.; Pittsburg, Kan., to Weir, Kan.; Beaumont, Kan., to Bluff, Kan.; Arkansas City, Kan., to Cale, Kan.; Hunnewell Junction, Kan., to Hunnewell, Kan.; Wichita, Kan., to Ellsworth, Kan.; as shown on accompanying map and which aggregates about 1500 miles for this system. This railway is in every sense a St. Louis road and the manage-

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ment has always been in full accord with the best interests of the city. The Frisco is always found in the front ranks supporting and assisting the commercial interest of the Future Great. The equipment and service afforded by this popular line is second to none in this country. It maintains a well organized through car service between St. Louis and Galveston, Texas and St. Louis and Pacific Coast. The patronage of this road is large and



steadily on the increase. The country traversed by the lines of this company through the Southwest is wonderfully rich in all kinds of products, viz.: grain, fruit, cotton, live stock, timber, mineral and coal unsurpassed by any section of country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The world renowned health and pleasure resort, Eureka Springs, Ark., is reached via the Frisco line.

Any particular information regarding this popular road or the country through which it passes will be cheerfully given by addressing: General passenger agent, Frisco line, St. Louis, Mo.

THE WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the present writing operates 1147.1 miles of road, reaching from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Ottumwa and Des Moines on the west, and to Detroit on the east.

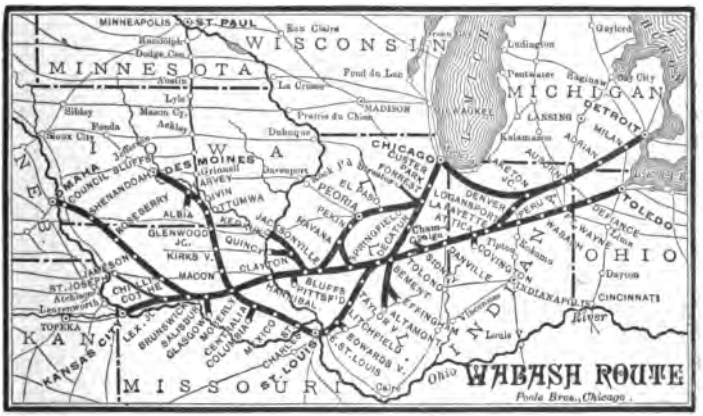
The main line from St. Louis to Kansas City is one of the best

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pieces of track in the country. It is laid with 70 pound steel rails, is superbly ballasted, and is as smooth as a floor. It is from six to forty-six miles the shortest line between St. Louis and Kansas City, and makes quicker time between these points than any other line. Its passenger trains are equipped with the handsomest Pullman Buffet Sleeping and Parlor Cars ever built, with Palace Reclining Chair Cars (in which no charge is made for seats), and with elegant new Eastlake Coaches.

Between St. Louis and St. Joseph the Wabash Western is 43 miles shorter and two hours quicker than any other route. Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars run through without change.

From St. Louis to Council Bluffs and Omaha and vice versa,



the difference of 90 miles in distance and five hours in time, in favor of the Wabash Western, makes it the only really first-class line. The well known, popular, and fast "Cannon Ball" train running between these cities has parlor coaches and new Pullman Buffet sleeping cars.

For Ottumwa, Des Moines and northern points, the Wabash Western is practically without a rival, so direct is its line, so fast is its time and so excellent its equipment. Palace sleeping cars leave St. Louis daily for these cities, and night trains out of St. Louis have Pullman Buffet sleeping cars running direct to St. Paul and Minneapolis without change.

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The Eastern Division of the Wabash Western is equally well equipped. Two trains leave St. Louis every day for Detroit and the East, the morning train carrying a Free Reclining Chair Car to Detroit, and the night train a Palace Buffet Sleeping Car to Detroit, Niagara Falls and Boston without change. Travelers taking the Wabash Western are served meals in magnificent Dining Cars.

The St. Louis ticket office of the Wabash Western is located at the southeast corner of Broadway and Olive street, where tickets can be purchased, sleeping car berths reserved, and all desired information obtained.

The VANDALIA LINE (Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.) is the St. Louis connection of the great Pennsylvania System. It occupies with other roads the Union Depot at St. Louis, and reaches out eastward for business to Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

This in brief is the "Vandalia Line," but the Vandalia Line is much more to St. Louis. It is the great link between the east and west, especially between St. Louis and the East. It was the first road crossing the Mississippi to use the air brakes, the first to run through cars to New York, and the first to adopt the telegraph "Block Signal system," which are placed along the line at sufficient distance from each other to warn the engineers of danger — a system practically preventing collisions. The roadbed is of stone ballast, the rails of steel, the locomotives the perfection of mechanical skill, the coaches the most luxuriant that money can provide, consequently, the "Vandalia" whirls its passengers through on rapid time, and to the entire satisfaction of those passengers. The general offices are located in St. Louis, and occupy the corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., as will be seen from a cut showing Chestnut st. looking east from 4th st.

THE ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN R. R., known as the "St. Louis, Minneapolis & St. Paul Short Line," offers to the people of St. Louis visiting the great health and summer resorts of the North-west, Spirit Lake, Lake Minnetonka, Duluth, Ash-

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land, Detroit Lake, Yellowstone Park, White Bear Lake, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the facilities of its short and direct lines and elegant equipment, and being part of the "Great Burlington" system offers to St. Louis merchants, the immense territory tributary to the 5,000 miles of track of that great line.

The "BURLINGTON" SYSTEM has also an outlet via the Union Bridge & Tunnel Co., in connection with its St. Louis division, to all points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and points in Colorado, New Mexico and the Pacific slope.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.— This great line extends from Chicago to St. Louis in nearly a direct line and is one of the best equipped roads running out of St. Louis. The length of this main line is 283 miles. At Bloomington, Ills., which is nearly midway between St. Louis & Chicago the road has a branch which runs southwesterly to Roodhouse, Ills., from which point it runs due west to Louisiana, Missouri, there crossing the Mississippi on a magnificent bridge, thence to Kansas City, Mo., 488 miles from Chicago. They also have a branch from Roodhouse via Alton, Ill., over which the traffic of Northern and Central Missouri is handled direct to St. Louis. Another branch leaves Mexico, Mo., to Cedar City on the north bank of the Missouri river, opposite Jefferson City, the Capital of this State. From Joliet, Ills., a branch runs to Coal City, and one from Dwight, Ills., to Lacon and Washington where close connection is made with lines running to Peoria, Pekin, Rock Island and the North. At Kansas City close connection is made with trains for Denver, Pueblo, Leadville and Frisco. The management of the C. & A. is one of the most successful and energetic in this country. The reclining chair cars were first introduced on the lines of the C. & A. and so popular did they become that other roads soon had them in use. The equipment of the entire line and branches both as to day coaches, dining cars, parlor coaches, steel rails, stone ballast road bed, iron bridges, etc., is unexcelled by any road in the world.

ST. LOUIS AND CENTRAL ILLS. R. R. — This company now oper-

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ates a line of road from Springfield, Ills., to Grafton Ills., some 25 miles above St. Louis. It is the purpose of the company to build to St. Louis or reach that city by one of the existing lines.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. — This company operate a line between St. Louis and Cincinnati and branches reaching Shawneetown and Springfield Ills., and Louisville, Ky. The O. & M., was the first railroad to reach the Mississippi river, having been completed from St. Louis to Cincinnati in 1857. With the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and the Erie it forms a through line to eastern cities.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. — This company now owns and operates a direct line between St. Louis and Mobile, Ala., 644 miles with 44 miles of branches. The main line extends from Mobile, Ala., to Cairo Ill., 493 miles, and the St. Louis and Cairo railroad, now leased and operated by the Mobile and Ohio, extends from Cairo to St. Louis, 151 miles. On the main line are the following branches. To Aberdeen, 9 miles; to Columbus, 14 miles; to Starkville, 11 miles, and to Millstadt, 9 miles. The St. Louis and Cairo, formerly a narrow gauge, was acquired during the year 1886 by the Mobile & Ohio, and changed to a standard gauge. This road opens up to St. Louis the wealth of the new South.

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. — This is a local road, extending from the east side of the river to Belleville, and is used principally in the transportation of coal. The main line is 15 miles, with branches 28 miles. It has the same bridge and transfer facilities as other east-side roads.

THE INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. — This line, under the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, or what is known as the "Bee Line," forms a continuous line, under one management, from St. Louis to Cleveland, O., a distance of 548 miles. It also forms, in connection with the Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads, a through line from St. Louis to New York, with the Boston and Albany Railroads to Boston and New England points. Another connection is with the St. Louis & Chicago Railway, now operating from Litchfield

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to Springfield, Ills. This line in connection with the C., I., St. L., L. & C. Railroads (known as the big 4) gives a direct line from St. Louis to Cincinnati.

THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO.—The main line of this company, from East St. Louis to Terre Haute, Ind., is leased to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. The road operated by the proprietary company is better known as the "Cairo Short Line," and extends from East St. Louis southward to DuQuoin, Ill., with a branch thence east to El Dorado, 121 miles. It has also recently acquired the St. Louis Southern Railroad, which is a reorganization of the St. Louis Coal Road, and extends from Pinckneyville, on the Short Line, via Murphysboro, to Marion, Ill., crossing the Illinois Central at Carbondale. The latter branch is an important acquisition, as it runs through the celebrated Big Muddy coal fields in Jackson County, and also the coal fields of Williamson County, known as the Cartersville coal fields. The line from Marion known as the

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY was completed to the junction with the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railway, near Brunswick, a distance of fifteen miles, in December, 1887, and will be completed to Paducah before the close of 1888. This will open up a very valuable territory to St. Louis, which is now directed to Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati for want of a direct St. Louis connection. It is probable that the El Dorado Division will soon be extended eastward through Saline and Hardin Counties, to the Ohio River. This extension would pass through the iron deposits of Hardin County, and give to St. Louis an additional supply of iron ore.

The Cairo Short Line forms the Illinois Central connection for St. Louis, and is known as the Great Jackson Route for the South. This line is the direct connection with the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway from Cairo to East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY. — This line was originally narrow gauge, but has been widened to the standard gauge and is now in excellent physical condition. Passes through Southeastern Missouri, Arkansas and Central Texas to Gatesville,

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Texas, with branches from Altheimer, on the main line, to Little Rock; from Lewisville, Arkansas, to Shreveport; from Mt. Pleasant, Texas, to Sherman; from Commerce, Tex.' to Ft. Worth; from Tyler, Texas, to Lufkin, and from Corsicana, Texas, to Hillsboro. Their business in and out of St. Louis is done under traffic arrangement with the Illinois Central and Cairo Short Line, via Du Quoin to Cairo. The facilities are inadequate, however, to the proper handling of the large amount of business which this line commands, and the company is now preparing to extend this line north from Malden, on the main line, through Missouri, to St. Louis. The line has now a total mileage of 1,187 miles.

THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND COLORADO RAILROAD. — This road was completed to Union, Franklin county, Missouri, a distance of 59½ miles, the first day of June, 1887, and regular trains were



Fourth Street, North from Market.

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put in service the 1st day of July following. It gives opportunity for the establishment of suburban towns thus far through the finest country in the state. The location of this road is now completed to Fort Scott and Kansas City. Its construction will open up an interior heretofore held in check for the want of transportation facilities, and the road will become one of the most important lines entering the city of St. Louis.

THE TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD operates a direct line between St. Louis and Toledo, 450 miles through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

This line was changed from narrow to standard gauge between Toledo, Ohio, and Frankfort, Ind., on June 26, 1887, at which time it was equipped with new rolling stock, both freight and passenger, of the best class. New iron bridges with stone abutments have been built; grades have been reduced, stations rebuilt and the property generally improved throughout. On the line between Frankfort and East St. Louis, much work has been done during the same period (1887) preparatory to changing balance of road to standard gauge, which will be done early in summer of 1888.

VENICE, MARINE AND EASTERN RAILWAY. — This road was chartered in December, 1886, and will extend from Venice, Illinois, opposite the northern portion of the city of St. Louis, through the counties of Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Coles and Clark, to a point on the Indiana line in Edgar county.

CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILWAY. — This road, projected in 1886, is now under construction, a number of miles of track having been laid during the past year westward from the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo. It extends along the north side of the Missouri river, through some of the richest counties of the state, its western terminus to be Arkansas City. It was originally intended that this road should cross the Mississippi river opposite Alton, Ill., but present plans look to a direct line to St. Louis, its eastern connections to be via the new bridge to be built in the northern part of the city.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. — This system, which

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is the largest in the south (east of the Mississippi river), runs from St. Louis, its northwestern terminal through Evansville, Nashville, Decatur, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile, to New Orleans. Its bridge, erected within the last two years, over the Ohio river at Henderson, largely increased its facilities for handling both passenger and freight traffic, the time being materially shortened from St. Louis to all points in the southeast. Its interest in the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and other roads in the southeast, affords a direct through route to all cities in that section, thus, virtually giving St. Louis as good a line to southeastern points as is possessed by cities in the east.

At Lexington, Ky., it forms a connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, giving St. Louis another route to the Atlantic seaboard at Newport News.

St. Louis Merchants' Bridge. — The chances for the erection of another bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis are good.

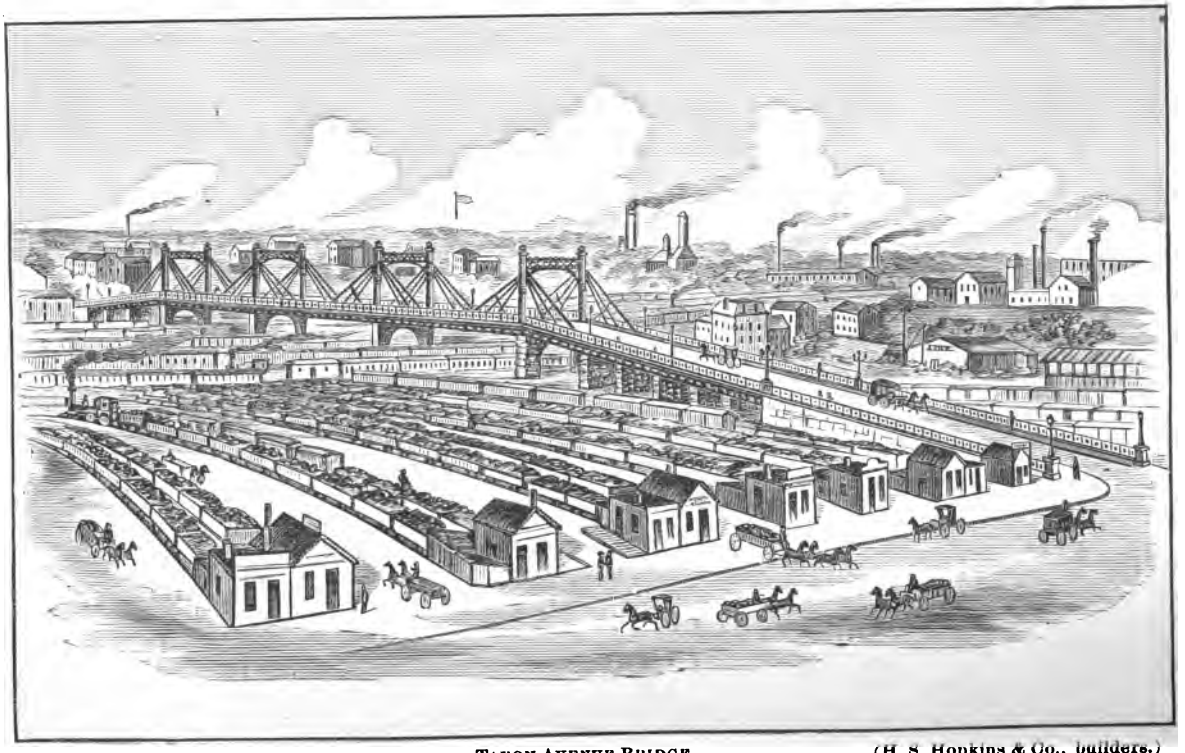
A franchise has been obtained from the municipal government for terminal facilities, and several of the railroads whose termini are on the other side of the river are believed to be ready, not only to use the new bridge when completed, but assist in its construction.

The need of additional yard room and transfer facilities is acknowledged by all, and the erection of this bridge, giving opportunity for the location of new depots and yards at the northern end of the city is the probable solution of the problem. Present facilities in this direction are inadequate for existing roads, and give no opportunity for new roads seeking entrance to the city.

The coming year will, no doubt, see considerable progress made toward the erection of the new bridge.

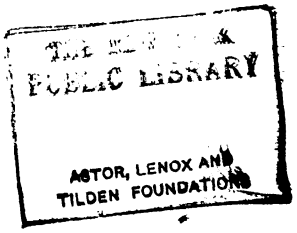
The St. Louis Transfer Company. — A review of the trade and business facilities of this city would not be complete without a reference to the old and well-established carrier, the St. Louis Transfer Company. Chartered before the war, and when all the traffic between the east and west shores of the Mississippi at this

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TAYON AVENUE BRIDGE. (H. S. Hopkins & Co., builders.)

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city was done only on ferry boats, the Transfer Company was then, as now, always prompt and efficient in the carriage of passengers, baggage and freight across the river.

A step in advance of most other cities was made when the baggage of the passenger was checked directly from his hotel or residence to its point of destination, thus avoiding all trouble and delay at the Union Depot. The agents of the Transfer Company are also to be found on all incoming trains to receive the checks and directions of passengers as to delivery of baggage, while well equipped carriages stand ready to convey the passenger to his destination in the city.

Another peculiarity of method in the business of the Transfer Company is the receiving and delivery of freight at the warehouses of the merchants, while the company has large and commodious depots at Second and Carr streets and Second and Poplar streets for the temporary storage of freight destined out of the city.

All the railroads on the east side of the river have contract arrangements with the Transfer Company by which freight charges are collected by this company, and everything done to practically make St. Louis proper the actual terminus of the east-side railroads. The general office of the Transfer Company is in the Republican building, No. 20 North Third street, while the passenger and baggage offices are 105 North Fourth street, under the Planters' House, and at the Union Depot.

The present officers of the company are: R. P. Tansey, President and Manager; S. H. Klinger, Assistant Manager; G. B. Walls, Treasurer; B. M. Tansey, Secretary and Auditor; W. F. Tufts, Superintendent; Howard Stanton, General Agent.

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The River.

There are many people yet in St. Louis who can remember the days when the levee along the front of the city was filled with packages of merchandise of every kind, sugar hogsheads, barrels of molasses and cotton bales by the thousands, lumber, grain in sacks, bales of hay, lead, iron, vehicles and live stock, in fact



St. Louis from Illinois Shore.

every kind of merchantable commodity, over which in separate piles or lots waved the various colored little flags dividing this or that particular consignment. In and about through the passages left was the cartage to and fro, besides which were hundreds and hundreds of passengers from or to the numberless steamers which

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lined the wharfs, sometimes with only a nose in, and other times being forced to discharge from across the deck of other steamers. It was a busy scene which will never be witnessed again in St. Louis, for, with the great railway lines and the enormous *barge* lines, the demand for steamers combining freight with passenger carrying has been reduced to a small fraction of what it was in former times, and besides, the steamer lines remaining in the trade are limited (freight and passengers) to the traffic immediately along the different water ways. The Upper Missouri and Mississippi floats a few fine boats yet; so also does the Illinois river, while the lower Mississippi has a fine line of steamers to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

SHIPMENT OF BULK GRAIN BY BARGES TO NEW ORLEANS DURING 1888.

Date.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Tons bulk grain.	Tons other freight.	Total tons.
February	117,976	1,435,141	43,711	2,554	46,265
March	313,214	1,366,591	48,154	11,026	59,160
April	858,200	845,162	51,780	9,520	61,300
May	900,147	340,991	38,094	9,291	46,455
June	330,400	503,683	24,013	7,337	31,350
July	719,653	566,224	37,427	8,998	46,415
August	297,128	234,662	15,470	5,930	21,400
September	52,901	223,795	7,795	3,595	11,390
October	39,952	720,595	20,819	9,551	31,370
November	58,600	176,557	5,387	663	6,050
December	117,653	360,232	13,607	1,098	14,705
Via Belmont & Cairo during Jan. and Dec.	157,913	581,756	21,025	.....	21,025
Total movement	3,973,737	7,365,340	327,092	68,768	396,060

The MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRANSPORTATION Co. own and operate the principal large lines.

WIGGINS FERRY COMPANY. — John Scullin, President; F. L. Ridgely, Vice-President; H. L. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer; H. W. Gays, Manager; Offices, corner Third and Chestnut

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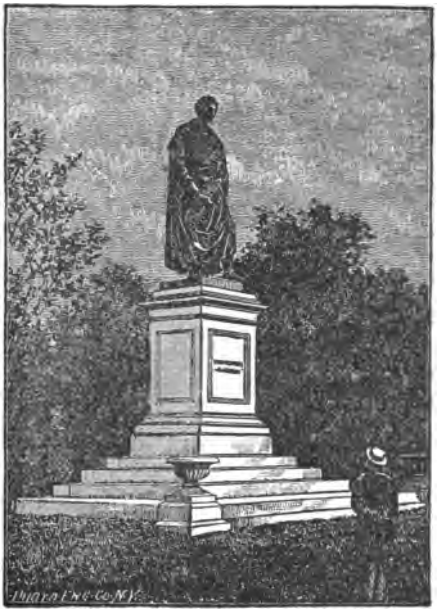
streets. — In 1795, Capt. James S. Piggott, a revolutionary soldier who had located on the present site of East St. Louis, made a road and bridge over Cahokia Creek and established a ferry from the Illinois to the Missouri shore. On the 15th of August, 1797, he petitioned Commander Zenon Trudeau, then representing the Spanish Crown in the government of St. Louis, for the exclusive right to collect ferriage at this point, which was granted, and a ferry house was built on the Missouri side. After the death of Capt. Piggott in 1799, there was much litigation over the ferry right, but it was finally settled in favor of the heirs of Capt. Piggott, whose interests finally passed by transfer into the hands of Samuel Wiggins, who received a charter in 1819, and afterward sold his interests to a company, of which his brother, William C. Wiggins, who had managed the ferry for many years, was a member. In 1853, the original Wiggins charter expired, and a perpetual charter for ferry purposes was granted to Andrew Christy, William C. Wiggins, Adam L. Mills, Lewis V. Bogy and Napoleon B. Mulliken. The capital stock of the company is of a par value of $1,000,000, although it has rated much above par for many years. The company has extensive freight yards in St. Louis, located on the river front and Mound street, Chouteau avenue and Carroll street. It also operates the East St. Louis Connecting Railway, the Venice and Carondelet Belt Railway, the Illinois and St. Louis Railway Terminal, the Wiggins Car Transfer, the Madison County Car Transfer, and the Illinois and St. Louis Car Transfer. The steamboat interests of the company consist of six ferry boats, four car transfer boats, two tugs, five car transfer barges and five ferry landing barges. The company operates a ferry from Carr street, St. Louis, to the opposite shore in East St. Louis, and one from Spruce street, St. Louis, to the



Shakespeare Monument.

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opposite shore in East St. Louis. The car transfer is operated between Mound street, St. Louis, and opposite shore in East St. Louis, and from Chouteau avenue and Carroll street, St. Louis, and opposite shore in East St. Louis; direct connections being made between all roads terminating in East St. Louis and those terminating in St. Louis. The growth of this great enterprise from the canoes used by Capt. Piggott in 1795, to the present magnificent equipment, is one of the most interesting and significant chapters of local history. The company throughout its history has pursued a liberal policy, and its management has been in wise and considerate hands.

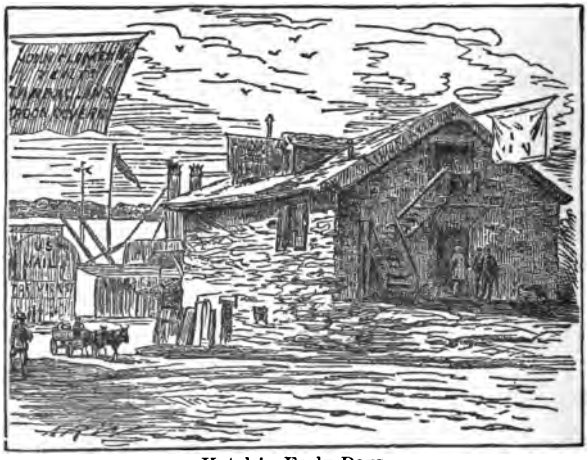


Benton Monument.

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Hotels.

It has often been said of the St. Louis hotels by men of the world, men who have seen the world, men who have visited the cities, watering places, etc., throughout the globe, that the leading hotels of St. Louis give them entertainment that is not equaled anywhere else — that there is a feeling of comfort and of being at home about the St. Louis hotels not usually experienced. There is one other feature of the St. Louis hotels particularly worth being cited and that is, in not one single instance have the leading hotels of this city taken advantage of the opportunity to extort higher rates than those usually charged when extraordinary throngs have gathered into the city in attendance upon the many conventions, assemblies, etc., that have favored St. Louis with their presence. This fact widely known has had a great deal to do with the selection of this city as a rendezvous for these conventions. In the following lines it will not be the intention to purposely omit mention of any hotel, but



Hotel in Early Days.

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simply to convey to the reader the entertaining capacity of the whole by briefly alluding to a few.

THE SOUTHERN. — This splendid establishment was erected on the site of the old Southern Hotel which was destroyed by fire April 11th, 1877. It was erected by the Hon. Thos. Allen, a man who did very much to build up the general interests of St. Louis. It fronts on Walnut street extending from Broadway to 4th street along which it stretches to Elm street, thence three-fourths of the block towards Broadway again, leaving a small space on the corner of Broadway and Elm which belongs to the hotel company. This space now occupied will be in the near future added to the hotel by the erection of a continuation of the hotel building which will then cover the entire block. From this space on Broadway the hotel continues to Walnut street the starting point in the description of the site. Its size, however, although covering nearly a large block and being six stories high is one of its least attractive features. That such a hotel is most elaborately furnished throughout every department of its interior goes without saying. It has not a superior in this respect anywhere. But the grandest feature in connection with this magnificent caravansary is its mammoth and palatial rotunda. From Walnut street through the entire building north to south is a promenade



Southern Hotel.

Fourth. Walnut. Broadway.

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60 feet wide. From Broadway to 4th street through the full length of the building a similar open way of 30 feet wide, the whole laid with white marble tiles making a floor as smooth as a billiard table and affording a reception hall or rotunda, as you please, accommodating several thousand persons without overcrowding. The decoration of the ceiling and columns of this rotunda is done in the finest oil, gold and silver fresco, not the frescoing usually seen in public places, but that character of fresco work, by hand, that made the palaces of Italy and Rome famous. The grand stairway leading from the rotunda to the second floor with its graceful ascent, its bronze statuary and artistically hand-painted windows which begin at the half landing and extend up to the ceiling of the second floor, is a bit of the general grandeur that is much admired. The parlors, ladies' ordinary, dining rooms, in fact the whole interior is on the same scale of magnificence. The refreshment department and the billiard department are both conducted by the hotel management, consequently guests are assured that the former is supplied with the choicest liquids and that the latter is equipped with the most modern appliances known to the gentlemen's game. One other feature of the Southern is worth a passing notice, and that is, the hotel from foundation to roof is *absolutely beyond the destroying element of fire.* The whole interior construction is wrought iron with fire-proof blocks between, and if oil was poured over all the furniture of any room and set on fire only the material in that room could burn, nor would the heat be noticeable in the next room.

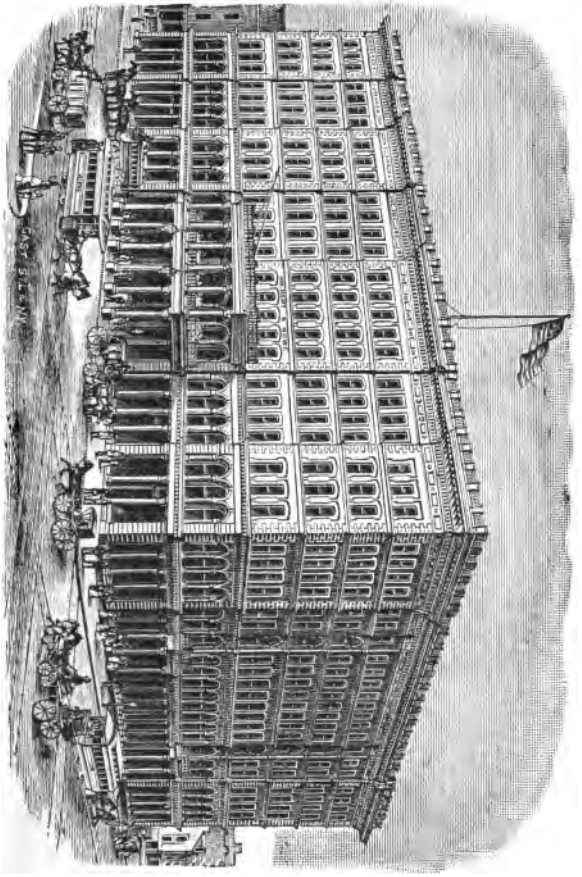
LINDELL HOTEL. — This popular house was opened in the fall of 1874, after having been destroyed by fire. It has a frontage on Washington avenue, Sixth street and Lucas avenue, and contains 275 elegantly furnished apartments — many en-suite — artistically decorated, luxuriously carpeted, with bath and other accessories, making it as complete a hotel as the traveler will care to find. The grand dining hall is a magnificent apartment 130x55 feet without columns, and the ordinary also a very beautiful room is 80x40 feet. The building is practically fire-proof, being divided into fourteen separate fire-proof compartments with massive solid

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walls forming the divisions from basement to three feet above the roof. It is under the management of Messrs. Hulbert, Howe, and Chassaing.

PLANTERS' HOUSE.

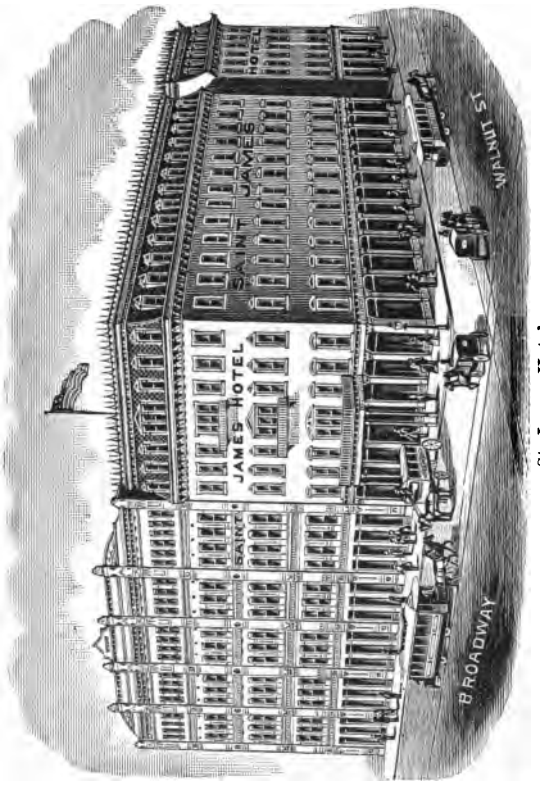
This old and well known hotel has been so long in existence that every tourist, traveler or visitor to this city is familiar with the hospitable quarters of the Planters'. Located in the very midst of the throngs passing and repassing through the oldest thoroughfare of the city, every one must see the building, while many look in at its handsome rotunda if for nothing more than to repeat to friends at home that they went into the Planters'



Lindell Hotel.

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House. The building is not a handsome one, but its location, its superb cuisine, its good management has made it very popular with the substantial visitors to the city. It fronts on 4th street from Chestnut to Pine, occupying half the block westward to Broadway. It is under the management of Mr. J. Gerardi.



St. James Hotel.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut street. The St. James is centrally located, convenient to the great wholesale and retail houses. One square from the Court House, and within two squares of five theaters. Owing to the construction of the house and the location of the boilers, kitchen, bakery and laundry the hotel is practically *fire-proof*. It is heated by steam, has elevators, electric light, baths, etc. There are 200 rooms, 45 of which are on the parlor floor and the rates are $2.00 and $2.50 per day. Mr. Thos. P. Miller is the proprietor.

The LACLEDE HOTEL is headquarters for local and state politi-

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cians, and in its rotunda almost any day the aspirant to office and his friends — quite numerous at this time — can be found in large numbers. The hotel fronts on Chestnut street, running half the block east toward Broadway, extending along Sixth street more than half the block. Adjoining the rotunda is a fine billiard room, reading room, etc. It is conducted on the American plan.

HURST'S HOTEL fronts on Chestnut st. and on Broadway, the main entrance to rotunda and office being on Chestnut st. This well regulated house is conducted on the European plan, and in connection with it the proprietor, Mr. Hurst, one of the oldest and best hotel men in the state, conducts a splendid restaurant, a restaurant that has the patronage of a large city custom, and in which everything in season is served and at popular prices. It is elegantly and lately newly furnished throughout from main floor to top story, and offers every accommodation to the public, such as every good hotel should.



Hurst's Hotel.

HOTEL BARNUM, located on Washington avenue and Sixth street, with entrance on Sixth street, conducted on the European plan and being in the center of the wholesale trade, is largely patronized by commercial men and by merchants visiting the city on purchasing business.

KOETTER'S HOTEL, located on the south-east corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is one of the best conducted houses in the city. The house is not a large one and caters only to the best class of Germans.

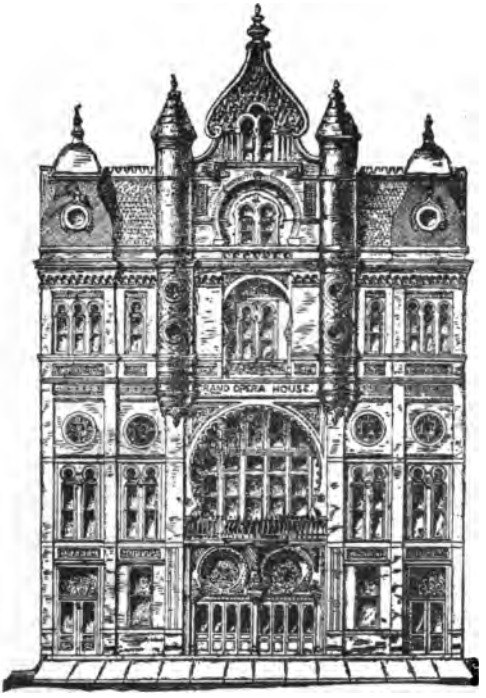
THE MERCHANT HOTEL, on Twelfth and Olive, is another good house at moderate prices and is well patronized.

Besides these there are any number of fairly good houses at prices consistent with the fare and accommodations.

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Amusements.

During the fall, winter and spring St. Louis is visited by all the leading companies in operas, the drama, comedy, variety, etc., and she has places of amusement erected suitable to them all. In addition to the open season there are plenty of summer garden attractions that are liberally patronized.

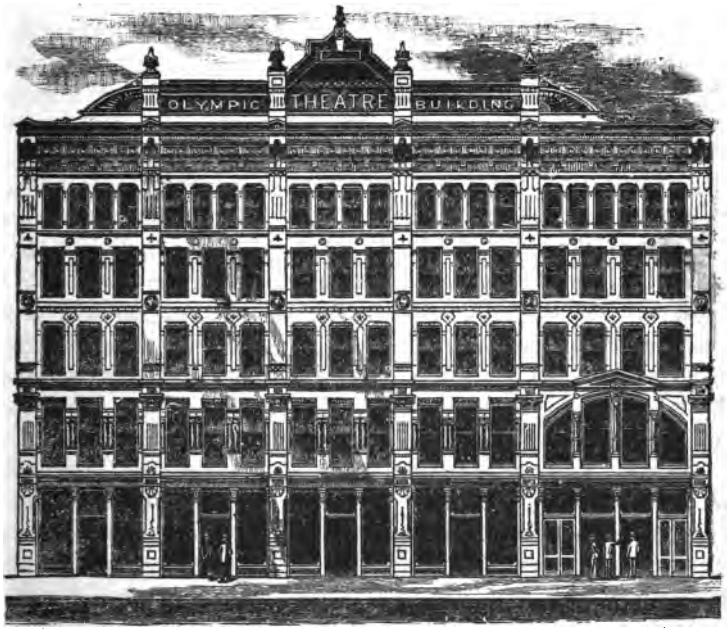


Grand Opera House.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This now palatial theater was opened first to the public on May 10, 1852, as the Varieties Theater, and during several seasons thereafter was one of the largest variety houses in the west, producing some grand spectacular pieces, the Black Crook for instance, which had a run of several months, bringing to the city thousands from the neighboring towns to witness its presentation, which was acknowledged to have been the most elaborate and gorgeous presentation of that extravaganza ever put upon the stage. After changing hands and being entirely rear-

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ranged, it was opened as a first class theater, August 29, 1881. It was destroyed by fire on May 28th, 1884, and was rebuilt and opened September 14, 1885. The interior and exterior is in the Moresque style of decoration and architecture. The seating capacity is 2,300 which includes a double tier of proscenium boxes which are perfect gems. All the leading stars have been seen upon its stage and on the visits of Edwin Booth, Miss Mary



Olympic Theater.

Anderson, Joe Emmet and Grand Opera even standing room is not available. Mr. John W. Norton, once an actor of renown but now retired from the stage except for an occasional charitable benefit, is the proprietor and manager. Mr. Geo. McManus is the treasurer.

Olympic Theater. — The old Olympic, as it is now remembered, was as familiar to theater-goers as any place of amusement could be. Its location, on the site of the present one, was so

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central, its lobby so wide and inviting, its pit so easy of access, the dress circle so charming that if the play was only fair, the house was full. In its day the pit was only patronized by the mob — that is all men — and the second tier was the fashionable or more expensive seating. This is all reversed nowadays. The first Olympic was opened on Nov. 25th, 1867, and continued up to '81, when the owner concluded to erect a more modern structure, which was done, and the new Olympic was thrown open on Sept. 11, '82, with Mr. J. K. Emmet on the boards, and as Joe Emmet was a St. Louisan, it is hardly necessary to say that the house was filled to its utmost. When it was rebuilt, nothing was left out of its construction, furnishing or decoration to prevent making it a model place of amusement, but everything modern was included, even to expensive hand-carved wood-work that ornaments the whole interior. The capacity of the house is 2,409, but on several occasions there have been 3,000 people present. The attractions offered during the season include the best companies in drama and operas. The largest receipts during any one engagement were those of Booth & Barrett, "Bunch of Keys" and J. K. Emmet. Mr. Chas. A. Spalding is proprietor and manager, and Mr. Pat Short business manager.

People's Theater. — This popular amusement house is situated at the south-west corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, a very convenient location for the theater-going public. It was erected in 1880 for Messrs. Robertson & Mitchell and was managed by them until 1885, when Mr. Mitchell became sole proprietor. The main entrance is on Sixth street with an additional entrance on same street for the Gallery. Exits are provided on the south through a private alley way and on the north via Walnut street. The decorations are in fresco and plush, the double tier of private boxes are handsomely upholstered, and the drop curtain represents a scene in Venice. The capacity of the house is divided as follows: Parquette and Dress Circle 765 seats, Family Circle, second tier, 487 seats, Gallery 1000. The attractions booked for this house include comedy, melodrama and occasionally opera bouffe.

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STANDARD THEATER. — In 1883 Mr. Edward Butler and J. McEntire erected the Standard, since which it has become one of the best patronized theaters in the city. It is located on the northwest corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, with entrance for Parquette and Balcony through lobby on Walnut street. Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents and against fire, there being exits on the east through private way, on the west by Seventh street, and north by public alley way. The interior is handsomely decorated, including an upper and lower tier of boxes, and the house accommodates very comfortably in Parquette and Parquette Circle 900, Balcony 525, and Gallery 1000. It was opened by the presentation of the drama, "Power of Money" and continues to offer the best attractions in comedy, burlesque, the drama, etc. W. H. Smith is present manager.

PICKWICK THEATER. — This snug place of amusement is located in the residence district (central western) Jefferson ave. and Washington ave., and was intended first for a summer garden with stage attachment, then as a regular theater for all visiting troupes. The garden part has been abandoned, however, and the building, which is of brick and quite commodious, contains a very complete stage setting with parquette seating some 500 people. The local dramatic and operatic talent give most of their entertainments here, besides which it is used as a lecture hall.

UHRIG'S CAVE. — This is strictly a summer garden theater and during the warm term light opera holds forth in all its splendor and generally by some very excellent operatic company. The audience have seats — about 3000 — commanding a view of the stage while the acts are on, between which they can stroll or sit and sip ices or light beverages at their pleasure. The location is Locust street and Jefferson avenue. Mr. Pat Short is lessee and manager.

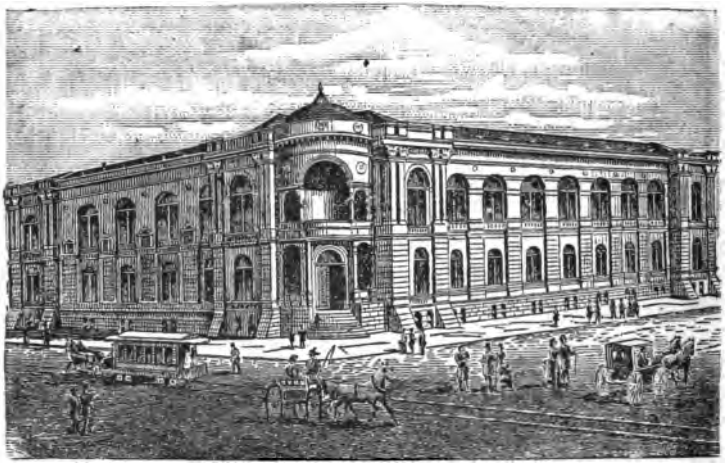
APPOLLO HALL. — A small theater on South Fourth street is quite a neat place for amusement performances and is usually open during the summer with some light attraction.

LIEDERKRANZ HALL, situated on Chouteau avenue and 13th street, is splendidly arranged for social gatherings and many of

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the dancing parties, hops and club entertainments take place there.

SCHNAIDER'S GARDEN has had a national fame as an open air resort. It used to be no uncommon thing to see from five to ten thousand people there of an evening. The whole enclosed space is brilliantly lighted, seats with tables are scattered throughout, flowers, shade trees and grottoes abound and there are three separate music pavilions from which music of rare quality is heard. It is quite a handsome place, but many of its attractive features have been shorn to make place for building im-



Liederkranz Hall.

provements. There are some smaller but very handsome gardens throughout the city where one can spend a summer evening enjoying the fresh air with a glass of beer or wine and at the same time listen to the sound of splendid music.

POPE'S THEATER, 9th and Olive, was built on the site of an old church and under the management of Mr. Chas. R. Pope, an actor himself, was a first class place of amusement.

THE LONDON. — The variety theater of the city is located at Walnut and 4th streets and during the season generally affords the best bill possible.

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THE EXPOSITION BUILDING. — The Exposition and Music Hall Building is the largest and grandest ever used for exposition purposes in the United States, excepting those of the Centennial. It occupies the very central location, bounded by Olive, St. Charles, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. It is on the old site of Missouri Park, which occupied six and one-fourth acres. The dimensions are 506 ft. in length by 332 ft. in width, and contains 280,000 feet of space. The building was erected at a cost of $750,000, and in the incredibly short time of one year.



Exposition, Olive, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and St. Charles.

The first Exposition was opened September 3rd, 1884, by a grand street pageant of the Trades Association, grandly illuminated streets, and other appropriate ceremonies. The most successful expositions in attendance and financially have been those given at St. Louis. The building is an elegant and imposing structure, of which no cut seems to do it justice. It is built of brick, cut stone and terra cotta, with three grand entrances on Olive Street, and one on Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets each. The first floor is devoted to live machinery, exhibits of which have been the largest ever made. The other floors are devoted to fine displays that have never been excelled, as is conceded by those who are in a position to know.

GRAND MUSIC HALL. — So extensive is the Exposition Building that one is surprised to find in its very center, the largest Music

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Hall in the country, with a seating capacity of 4,000, and standing room for 2,000 more. The stage is larger than any in New York, and has a full complement of the finest scenery. A grand organ, the finest and largest in the city, is located at the back of the stage. The opening of the Exposition is usually early in September, and continues forty days. Gilmore's Band, of N. Y., sixty-five pieces, plays afternoon and evening, and there is some special feature for each of the forty days.

ENTERTAINMENT HALL. — Is also under the same roof; seating 1,500 persons, beautifully fitted up with all stage and other accessories. On the Olive street front are the Ladies' Parlors, Exposition Post-Office, Cloak Rooms, Offices, etc. The entire building is lighted with electricity. The Music Hall is kept perfectly ventilated by an immense fan (which is located on the first floor). The Fire Department, boilers and engine are located in separate buildings opposite, on Thirteenth Street.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL SEASON, or Autumnal Festivities, commence with the opening of the Exposition, and usually continue about seven weeks. The illumination of miles of the streets by a hundred thousand gas lights, with colored globes, is the grandest sight to be witnessed on the continent, and has attracted not only persons from our own distant cities, but from abroad visitors come to witness this brilliant sight, which outrivals anything of the kind ever attempted. At many of the cross streets are arches of exquisite designs in colored lights that almost defy description.

KENSINGTON GARDEN is a new addition to the summer amusement places. It is very comfortably arranged, handsomely laid out, and is reached by the Cable line from 6th and Locust streets. The inclosure contains fountains, gravel walks, shady nooks, refreshment pavilions, etc., etc. The whole grounds are lighted by electricity. The stage on which the actors appear is a regularly built and full-rigged ship, floating in a lake of clear water. The scenery backing the whole represents a living picture of actual seaport life.

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The Press.

The daily newspapers of St. Louis, though few in number, reach the masses through a wide circulation.



Republic Building, Third and Chestnut.

The editorial department of the leading papers are mostly filled with men of great journalistic ability while the business portion of them must be in good hands if one may judge by the large cir-

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culation of many of them. There is not an item of news or an important event occurring throughout the civilized world but that finds its way by wire to the offices of these papers and appears in their next issue, or perhaps, in numerous extras, if of sufficient importance.

The press of this city has exercised a great influence in promoting its interests and in aiding its progress toward the advanced position it holds among the great cities of the country.

The leading dailies are the *St. Louis Republic*, the *Globe-Democrat*, the *Post-Dispatch*, and the *Evening Chronicle* and the *Star-Sayings*, published in the English language, and the *Anzeiger des Westens*, the *Westliche Post*, the *Amerika* and the *Evening Tribune*, German papers.

The St. Louis Republic is the oldest paper in the city, having been established as the *Missouri Gazette*, in July, 1808. It took a prominent part in the early history of the city, and its files preserved to posterity many of the interesting incidents of those days. In 1822 the name of the paper was changed to the *Missouri Republican*, on May 31, 1888, to the *St. Louis Republic*.

The *Gazette* in its infancy was an enthusiastic supporter of Thomas Jefferson, and later, when the Whig party was formed, the *Republican* advocated the doctrine of that party, becoming Democratic after the Whig party went out of existence. It has since grown in influence as a representative of Democratic principles and a leader in the counsels of that party. The building on 3d and Chestnut streets, occupied by the *Republic* is the most massive and beautiful of all the newspaper buildings in the city, and was erected at great cost in 1873.

The Globe-Democrat.—In 1853 the *St. Louis Democrat* was established, becoming at once a popular newspaper. In 1872 parties interested in the *Democrat* sold their stock and started the *St. Louis Globe*, Republican in politics, which soon took high rank as a leading journal. The success of the one drew interest from the other and the *Democrat*

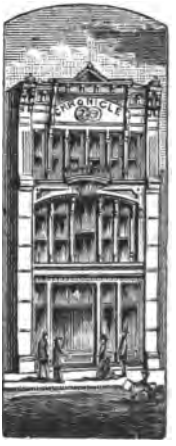
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sold its plant to the *Globe*, the name being changed to *Globe-Democrat.* The building occupied by the paper is hardly commensurate with the paper's growth, but the position is central — Fourth and Pine streets — and that fact has much to do with the management remaining in so small a building.



Globe-Democrat.

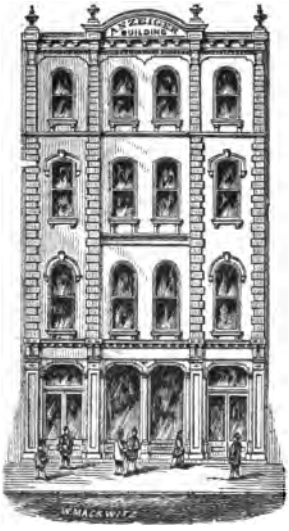
THE EVENING CHRONICLE. — This paper was established July 3, 1880, by a company which also owns the Cincinnati *Evening Post*, the Detroit *News* and the Cleveland (O.) *Evening Press.* It was intended to fill the demand of all great cities for a paper which will give all the news in a condensed form at a low price. In July, 1886, parties who had made a great success of the Cincinnati *Post* were placed in charge of the *Chronicle.* The circulation was largely increased. In March last the price of the paper was reduced from two cents to one cent. The paper is bright, newsy and interesting, and is rapidly extending its influence.


Chronicle.

THE STAR-SAYINGS is the latest addition to the daily press, and is the outgrowth of the *Sunday Sayings*, a paper issued until lately only on that day. The increasing patronage of the *Sunday Sayings* prompted the management to enter the daily field with an afternoon paper, which they did at the low price of two cents. It is bright, full of good matter, and independent in politics. Their building is at 105 N. 6th st.

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Post-Dispatch, an afternoon daily, is Democratic in politics. This paper has lately moved into a building on Olive street, between Broadway and Sixth street.



Anzeiger des Westens.

The large number of citizens of German birth or descent who reside in St. Louis and the region of which it is the center, has led to the establishment here of several newspapers printed in the German language, and which are of recognized prominence and influence among the German-speaking people of America.

Anzeiger des Westens. — This is the oldest German paper in the city, its first number having appeared on October 31, 1835, from which time it was regularly published until in 1863, the publication was suspended for about five months, when its publication was resumed by the Independent Press Association, under the title of *Der Neue Anzeiger des Westens.* Afterwards the word "Neue" was dropped from the title, and the publication has been continued with increasing success and influence until the present time. Its editorial matter is thoughtful and scholarly, and it is a recognized exponent of Democratic principles. Its news columns are well conducted and complete, and it enjoys a large circulation. The location North Third street.



Westliche Post.

Westliche Post. — This influential newspaper was originally established in 1857. The paper

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removed to its present commodious premises in 1874. The paper is Republican in politics, and in all the attributes of advanced journalism is one of the best newspapers in the land. It owns the building occupied by it, which is at the corner of Broadway and Market street.

AMERIKA. — This paper was established in 1872 by the German Literary Society, and has since enjoyed the favor of a large and increasing circle of readers. Its editor, has been connected with the paper from its inception, first as assistant editor, and since 1878 in his present position, and has contributed largely to its success by the force and elegance of his editorial work. The paper is Democratic in politics, and publishes morning, Sunday and weekly editions at its building North Third street.



St. Louis News Company.

THE ST. LOUIS TRIBUNE is an evening paper of great force in the presentation of news. It especially represents the extreme or stalwart wing of the German Republicans.

Of other publications in St. Louis there are hundreds, denominational, society, athletic, agricultural, medical, railway, trades, mining, etc.

THE ST. LOUIS NEWS COMPANY is now located in their new building, 1008 and 1010 Locust street, where they carry, as formerly, an immense stock of perodicals, books and stationery. It is through this company that the leading magazines, periodicals, newspapers, etc., are distributed throughout the western country.

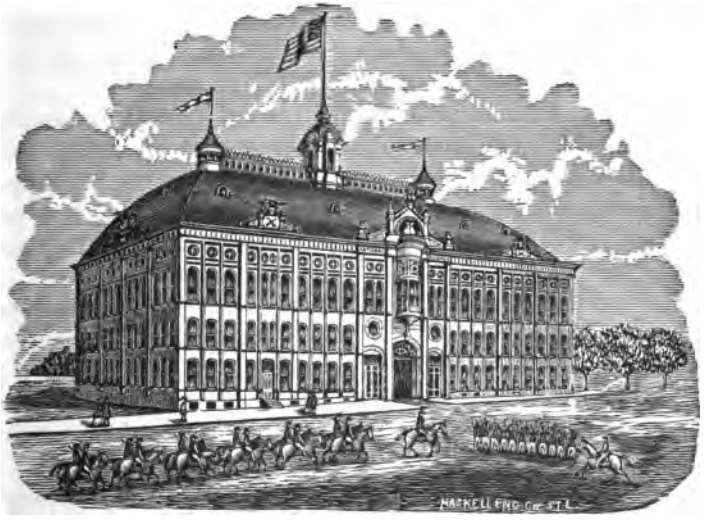
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They are the sole agents for the St. Louis dailies and the principal periodicals and magazines published generally, they supplying each day throughout the city, west and south-west, 1246 news dealers. Their stationery stock is the largest and most complete in the west, their stock of miscellaneous books is full and complete and they guarantee prices. The company have 68 employees and is a strong one financially, having a capital of $125,000; its officers are G. F. Murphy, manager, and Aben Bancker, treasurer.

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Military.

The NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI is composed of separate regiments, battalions or companies formed throughout the state and located in the principal towns and cities. The battalion of infantry N. G. M. located in St. Louis is the First, and comprises companies A, E, F and G, besides which there is a troop of cavalry. These companies have quarters in the National Guard



National Guard Armory.

Armory, built for the accommodation of the military under that organization in this city. It is a splendid structure, affording accommodations for several thousand troops, with a drill floor 195 x 109 feet clear space, or about 20 feet wider than the grand Merchants' Exchange hall. There is a cavalry drill on the ground floor 150 x 84 feet, with very complete stables for the horses. Around the cavalry room, which is 33 feet high, there is a gallery which affords a fine view of all movements during drill. The

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company rooms comprise mess rooms, handsome parlors, and separate locker for each soldier's gun and accoutrements. It is considered one of the best built and arranged armories in the country.

The BUSCH ZOUAVES, the most perfectly drilled company in the United States, are located in St. Louis, but have no armory at present. In all the competitive drills throughout the country this body of men have always carried off the highest prize.

There are several other independent companies in the city but of only local fame.

The ST. LOUIS FLAMBEAU CLUB, an organization of some two hundred men, have an expensive outfit including bomb wagons, rocket wagons, etc. They turn out on special occasions and make night exhibits of fire works that are grandly beautiful.

The RIFLE BRIGADE of this corps accompany the Flambeau men and keep up a continuous fusilade of musketry. The flambeau organization includes a company of pikes, a company for rockets, a company for set pieces, a company for bombs, the flambeaus themselves and the rifle company, making a battalion of six companies.

The pikes and guns have a military uniform, the other companies have full white duck suits with rubber helmets and shoulder pieces for protection from the falling sparks.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL is a group of stone buildings used for quarters for men being recruited for the army and for storing supplies, this being the western clothing depot for all troops on the frontier. There are a number of residences for officers' quarters and the whole plant of buildings is surrounded by large grounds, a considerable portion of which were deeded to the city by the U. S. government, and the city has improved this tract into what is now Lyon Park.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS is the cavalry depot for all the west. The buildings are well and suitably constructed and are situated upon a high bluff. There are a number of cavalry companies stationed here and the government has quartered at this depot a band of musicians, known as the "Cavalry Band," whose proficiency is only equalled by the famous "Gilmore Band."

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Clubs.

St. Louis like every other large city has her social organizations among the many different localities and uniting certain elements, either business, literary, etc.,etc. These different clubs as they are called have not as yet erected themselves or had erected for them as many club houses, as there are in cities farther east — houses built expressly for club purposes, yet the quarters occupied by the principal clubs who are renting buildings are furnished in magnificent style and they live in a superb manner.

ST. LOUIS CLUB. — This is one of the largest clubs in the city and is one of the few at present owning entire their own buildings and grounds. The cut here presented does not do justice to the building or the surroundings. It is a handsome structure built of red press-brick with sandstone trimmings, having one grand entrance in the middle front, which leads into a palatial hall, showing the handsome double staircase backed and lighted by a richly ornamented glass window on either side as you enter the hall in the magnificently furnished apartments of this floor, consisting of reading rooms, billiard rooms, office, etc., while the second floor built on the same plan affords ample room for the members when entertaining their friends. The situation of the club house is at Locust and Ewing avenue. The membership is limited to 400.

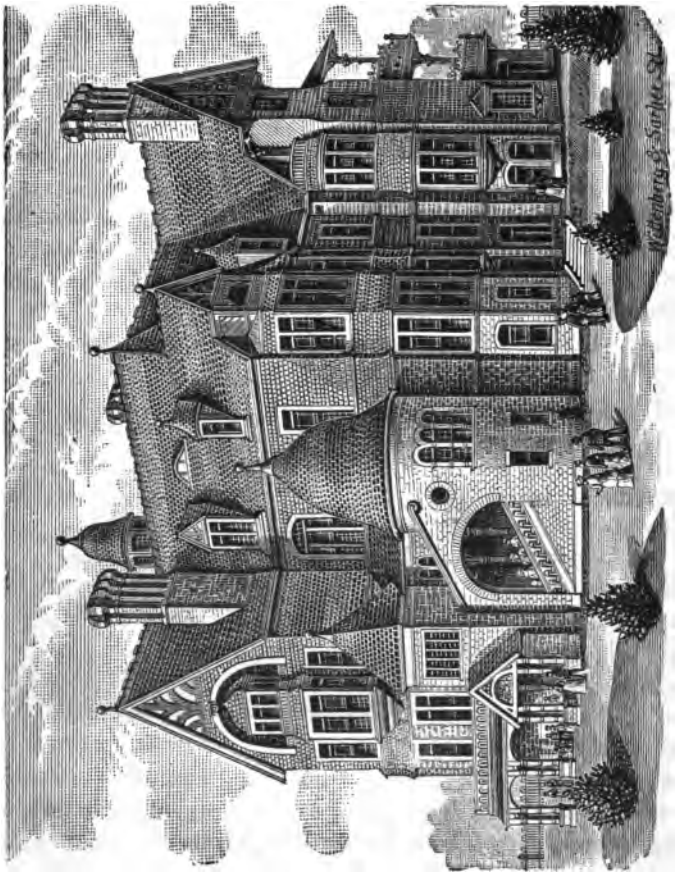


St. Louis Club.

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Once each month special receptions are given, with music, dancing and a grand spread.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB was for a long time located down town at the corner of Broadway and Olive streets, but the building



Thos. Walsh, Architect.

St. Louis Jockey Club.

they occupied, which they had arranged in a most elegant manner, changed hands and the club was forced to secure other quarters, which they did, and they are now at Pine and Beaumont

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streets in a fine building surrounded by splendid grounds. The club was formed of college men and they are noted for their hospitable entertainments, especially of gentlemen of prominence who visit St. Louis. Tennis courts are held usually on Saturday afternoons to which lady and gentlemen friends are invited.

MERCANTILE CLUB occupy the building 708 Locust street, which is fitted up in magnificent style. Its members include many of the prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers, etc., of the city who partake of the splendid cuisine prepared for them by the club management especially at noon. It has about 400 members who have made its apartments popular for banquets, dinner and theater parties. Their wives and daughters partake of luncheon when down town in the ladies' drawing room.

ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB. — This organization has for its principal purpose the improvement of the thoroughbred race horse, by providing a racing course over which trials of speed are made. The club offers purses aggregating large sums of money and for which the horses are entered to run, the winner of any race gaining quite a handsome sum. By this means owners of race horses are enabled and encouraged to raise and improve fine horses. The members of the club, like the majority of mankind, are fond of witnessing interesting sports, and have provided themselves the magnificent club house which is located at the racing course of the Fair Grounds, and from whose broad verandas and terraces they have a fine view of the track; besides this it is luxuriously furnished and their social gatherings are held in its spacious apartments.

THE MARQUETTE CLUB was called into existence by St. Mark's Academy, a well known literary association composed of alumni of St. Louis University. The ultimate purpose of St. Mark's had all along been to develop into an organization like the Xavier Union of New York City, but it was not until September, 1886, that the Academy took the project vigorously in hand. With the able co-operation of representative Catholics of the city the preliminary work was rapidly finished, and the club was organized and incorporated under the title "Marquette Club."

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The objects of the club are summed up at the head of its constitution as follows: —

The primary objects of this Club shall be to unite the representative Catholic gentlemen of the City and vicinity in bonds of social union; to organize them into a body that shall represent, watch over, vindicate and further Catholic interests; to maintain such a union and such a body by establishing it in an unobjectionable Club-house, and by placing the club on a lasting basis, to perpetuate such a union and such a body of representative Catholics in the City of St. Louis.



Marquette Club.

In furtherance of these objects the Club shall provide:

1st. A Club-house, with all necessary appointments.

2nd. A Reading-room, having all desirable journals and periodical literature.

3rd. A properly equipped gymnasium and bowling alley.

4th. A library.

5th. Literary and musical entertainments.

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In the realization of these objects, the Marquette Club has thus far met with flattering success. It has united the representative Catholics of St. Louis. "The Rome of America," as this city has been called, can point with honest pride to the Marquette Club as the representation of its best Catholic blood and talent and industry and wealth. The club is the great center of the Catholic laity of St. Louis, and it promises to continue to be so permanently. The home which it has created for itself would alone justify the augury. The club house, a picture of beautiful architecture, and the model of a rich home, will ever be attractive to every variety of taste; while the highly respectable and almost severe tone of the organization is calculated to preserve the club from the objectionable features that usually prove fatal to clubs. Thus far the club has been well patronized; its entertainments, lectures and receptions have been of the highest order; its financial prosperity has increased without assessments, and as soon as it has added to its attractions the projected gymnasium with bowling alleys and handball courts, the Marquette will be the most complete Catholic club in the States.

GERMANIA CLUB.— This is both a social and musical organization for the pleasure and social entertainment of the members of the club. They have a large club house at 802 S. 8th st.

HARMONIE CLUB is one of the leading club organizations of the city, and is composed of representative Jewish gentlemen. The club house, Eighteenth and Olive, is a handsome building, built and owned by the club, and is furnished sumptuously.

CONCORDIA CLUB is the leading Hebrew club of the south-side. They have a spacious building splendidly furnished at 1511 Chouteau avenue.

THE ELKS CLUB have their quarters at present in the People's Theater building, corner 6th and Walnut. The growth of the club finds the place too small and they have negotiated for commodious appartments in the new Laclede building, corner 4th and Olive. Here they will have all the space they require and the rooms are being put in such shape as to make a most complete club house. The Elks' benefits which take place once yearly at

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some one of the principal theaters and at which the different theatrical companies playing in the town at the time appear is a noted event with play-goers.

St. Louis Chess, Checker and Whist Club have rooms at 904 Olive street. The membership is large and is made up of gentlemen of standing in the city. Many noted tilts take place in their rooms between members and between Mr. Max Judd — also a member, who is one of the most skillful players in the country—and other players laying claims to championship honors. Mr. E. S. Rowse is the president of the club.

ATHLETIC, ETC.

St. Louis Base Ball Association. — North Grand avenue, Geo. Munson, secretary. This association is the St. Louis representative in the American Association of base ball clubs, and the members of the club or the different members constituting the club's players have for the past three years won the championship of the Association in which there are eight other clubs of nine players each at one time in the field.

St. Louis Gun Club. — This is a body composed of representative business men who have their own park for shooting grounds besides large premises for field shooting, and many of its members are noted wing shots. The objects of the club are to attain proficiency in shot-gun shooting, to protect the wild game of the state so that there may be always an abundance during season, and to have an outing for recreation and pleasure. The members of the club selected to represent the body at the state tournament to be held June 19th are Messrs. Gates, Dozier, Wilson and Peck. The officers of the club are J. H. McDonough, Pres. and Edwin Hayden, Vice-Pres.

Gentlemen's Driving Club meet for the transaction of business pertaining to the club and for social purposes at their room, 704 Pine street. The members meet at the driving park or speed-

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ing track of Forest Park, there to enjoy a friendly contest to test the merits of their own horses.

ANCHOR ATHLETIC CLUB make their headquarters at 517 Poplar street.

EXCELSIOR ROWING CLUB have their boat-house at the foot of Anna street.

ST. LOUIS ROWING CLUB have their quarters foot of Chouteau avenue.

ST. LOUIS RIDING CLUB, 2d Carondelet and Park avenues, is a school of instruction in handling the horse and in the art of riding gracefully, at the same time comfortably to both.

ST. LOUIS SHARPSHOOTERS ASSOCIATION, meet at Tenth and Market, with occasional outside practice with the rifle.

MISSOURI SHARPSHOOTERS ASSOCIATION meet at their park, which is a handsome enclosure on Easton avenue, about six miles from the court-house. The members meet frequently for target practice and recreation.

MODOC ROWING CLUB have a neat club and boat-house at the foot of Anna street, and the crews of this club are always heard from favorably in the contests for sculling honors that are held throughout the country. One of its members, and one who has attained high rank throughout the country, is Jake Gaudaur.

NORTH END ROWING CLUB, a late aquatic organization, is located at the Levee and Angelica sts.

THE BOHEMIAN SHARPSHOOTERS ASSOCIATION meet every fourth Monday at 1504 South Tenth street.

WESTERN ATHLETIC CLUB have quarters at 4205 Easton avenue. The members take an active part in keeping up a lively interest in all athletics and give from time to time fine exhibitions of the different sports such as sprinting, leaping, long jumping, pole vaulting, putting the weight, etc.

WESTERN ROWING CLUB have their boat house foot of Lynch street which is fitted up with the necessary paraphernalia of the aquatics.

FRANKLIN DRAMATIC CLUB hold regular meetings on the first and third Sundays at Allen avenue and Eighth street.

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McCULLOUGH DRAMATIC CLUB, a local organization having among its members some good stage talent, give occasional performances for the benefit of their own improvement and for the entertainment of their friends, have headquarters at 2621 Washington avenue.

MISSOURI BICYCLE CLUB, occupies the unique building on Channing avenue between Olive and Pine streets. Enthusiasts of the bicycle and tricycle constitute largely the membership. In connection therewith is an excellent gymnasium and good lawn tennis courts. This is the largest of the city clubs of which there are a number.

KNICKERBOCKER LAWN TENNIS CLUB. — A member of the National Association of Tennis Clubs. Is the largest and most successful club in the west. Has one hundred members, its limit. Five fine courts are within the enclosure, also the club house with baths, etc. Grounds, Locust and Nineteenth streets.

These do not by any means include all of the clubs. There are hundreds of others, some of which are noted athletes in their line, the Hibernia Foot-ball Club and the Thistle Foot-ball Club both being fine clubs. Cricket, tennis and all other out-door sports and amusements have plenty of advocates and participants.



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Societies.

There are in St. Louis of the various societies named below bodies, lodges, councils, etc., as given by the figures.

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. — State Grand Bodies, 5; Subordinate Lodges, 23; Chapters of the Royal Arch Masons, 7; Councils of Royal Arch S. M., 1; Commanderies K. T., 6; A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons, 6.

The Masonic Board Relief meets at the corner of 7th and Market in Masonic Hall, every Saturday at 7 P. M. H. B. Hutchison, sec., address 612 N. 2d street.

The United Benefit Association of Missouri is at 722 Pine street, W. H. Stone, President.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. — The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows meets annually on the 3d Monday of Sept., at such place as the Grand Lodge shall from time to time determine. The Grand Lodge of Missouri meets in Kansas City, May 15th.

Subordinate Lodges, 30; Encampments, etc., 11.

This order will have when it is completed, one of the finest buildings and lodge quarters in the United States.

Knights of Pythias. — The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at 1137 Washington avenue; Grand Lodge of the state meets on the 3d Tuesday in October.

Subordinate Lodges, 17; Endowment Rank, 5; Missouri Brigade Uniform Rank, 7.

Knights of Honor. — Grand Lodge of Missouri meets on the first Tuesday in April annually. Subordinate Lodges, 30.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. — Grand Lodge of Missouri, Thomas W. Seymour, Grand Secretary, address 520 N. 2nd st. Subordinate Lodges, 41.

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LEGION OF HONOR. — Supreme Council meets quarterly on the 2nd Wednesday of Jany. Robert L. Little, S. S. Supreme Recorder, office 315 Chamber of Commerce bl'dg. Subordinate Councils, 21.

CHOSEN FRIENDS, lodges, 24.

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS, lodges, 2.

A. O. OF FORESTERS. — District Sec., 918 N. 16th street. Subordinate Courts, 12.

A. O. U. W. — Grand Lodge meets 2nd Tuesday in February biennially, Wm. C. Richardson, Grand Recorder, office Turner Building. Subordinate Lodges, 69.

SUPREME LEGION, S. K. OF A. O. U.W. — Subordinate Lodges, 8.

ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION, lodges, 9.

U. S. BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY, lodges, 5.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.— Grand Lodge of Missouri meets May and November at Franklin av. and 13th st. Subordinate Lodges, 13.

U. A. O. OF DRUIDS. — Grand Lodge of Missouri, 9th and Market sts. Subordinate Groves, 22.

UNITED ORDER OF HONOR. — Thos. C. Sandberg, Secretary, 1518 Salisbury street. Subordinate Lodges, 27.

HARUGARI, Grand Lodge, Carr and 10th, Ernst Knickmeier, sec., 1917 Franklin av. Subordinate Lodges, 32.

SONS OF HERMANN. — Grand Lodge, Franklin ave. and Eighth street. H. Alewell, Sec., 1911 Franklin ave. Subordinate Lodges, 24.

I. O. T. B. (True League) — Grand Lodge at Druid's Hall. A. Fischer, Sec., 1211 South Seventh street. Subordinate Lodges, 20.

SEVEN WISE MEN. — Grand Conclave of Missouri meets third Monday in January and July, Eleventh street, north-east corner Franklin ave. H. Koch, G. Sec., 1124 North Eleventh street. Subordinate Conclaves, 3.

ORDER IRON HALL. — Subordinate Lodges, 18.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.—A. Sloan, Grand Sec., 716 North Third street. Subordinate Lodges, 27.

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GOOD TEMPLARS. — Wm. C. Streetor, Secretary, 2623 Wash street. Subordinate Castles, 10.

HEBREW. — I. O. B. B., 4; Independent Order of F. S. of I., 3; Improved Order of F. S. of I., 3; O. K. S. B., 10.

ROYAL ARCANUM. — W. S. Robinson, Grand Secretary, 104 North Third street. Subordinate Councils, 17.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA. — Subordinate Lodges, 29.

KNIGHTS OF FATHER MATHEW. — Executive Board meets first and third Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., 1306 Olive street. Subordinate Councils, 16.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. — The County board meets 3d Sunday at St. Patrick's Hall. D. O'C. Tracy, Sec. Divisions 7.

K. OF L. — Executive board meets every Monday, 522 Pine street. Assemblies, 56.

SINGING SOCIETIES. — There are 27 different musical societies throughout the city, some of which have among their members men and women of national fame.

TURN VEREINE (Gymnastic Societies). — There are eleven of these in the city.

BOHEMIAN. — The Supreme Lodge of the Bohemian Slovanian Benevolent Association meets 2d Sunday in each month at 1411 S. 8th street. Subordinates, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are besides the above, throughout the city, societies, benevolent, social, etc., in their nature to the number of 280.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY meets 1109 Olive.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, at 212 N. Broadway.

BANK CLERKS ASSOCIATION meets 2d Thursday every 2 months at St. Louis National Bank.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS meets in the Court House, 1st floor. H. Hitchcock, jr., Sec.

B. & P. ORDER OF ELKS meet at the Elks club, Walnut, southwest corner of Sixth street.

BOARD MISSIONS Cumberland Presbyterian church meets 904 Olive street.

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BREWERS ASSOCIATION, Philip Stock, Secretary, meets 702 Olive, room 421.

BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, 1601 South Broadway.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION St. Louis College Pharmacy meets 412 South Sixth, Third Tuesday in each month.

BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN meets Second and Fourth Sundays Chouteau Avenue Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS have four lodges.

CALEDONIA SOCIETY meets Mercantile Library.

CATHOLIC ORPHANS BOARD, 820 Chestnut street.

CONCORDIA CLUB, 1511 Chouteau avenue.

EX-CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION, 1600 Lucas place, Chas. A. De France, Secretary; it is non-political.

GROCERY CLERKS ASSOCIATION meets at Broadway and Morgan streets.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK meet quarterly at Southern Hotel and annually at the same place just after St. Patrick's Day parade at which time eloquent addresses are made and toasts responded to. The banquets of the Knights, who are representative men of the city, are always elaborate and well attended.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE meet at Wright and 13th street.

LOTUS CLUB hold forth 3221 Rutger street

MCCULLOUGH DRAMATIC CLUB meet at 2621 Washington avenue, among the members of this club are some talented Thespians.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY has its rooms in the east wing of the Court-house. Here are stored many valuable relics and interesting trophies.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE hold their sessions in the Chamber of Commerce building, room No. 1.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have their offices in room 220, Chamber of Commerce building.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN EXCHANGE is at 216 N. 8th st. Mr. J. F. Cahill, its founder, is always ready to give any information in his power. Through his efforts a great deal of the business with Mexico has been brought to St. Louis.

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MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, 19th and Lucas Place. This institution is one of the grandest in any country, containing selections of the rarest merit. See notes elsewhere in this book.

OFFICE MEN'S CLUB meets on second and fourth Thursdays at Leffingwell and Washington aves.

PILOTS' B. AND I. SOCIETY have offices at 104 1-2 N. Broadway.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.— Office 718 Chestnut st. Chas. Green, President; Arthur Uhl, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS CHORAL SOCIETY meets every Monday at Pickwick Theater, Washington and Jefferson avenues.

ST. LOUIS CHAUTAUQUA UNION will be found at 2711 Sheridan avenue.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. — J. H. Johnston, Secretary, Fourteenth and Olive streets.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI meet at the Polytechnic building.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' BRIDGE COMPANY. — E. F. Kelley, sec., Room 317, Chamber of Commerce building.

ST. LOUIS PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, Geo. H. Morgan, Sec. Sectary's office of the Chamber of Commerce.

ST. LOUIS SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION, Tenth and Market streets.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE will be found at 2646 Pine street.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL and Benevolent Aid Association, 1600 Lucas place, W. P. Barlow, secretary.

THE ASSOCIATED WHOLESALE GROCERS are at 507 North Second street.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, 617 Locust street, Mrs. H. Meier, sec., is for the purpose of encouraging the industrial pursuits adapted to women and for the sale of the products of their hands.

WOMEN'S PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS for the South-west, meets on the first and third Tuesdays at 1107 Olive street, Mrs. J. H. Brookes, President.

WESTERN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION, Thos Ryan, Sec., 404 N. Broadway. This is the representative club of the

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kind in the west and numbers among its members the leading commercial tourists of the west.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — On Pine and Twenty-Ninth streets stands the elegant new home of the Y. M. C. A. It is a large brown-stone structure, surrounded with well kept lawns; and on the rear of the grounds are their extensive gymnasium building. The needs of young men are met on all sides of their natures — social, intellectual, physical and religious. The Association owns "Association Hall," with its tall, peculiar towers, at Locust and Eleventh streets, where is carried on their down town branch. Branch rooms are also in the Union Depot building. A very large German branch is also maintained at Locust and Eleventh streets, and a flourishing branch in East St. Louis. Visitors always welcome at all the places, 28,000 being the number registered at East St. Louis branch alone last year.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION have quarters at 21st and Olive streets.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be found at 18 N. 4th and the FRENCH MUTUAL AID SOCIETY at 626 Olive street where they have regular meetings every 3d Sunday.

MEMORIAL HOME is located at Grand and Magnolia avenues.

POST GRADUATE SOCIETY of St. Louis University, in University building, Grand and Lindell avenues.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE headquarters, Pine N. E. 6th.

HENDRICKS CLUB is a political organization and meet in rooms furnished for them at 1306 Olive street.

HENDRICKS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION is also a political club of prominent politicians; they meet at 820 Pine street.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN CLUB and headquarters Republican Central Committees, 1223 Washington avenue.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY. ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH. (Thos. Walsh, Architect.)

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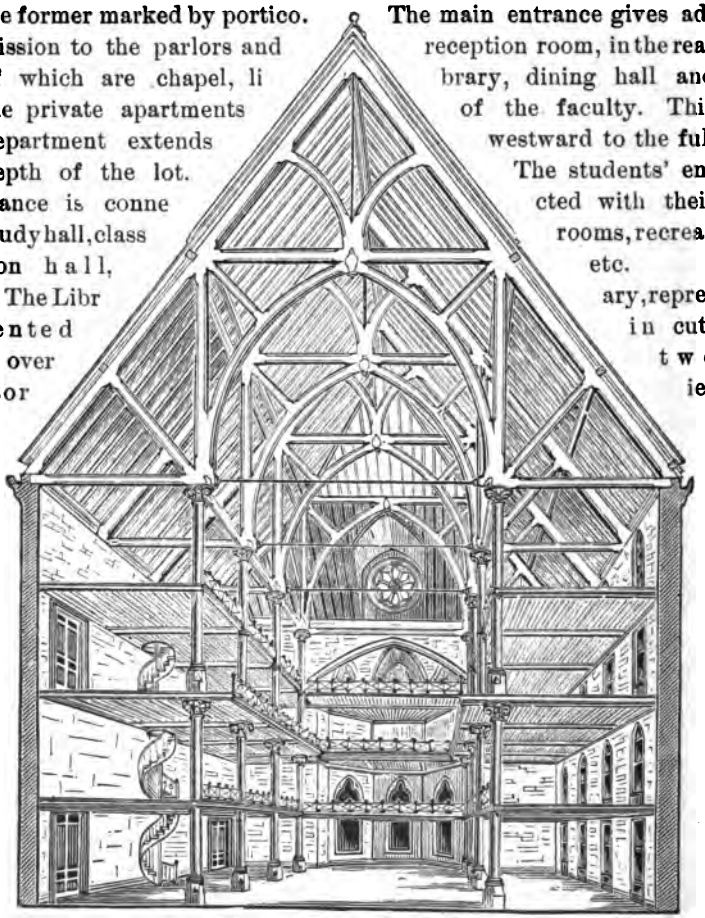
width is reached by stone steps of same width, and opens into a vestibule 40x80 feet, in which are two grand stairways of 10 feet wide each. The entrances for scholars are through the basement at the sides. The floor of basement is, however, 6 in. above grade. On the first floor is found the auditorium 81 ft. 10 in. by 83 ft. 8 in. There are five entrances from the grand vestibule and three from the side corridor, which is fifteen feet wide The stage is reached by two doors opening into a cross corridor, ten feet wide. To the left of the vestibule is a reception room; on the right a conference room, with record room and lobby adjoining. To the right of auditorium, but separated from it by a fifteen foot corridor, are three recitation rooms, twenty feet by twenty-two feet Back of auditorium, but separated from it by a cross corridor 10 ft. wide is an open court, 45 ft. by 60 ft. To the rear of the auditorium, on the left side, is a grand central stairway, "*Escalier d'honneur*," which is to be made an architectural feature. To the left of the auditorium, connecting with the grand vestibule is a stairway, 4½ ft. wide, leading to the gallery. Opening into cross corridor is an elevator. The arrangement of the second and third floors is the same as that of first floor. However, on the second floor, over the vestibule, are lecture rooms for chemical and physical science, 30x35 ft., separated from each other by a room for apparatus, 9x30 ft., opening into both, and from the gallery of auditorium by a corridor 10 ft. wide; and on third floor, extending over right side of auditorium there is the art department, consisting of two drawing rooms, 24x35 ft.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY was founded in 1829, and received its charter in 1834. The site of the institution till June, 1888, was on 9th st. and Washington ave. The new buildings here represented have been erected on a block of ground bounded by Grand, Lindell and Baker aves. The Grand ave. front is 446 ft. by a depth of 360 ft. The corner of Grand and Lindell aves. was reserved for a church. This edifice, begun in 1883, is not yet completed, although services have been held in the basement since Nov. 1, 1884.

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The University building proper has its principal facade on Grand ave. There are two entrances, one for the faculty and visitors, another for the students. The latter is the extreme left, the former marked by portico. The main entrance gives admission to the parlors and reception room, in the rear of which are chapel, library, dining hall and the private apartments of the faculty. This department extends westward to the full depth of the lot. The students' entrance is connected with their study hall, class rooms, recreation hall, etc.

The Library, represented in cut, is over two stories



Library, St. Louis University.

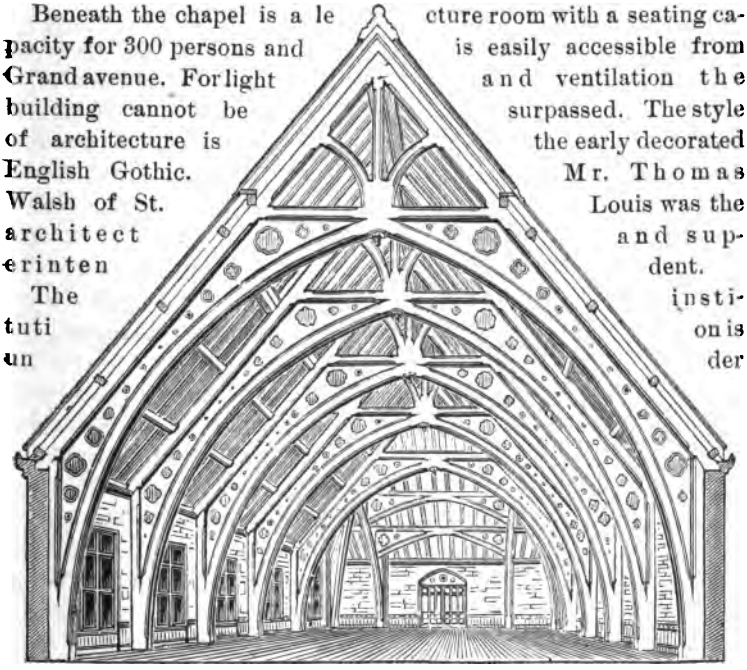
in height and has an open quadrangle covered by a glass roof. The apartment is accessible from the second and third floors of the residence. It has three wide galleries connected by

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spiral iron staircase and its dimensions are 79x50 feet by 67 feet in height.

The Museum is one immense hall without columns, covered by an open polished timber roof. Its size being 98x58 feet and 52 1-2 feet in height.

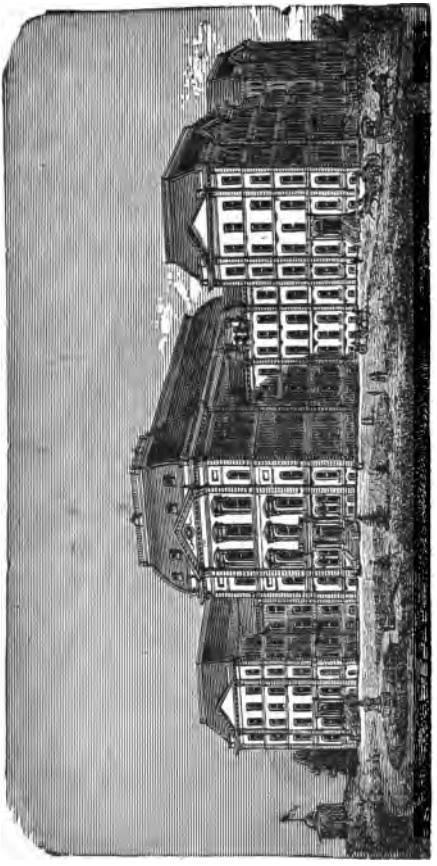
Beneath the chapel is a lecture room with a seating capacity for 300 persons and is easily accessible from Grand avenue. For light and ventilation the building cannot be surpassed. The style of architecture is the early decorated English Gothic. Mr. Thomas Walsh of St. Louis was the architect and superintendent. The institution is under the management of the Jesuit Fathers and the course of studies is complete and thorough. The classical course extends over seven years. Besides mental philosophy and the ancient and modern classics; physics, chemistry, astronomy, surveying, and all the branches of mathematics are included in this course. An ample laboratory is provided in the basement for the students of chemistry. The principles of the natural sciences are illustrated with experiments, for which a large col-



Museum, St. Louis University.

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lection of instruments are at the disposal of the professors of science. The museum contains numerous specimens of ores to assist the student of geology. A telescope, which was in use at the former site, will be mounted as soon as practicable.



College Christian Brothers, Easton Avenue and King's Highway.

Since 1881 the institution receives only day scholars. Students coming from a distance must provide their own quarters in the city.

College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis.— This institution, conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, founded in 1851, was originally located on Eighth and Cerre sts., but was transferred to Cote Brilliante in October, 1882. The location, buildings and grounds are not equalled, for educational purposes, by any in the Mississippi Valley.

The various arts and sciences, usually tanght in the best American colleges, naturally find here an appropriate place, as their system of education has the experience of over two hundred years, and is adapted to the wants of the age and the requirements of the country.

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The curriculum comprises preparatory, commercial, collegiate, literary and scientific courses.

The social culture of the students receives especial attention; the Brothers and the pupils form, to a certain extent, a family circle, and dine at the same table.

The discipline of the institution, which is constantly maintained, is of a suasive and parental character.

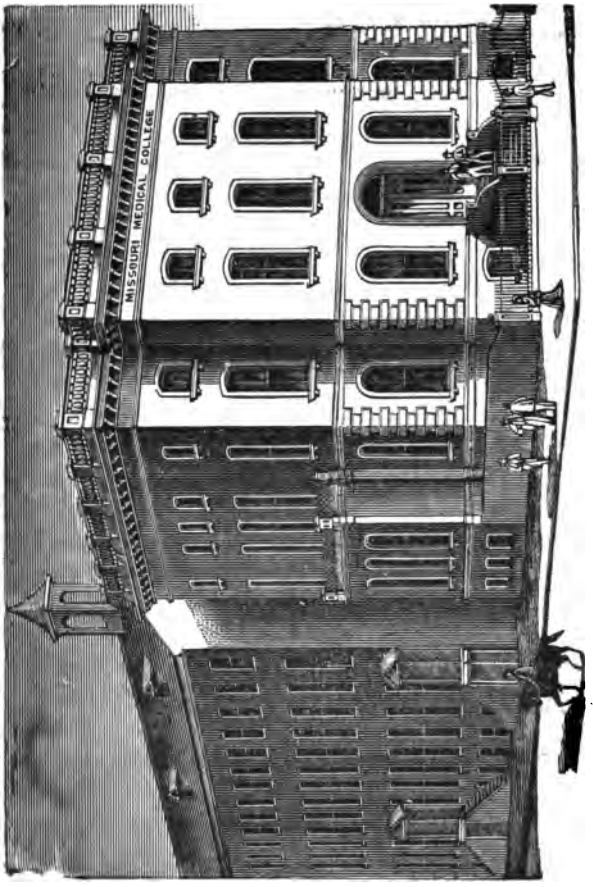
Although the Catholic religion is professed and taught in the college, students of other denominations are admitted, provided they are willing, for the sake of order and uniformity, to be present at the public exercises of religious worship.

The session commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the Wednesday before the last Thursday in June.

Missouri Medical College was founded in 1840 as the medical department of Kemper College. Subsequently it became the medical department of the University of the State of Missouri. After a few years that connection was dissolved until 1886, when the connection was restored. It now constitutes Section No. 2 of the medical department of the State University, so that all the students of the University receive their diplomas from the Missouri Medical College. It was founded by Drs. Jno. S. Moore and Jos. Nash McDowell. The officers of the college now are, P. Gervais Robinson, M. D., LL. D., Dean, and Justin Steer, Ph. D., M. D., Secretary. At the college dispensary the daily clinics held by the different members of the faculty are supplied with a large number and rich variety of cases. St. John's Hospital adjoins the college building, and is in charge of the order of "Sisters of Mercy," its medical management being exclusively controlled by the faculty of the Missouri Medical College. The St. Louis City Hospital, the largest in the city, containing 450 beds, and furnished with a commodious lecture and operating amphitheater, has representation from the Missouri Medical College by clinical teachers, and as the hospital is the largest receptacle for the pauper sick and injured of the city, these clinics are of the highest importance. The corps of assistant physicians to the City Hospital are appointed each year after a *competitive examin-*

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ation, and all the members of the graduating class of the Missouri Medical College, are eligible.



Missouri Medical College.

Faculty: P. Gervais Robinson, M. D., LL. D., Dean, Professor of Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene, 3411 Washington avenue; J. K. Bauduy, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Psychological Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System, 2808 Olive st.; Charles E. Michel, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, 2925 Washington avenue; H. Tuholske, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology, N. E. corner Jefferson avenue and Locust street; Otto A. Wall, M. D., Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy, 2111 South Second street; C. A.

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Todd, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Diseases of Ear and Throat, 2645 Washington avenue; T. F. Prewitt, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, corner 22d and Olive streets; C. O. Curtman, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Director of Chemical Laboratory, 3718 North Ninth street; G. A. Moses, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, 2901 Washington avenue; Ludwig Bremer, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Histology, and Pathological Anatomy; Director of the Biological Laboratory, 2023 Park avenue; Justin Steer, Ph. B., M. D., Secretary, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, 703 Washington avenue; W. A. Hardaway, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin, 2301 Olive street; A. V. L. Brokaw, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons was chartered and organized in 1879, mainly through the personal efforts of its present Dean, Dr. Louis Bauer. It was put in working order in the same year and located at the corner of 11th and North Market streets; the building was formerly occupied by the Episcopal Orphans' Home. In the spring of 1880 the property was purchased by the college and such alterations in the building were made as to adapt it for the purpose. From the very beginning this institution has steadily advanced in its usefulness and popularity until in the 9th year of its successful work it has become in point of the number of its students the second medical school in the State.

This gratifying result is due to the liberal policy adopted and steadily followed by both the Board of Trustees and Faculty to revert the revenues of the college to improvements of the building and the means for objective teaching. And next to the progressive character of the faculty and its methods.

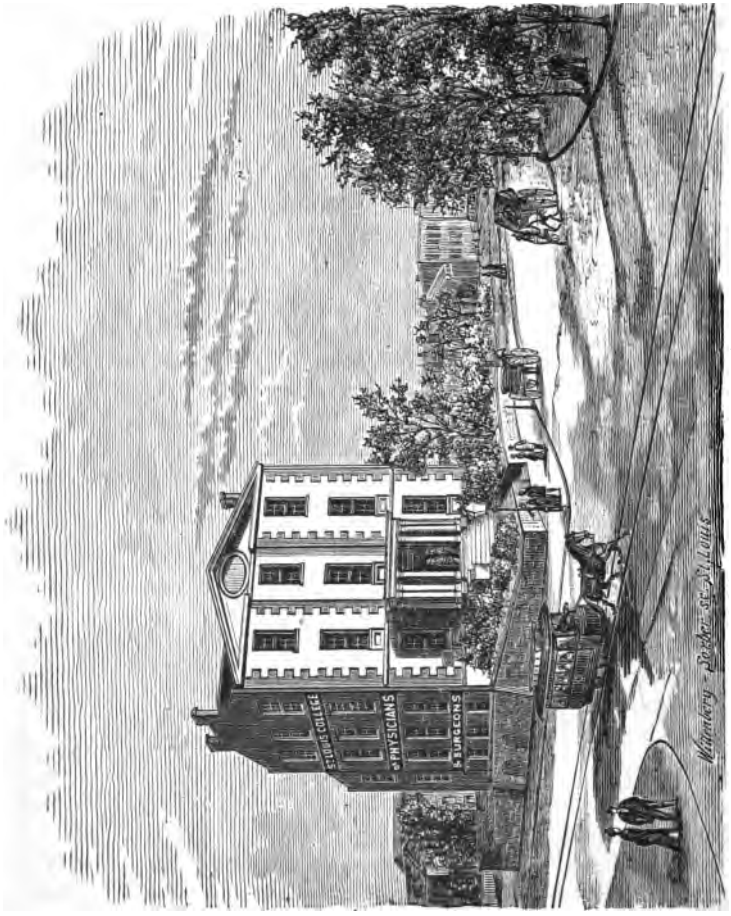
Most of the students who have received their medical education and diploma from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons have had marked success in practice, and some of them have acquired positions of honor, trust and revenue.

In awarding every year two honorary diplomas it has secured

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the connection and interest of some of the most distinguished physicians and authors, both at home and in foreign countries.

The latter are of great service to students who go abroad to advance and favor their scientific purposes.



St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The present officers of the institution are: Hon. Jas. O. Broadhead, President; Wm. Hyde, Esq., Vice-president; A. S. Barnes, M. D., Registrar, and Louis Bauer, M. D., Dean. The members

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of the Board of Trustees and faculty comprise some of the most public spirited and energetic men of the city.

In 1887 a dental department was annexed to the institution and placed under the management of most competent professors who combine practical skill with advanced scietific proficiency.

The combined classes of the Medical-Surgical and Dental departments have been argumented of late to such an extent as to necessitate a substantial enlargement of the building for their accommodation.

The location of the College in the northern part of the city presents some commendable features. Occupying the South-West corner of Jackson Park, it is surrounded by an orderly and quiet neighborhood free from all the seductive influences so prone in large cities.

Last and not least the accommodation for students in the neighborhood are ample spacious and rather moderate in price.

ST. LOUIS POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, POLYCLINIC AND HOSPITAL, S. W. Cor. Jefferson and Lucas avenues.

Faculty: P. Gervais Robinson, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Practical Medicine; H. Tuholske, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs; Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology, Mo. Medical College; W. A. Hardaway, A. M., M. D., *Dean*, Professor of Diseases of the Skin, Professor of Dermatology, Mo. Medical College; W. C. Glasgow, A. B., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Adjunct Professor of theTheory and Practice of Medicine, St. Louis Medical College, Physician to the Department of Chest and Throat, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital; H. N. Spencer, A. M., M. D., *Treasurer*, Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Consultant to the City Hospital; Chas. E. Michel, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Professor of Ophthalmology, Missouri Medical College; A. J. Steele, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints, Attending Surgeon Department of Deformities and Joint Diseases, Augusta Free Hospital, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Beaumont Medical College; G. J. Engelmann, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Wo-

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men and Operative Midwifery, Consultant St. Louis Female Hospital; H. W. Hermann, M. D., *Secretary*, Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and Electro-Therapeutics, Consulting Physician St. Louis Insane Asylum, Assistant Physician St. Vincent's Asylum; Charles E. Briggs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children, Physician to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The object of this school is to give practitioners of medicine and recent graduates special facilities and advantages in the study,



Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

observation and treatment of clinical cases as they are presented at the dispensary and in the various hospitals to which the professors have access.

This institution being intended for graduates only, does not clash in its objects or interests with those colleges whose instruction terminates with the graduation of the student. It rather supplements them, commencing where they leave off, affording the student an opportunity to practically test under efficient instructors, the teachings and theories already received. But it is

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to the practitioner desiring to learn the latest facts in pathology, and to witness the most recent modes of treatment and methods of operating that this school is especially helpful; and to those preparing themselves for the practice of specialties, here opportunity is afforded of becoming peculiarly well qualified.

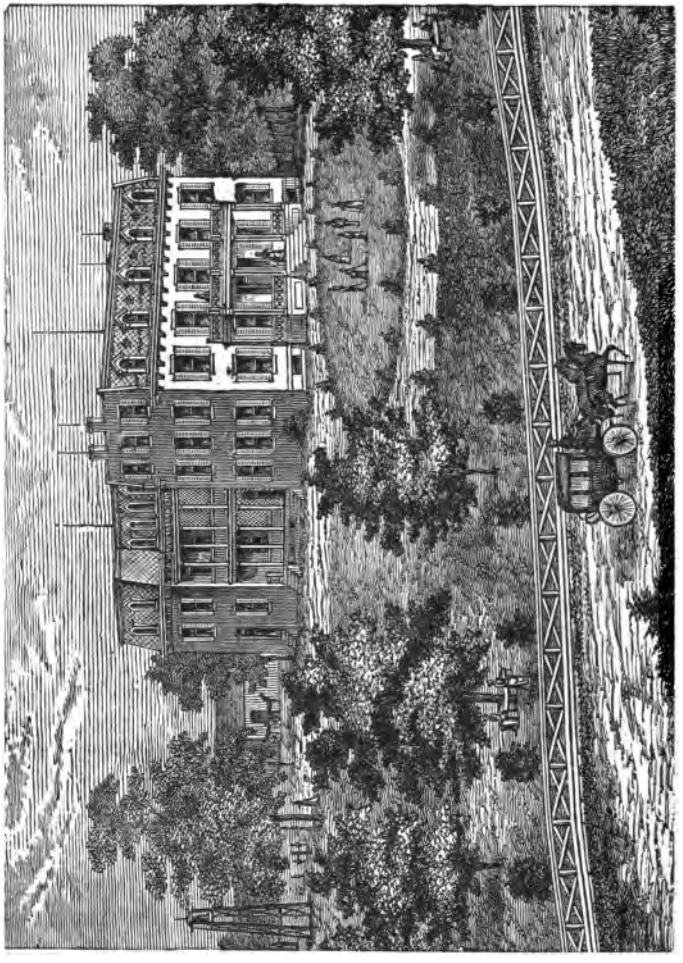
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MO. — This college was organized in 1857, and is one of the leading educational institutions in St. Louis, giving a thorough and practical course of training to its students. The handsome college building is located on the corner of Howard street and Jefferson avenue, within five minutes' walk of the Good Samaritan Hospital and St. Louis Children's Hospital, both of which are open to the students of this college for clinical purposes. Its teaching corps includes representative practitioners who stand high in their profession at home and are favorably known throughout the medical world. It is one of the progressive schools of this country recognizing the rights of women to enter the various professions of life, and therefore have thrown its doors wide open for their admittance, and graduate them when fully qualified. Its officers are: S. B.



Homœopathic Medical College of Mo.

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Parsons, M. D., Dean; W. J. Burleigh, M. D., Registrar; J. A. Campbell, M. D., Treasurer of Syndicate.



St. Louis Seminary, Jennings, St. Louis County.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY. — This is a first class private select school for young ladies, and is situated at Woodland Station on the route of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, forty minutes only

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from Vine street depot, on a commanding summit, overlooking the city of St. Louis, remarkable for its beauty, its healthfulness, and its removal from all disturbing influences. The proximity of the Seminary to St. Louis secures to the young ladies all the advantages for improvement offered by this great city, and yet it is surrounded by all the quiet and seclusion of a rural neighborhood. The elegant and well arranged edifice stands in the midst of a beautiful, shady lawn of six acres, adjoining which is a spacious park of twenty acres, also belonging to the principal. The grade of scholarship is elevated, and the instruction thorough. The number is limited to twenty-four young ladies, the instruction of whom is distributed among seven teachears of large experience and ripe scholarship. The principal, with an experience of forty years, devotes his entire attention to class instruction. The classes being small, each pupil is brought frequently in personal contact with the teacher, giving her great advantages over that in crowded schools.

Besides the thorough literary course, every desirable advantage is offered in the departments of music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and sketching from nature, crayoning, painting in oil and water colors, languages, ancient and modern, and in whatever else appertains to the finished education of a young lady. The Seminary was organized in 1871, is regularly chartered and confers the usual literary degrees.

The institution is not sectarian, but the the most careful attention is bestowed on the religious training of young ladies, their morals, manners and social training being guarded carefully. During the seventeen years of the history of the institution, public favor has constantly increased until the applications for rooms are beyond the accommodation. With a location, beautiful, healthful and accessible, the spacious grounds with the improvements thereon, afford the fullest accomodations for an agreeable home. With a full board of competent and experienced instructors the Seminary offers its advantages to those seeking a home and a school. For catalogues address the principal, B. T. Blewett, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

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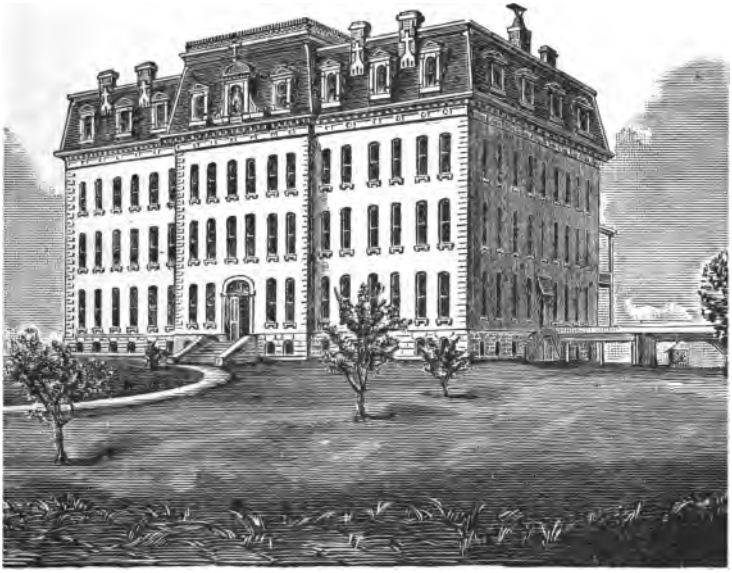
JONES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. — In a work of this nature it would hardly be complete without reference to that class of educational institutions and facilities belonging to St. Louis which have been the means of starting a great many of her prominent merchants, manufacturers and others on the proper road to business prosperity. Mr. Jonathan Jones founded his commercial college away back in the 40s, and for all these years it has held the highest place among the educational institutions of this city. The course of instruction in this college is confined entirely to the practical branches of education that go to make up a complete business man or woman. Every detail of accounts, correspondence and general business management that can possibly occur in the extensive commercial, manufacturing or banking operations is here taught, principles being first thoroughly instilled and then the practical application of the principles is made through the medium of complete sets of account books. All the principles and practice of telegraphy and short-hand are special features of the now practical education and at the Jones Commercial College receive most careful attention. This old educational establishment



Jones Commercial College, Vine and Third streets.

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has for fifteen years been under the professorship, and for four years under the proprietorship of J. G. Bohmer and its management conducted by him. For the past twelve years the college occupied the buildings Nos. 307, 309 and 311 North Broadway, but these becoming unsafe and besides not offering the required space the professor secured the extensive building Third and Vine streets to which the college removed in February last. The



Loretto Academy, Florissant.

various departments of the college have been fitted up with every comfort for the students and every educational appliance is provided. The structure fronting on two streets has the advantage of a flood of light in every department as will be seen by the accompanying cut.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, an institution founded in 1847, is located in the midst of a delightful and healthy country, the beautiful Florissant valley near

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the terminus of the Western, Cable and Narrow Gauge Railway. Consequently this school possesses nearly all the advantages of a city and suburban residence. The grounds embrace several acres which are laid out in groves and shaded walks, affording every facility and inducement for out-door exercise.

The building is capacious and comfortable, containing an elegant chapel, parlors, various recitation and music rooms, a commodious study hall and refectory, two recreation halls for seniors and juniors, three separate dormitories range on the second floor, with adjoining toilet and bath-rooms, each separated by spacious corridors, which for the greater advantage of health and convenience traverse the length and breadth of the building on the first three floors, an exhibition hall having ample capacity to accommodate over a thousand; also art, needle-work, infirmaries and wardrobe departments.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first one opens on the first Monday in September, the second begins on the first day of February, and closes at the end of the following June.

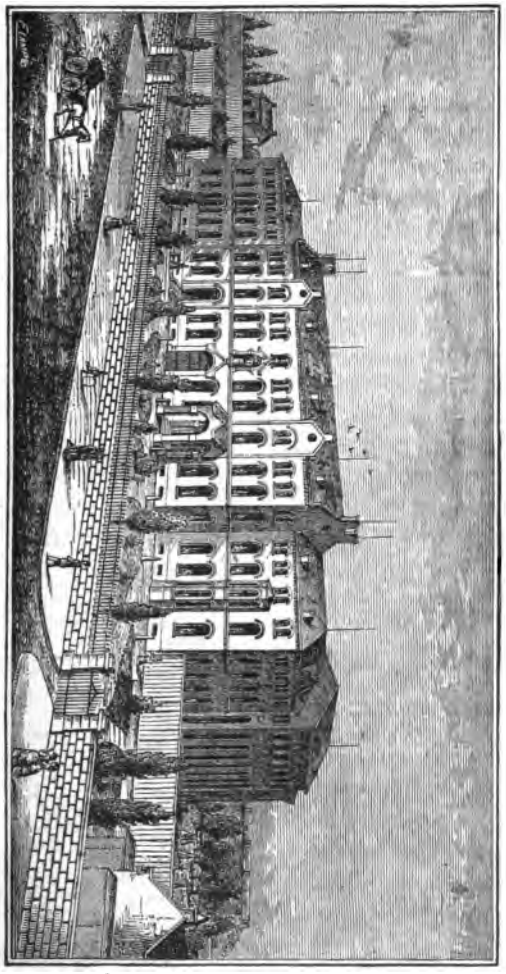
St. Louis Institute of Architects hold their meetings in the Polytechnic building, 7th and Chestnut, on the 2d Monday in each month.

St. Louis Sketch Club. — At the meetings of this club some rare specimens of pencil work are exhibited, many of them being treasured by the recipients as valued souvenirs. The club have quarters in Washington University.

Academy of the Visitation. — The Order of the Visitation was founded in Annecy, Haute Savoie, by St. Francis de Sales and Ste Jane Frances de Chautal, in 1610, and was introduced into this country in 1799 at Georgetown, D. C., from which institution this Academy was established in 1833. It has ranked for over a half a century among the best patronized educational institutions in the west. The Academy is pleasantly situated in an elevated and healthy part of the city, and being surrounded by commodious and well cultivated grounds, affords every facility for open-air exercise. The buildings are large, well ventilated, heated

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throughout by hot air furnaces and low-pressure steam, from which there is no danger of explosion. The course of instruction includes all the branches of a practical education together with music, vocal and instrumental, languages, art, in fact a thorough course of a high grade institute from which the young lady graduate is fitted to enter any sphere of life.



Academy Visitation, Cass avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets.

The Institution possesses a Museum containing a great variety of specimens, collected from various quarters of the globe, especially from our own country, and presented by friends. It also possesses a very beautiful and complete philosophical and chemical apparatus, globes, etc. The library, belonging to the institution, affords its members opportunities of enlarging their fund of general knowledge.

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CONCORDIA COLLEGE. — The location of this educational institution is one of the finest about the city. Jefferson avenue at the point where the building stands having risen gradually to a height overlooking the whole southern portion of the city with a front view extending to the hills of Illinois, taking in the Mississippi river makes a beautiful site for a large building.

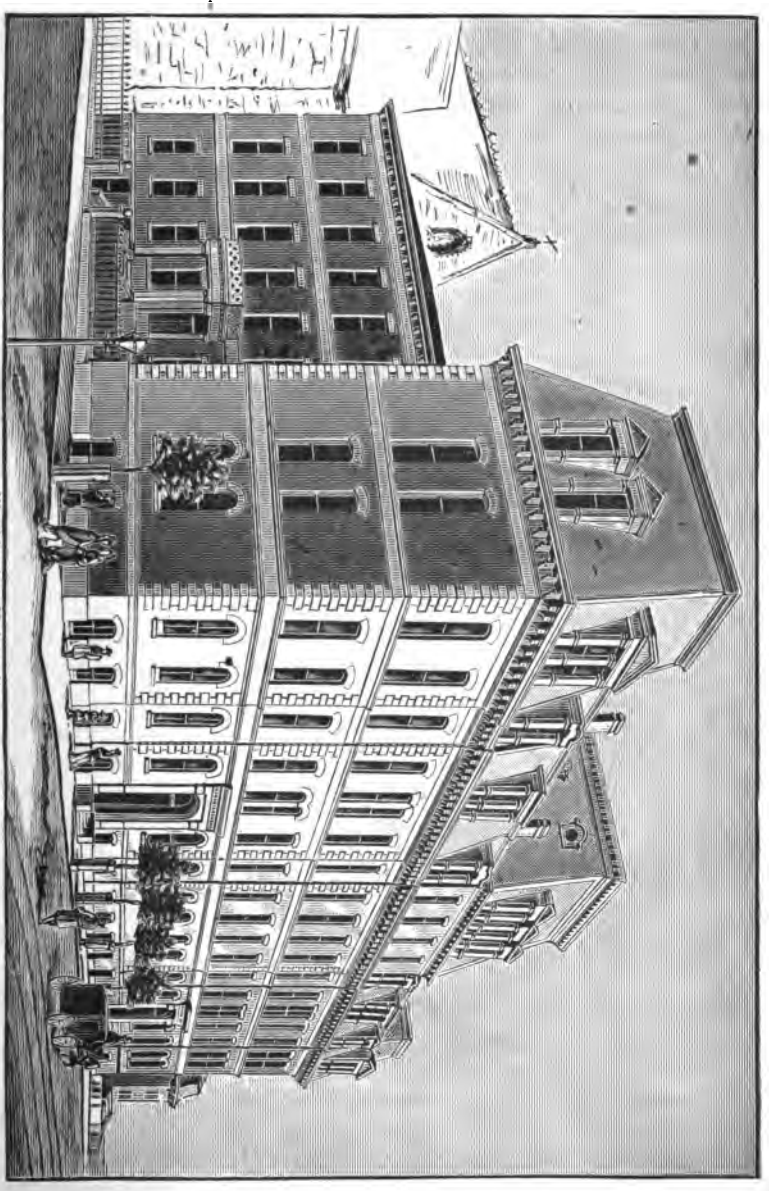
The college is devoted to the preparation of young men for the ministry who have first gone through the regular courses of instruction at other colleges or schools, especially of those belonging to the German Evangelical Lutheran denomination. The college is conducted by the religious order of the German Evangelical Lutheran synod and only theological matters are pursued in the course of study. The building is three stories above basement with a handsome tower in the center 140 feet high, has a frontage of 235x100 feet deep, and is of modern Gothic style of architecture.



Concordia College. Charles F. May, architect.

EDEN COLLEGE. — The accompaning cut is the college of the *German Evangelical Synod of North America* for education of ministers, and was formerly located at Femme Osage, Warren County, Mo., where some 200 ministers received their schooling. Since 1858 the same has been opened on the St. Charles rock road and Hunt avenue, just opposite to the station Eden. on the Wabash R. R., 7

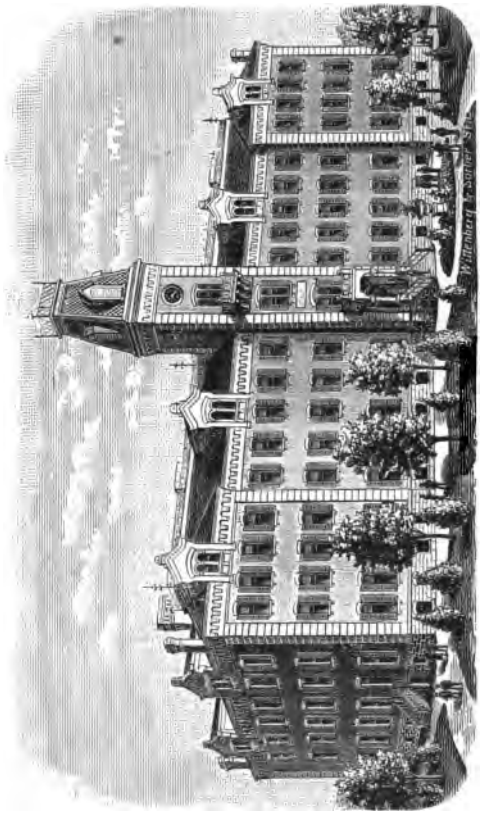
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Washington University.

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miles from the St. Louis Court-house. The institution is capable of teaching 100 students at a time, and is at present conducted by Rev. L. Haeberle, who is instructor, while Rev. Prof. Dr. R. John, Rev. Prof. W. Becker are professors, and Rev. L. Weber and wife have charge of the household department. The above synod has another institution at Elmhurst, Du Page County, Ill., 16 miles northwest from Chicago, for the education of teachers and young men, who have not decided what course to follow.



Eden College.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, founded in the City of St. Louis, under an Act of Incorporation by the State of Missouri, approved February 22, 1853, is intended to embrace the whole range of University studies, except Theology, and to afford opportunity of complete preparation for every sphere of practical and scientific life.

SENIOR YEAR.— FIRST TERM. — *Required.* — Astronomy, Metaphysics, History, English Literature, Themes.

Elect one or more of the following: — Applied Mechanics, Physics, (Mechanical Theory of Heat, *Clausius*), Practical Chemistry, Botany

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Manual Training School — (Washington University).

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German, French, Natural History. SECOND TERM. — *Required.* — Political Economy, English Literature, History, Physiology, Themes. *Elect one or more of the following:* — Applied Mechanics, German, French, Practical Chemistry, Botany, Physics — as first term — Practical Astronomy.

From the preceding statement it will be seen that the courses of study in the College are two in number, each requiring for its completion four years. These courses lead respectively to the degrees of (I.) *Bachelor of Arts* and (II.) *Bachelor of Philosophy.* For admission to the first Greek is required and the study of Greek is also required during one year and a half, or three terms, of the College course. For admission to the second a certain amount of Physics is required instead of Greek, which requirement is continued one year and a half, and the general tendency of this course is towards scientific studies.

Latin. — The study of Latin is required in both courses during the Freshman and Sophomore years.

Greek is required in course I. during three terms, or until the middle of the Sophomore year. It is then an elective study, but a large majority in every class continue the study of Greek until the end of the year.

Modern Languages. — Sufficient knowledge of either German or French to read ordinary prose with the aid of a dictionary is required.

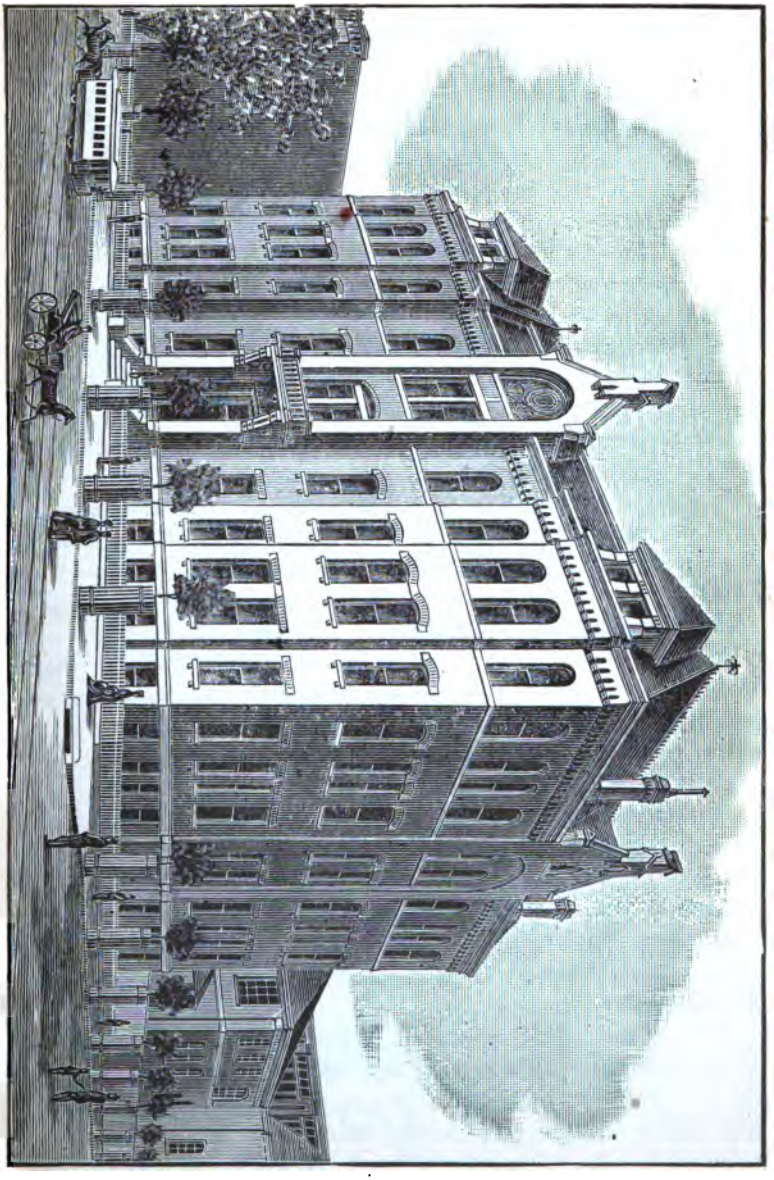
History. — Some historical work is done by every class as a part of the required work of the year.

Political Economy, as a required study, is also taught with four exercises a week the second term Senior year.

Physiology and Anatomy. — A course of eighteen lectures is given to the Senior class during the second term Charts, the human skeleton, and subjects from the dissecting room are studied carefully, and a practical bearing given to the whole work.

Mathematics. — Higher Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential Calculus and Mechanics are required studies in both courses, covering two years' work. Integral Calculus and Applied Mechanics may be studied during the Junior

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Smith Academy—(Washington University).

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and Senior years. In all the work in pure mathematics College and Polytechnic classes receive their instructions from the same teachers, and usually in the same classes.

Chemistry is required the first term Junior year in Course I., and the whole of the Sophomore year in Course II. It may also be pursued as an elective after the required work is finished.

All facilities are offered students in Chemistry for gaining a thorough knowledge in both the organic and inorganic branches.

The large and spacious laboratories afford ample working-room for a large number of students.

Mineralogy and Geology. — Lectures and recitations on this subject belong to the work of the second term Junior year in both courses.

The POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL gives the student a thorough grounding in the *Sciences* involved in engineering, and so much of the *Art* or *Practice* as can be shown to rest upon a scientific basis.

The Testing Laboratory. — The University has two testing machines, one working up to 10,000 pounds and the other to 100,000 pounds, both adapted to testing materials in tenison, compression and cross-breaking.

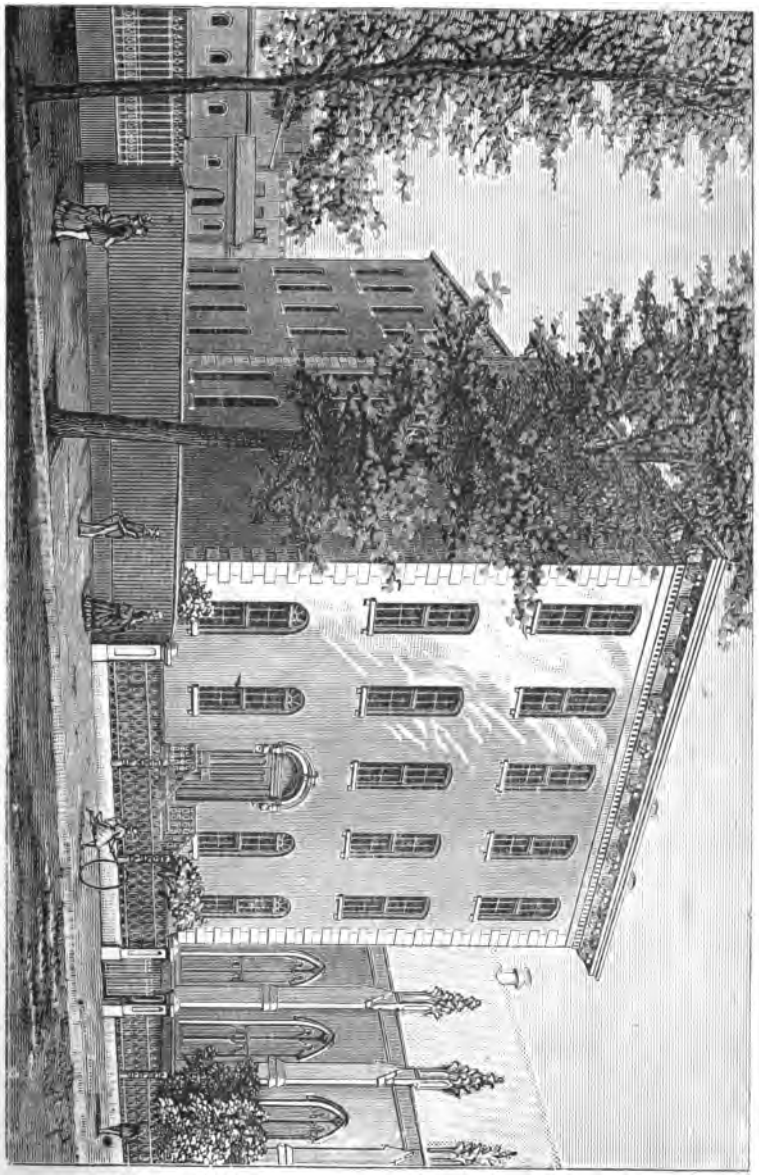
Manual Training. — In the Courses of Study the word "shop-work" has been used to cover the systematic course of instruction and practice in the use of machine tools. This work is required of all Freshmen and Sophomores and of all Juniors and Seniors except those in the course in chemistry.

During the last four years the facilities for tool-instruction and practice have been greatly increased. All the shops of the MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL are open to students of the Polytechnic classes, as provided in the ordinance establishing the school.

Botany. — Undergraduate instruction is so planned as to give the student a working knowledge of the elements of descriptive and systematic botany.

Library and Reading Room. — Room No. 10 of the East Wing, University Hall, is used as a reference library and reading room. Here all necessary books of reference are provided, and also a good selection of periodical literature.

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Law School—(Washington University).

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Gymnasium. — Nearly ten years ago a Gymnasium was erected and furnished at a total cost of about $10,000, on the University grounds. The large hall, 50x70 ft., and nearly 30 ft. high, is heated by steam, and supplied with all necessary apparatus.

The Law Department of Washington University, also known as the St. Louis Law School, was first opened on Wednesday, September 16, 1867, and is now in its twenty-second year of successful operation.

SMITH ACADEMY, a department of Washington University. The Academy was founded in 1853, and in the following year school was opened with thirty-four scholars.

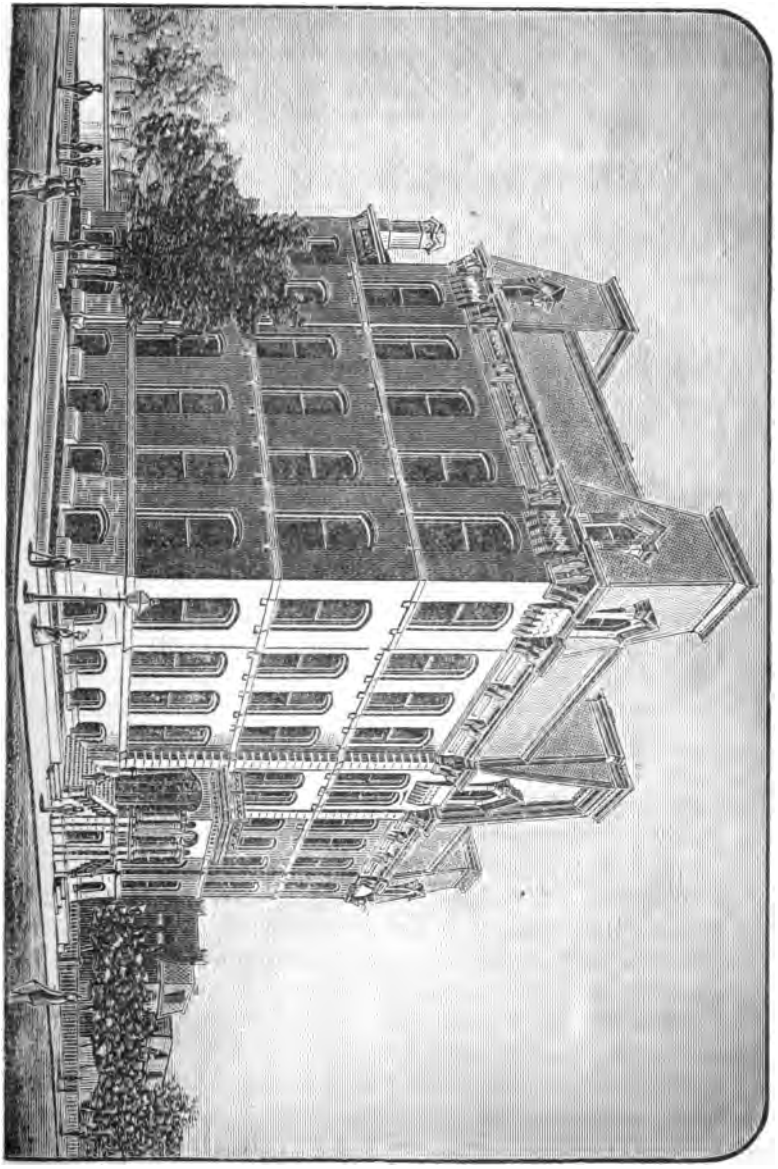
The Academy building now occupied was erected in 1878–79.

MARY INSTITUTE. — Founded May 11, 1859. In 1859 several gentlemen, availing themselves of the liberal provisions of the University Charter, established under it a school for girls. A commodious building was erected, at an expense of $25,000, upon a lot given for the purpose in Lucas Place. Subsequently an addition was made which more than doubled the original capacity and accommodations.

The need of more room and greater convenience was felt, however, for several years. To meet this want a large, convenient and well-furnished building was erected in 1878, at a cost of $70,000, on a spacious lot at the corner of Beaumont and Locust streets. This building, now in use, is admirably adapted to the accommodation of a large school. Besides the three study-rooms of the separate departments, the public hall, art rooms, laboratory, and gymnasium, there are sixteen rooms used solely for recitations. The halls are broad, the stairways rise at an easy grade, the ceilings are high, and the rooms are well-lighted and readily ventilated.

The Institute is provided with the most thorough and varied instruction, so that no citizen of St. Louis need send his daughter away from home, for four or five of the most critical years of her life to be trained among strangers. The connection of the Institute with the University is such as to secure to young women all the means of high intellectual culture accessible to young men.

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Mary Institute—(Washington University).

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ST. LOUIS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS. — The establishment of an Art School upon a broad and permanent foundation has always been part of the plan of Washington University. For nearly twenty-five years art instruction has been embodied in the course of study. In 1875, special students were admitted to the Drawing Department, and class, and public lectures were given on Art History. The same year an evening school was opened.

On May 22d, 1879, the Directors of the University adopted an ordinance establishing a Department of Art in Washington University, from which the following extracts are taken: —

"A Department of Art is hereby established as a special Department of Washington University, to be known as THE ST. LOUIS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

"The objects of said Department shall be: instruction in the Fine Arts; the collection and exhibition of pictures, statuary, and other works of art, and of whatever else may be of artistic interest and appropriate for a Public Gallery or Art Museum; and, in general, the promotion by all proper means of æsthetic or artistic education."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE meets in the halls of Washington University, 17th and Washington avenue, on the first and third Mondays.

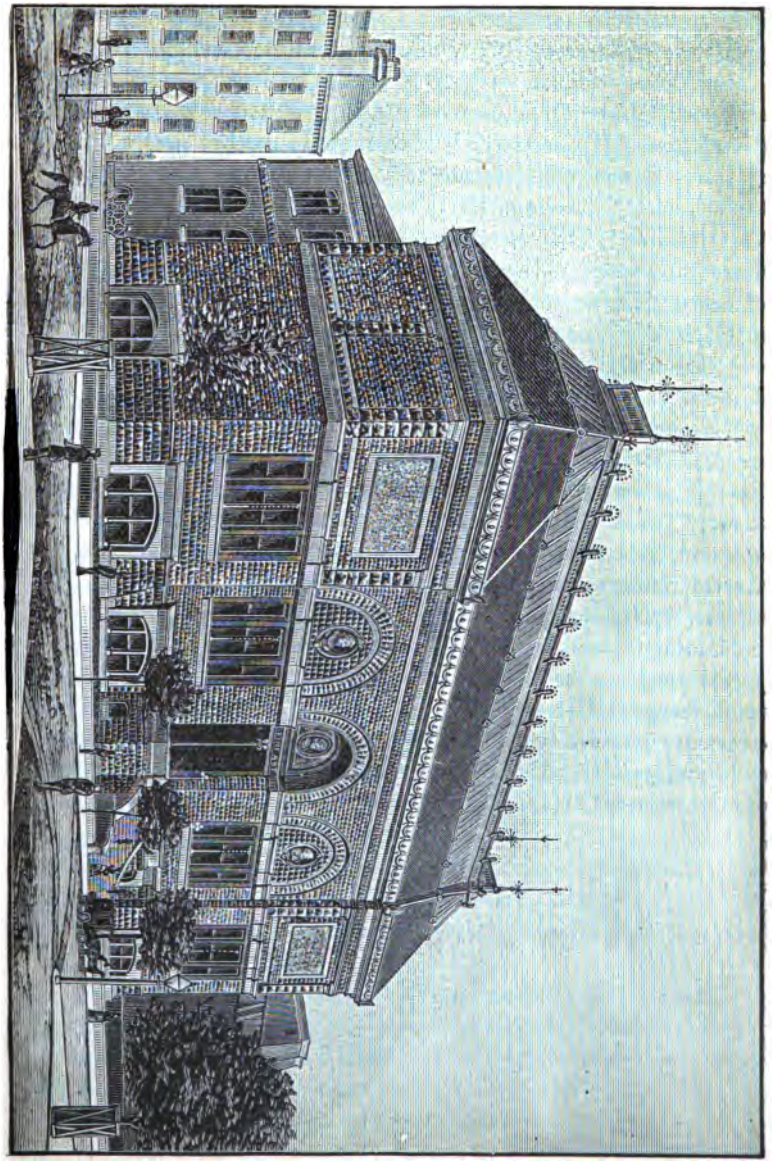
ST. LOUIS ART SOCIETY. — This organization has in view the improvement of its members in art work, and the careful study of subjects pertaining to art. They hold their sessions in the Polytechnic building, 7th and Chestnut sts., on the 2d Wednesday of January, April, September and November.

ST. LOUIS ARTISTS' SOCIETY. — This is a social organization of the principal artists of the city, which meets every First Saturday at 108 South 4th, holding discussions on art, and reviewing the work of the members.

ST. LOUIS ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS. — This organization has for its purpose the improvement of themselves in Photography as a pastime, furnishing them amusement and instruction.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. The representative architects of St. Louis belong to this chapter,

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Museum of Fine Arts, 19th and Locust.

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holding meetings at intervals in Washington University, for the purpose of discussing and reviewing architectural points.

Ursuline Academy. — None of the many schools in St. Louis and vicinity, whether day or boarding schools, have a better record than this Academy. It has pupils within its walls from all parts of the country, and of many different creeds, though the school is Catholic in the broadest and best sense of the term. The Ursuline Sisters, in whose charge it is, follow a system of instruction which has the sanction, dignity and continuous success of centuries to recommend it, and the teachers themselves make it their life-work to instruct young ladies, not only in the knowledge to be derived from books, but also in those rules and principles of morality, deportment, etiquette, etc., which fit them to adorn any station in life. The curriculum comprises all departments of study usually pursued by pupils of the same age in our leading private schools, including modern languages. The buildings of the Academy are situated on State street, between Russell and Ann avenues, and are now being improved and enlarged for the better accommodation of their increasing patronage. The rooms, including the churches, class and recitation rooms are commodious, well lighted, well ventilated and precisely adapted to the purposes for which they were built. Rev. Mary Johanna is in charge, assisted by able and efficient teachers, selected with especial reference to their ability as educators. The discipline is mild and gentle and in its nature such as ought to prevail in every well governed Christian household.

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Libraries.

ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Southwest Corner Broadway and Locust street. Robert S. Brookings, President; John R. Lionberger, Treasurer; Julius S. Walsh, Vice-President; John N. Dyer, Librarian.

In the year 1846 the plan of a Mercantile Library for St. Louis was broached by three eminent and public spirited citizens — James E. Yeatman, John C. Tevis and Robert K. Woods. They were men with whom to resolve was to do, and having decided to "make an effort," the sympathies of Colonel A. B. Chambers, the then Editor of the *Missouri Republican*, Peter Powell, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, William P. Scott and John Haskell, all of whom were merchants except Colonel Chambers, were enlisted in the cause.

On the thirteenth of January, 1847, the association was organized by the adoption of a constitution, the first President being Mr. James E. Yeatman, the father of the scheme. A board of directors, chosen from among the leading merchants of the town, promptly entered upon their duties, and in April of the same year, the infant Library was opened to its members in a suite of rented rooms on the corner of Pine and Main streets. At the close of the first year the membership numbered 283 with 1,680 volumes in the Library, and cash receipts for the year, amounting to $2,689.

The success of the enterprise was so marked, that a change of quarters became imperative. Two houses were rented in Glascow Row, of which the second stories were appropriated to the use of the Library and Reading-rooms. In three years, the membership had nearly trebled, and the necessity of suitable and per-

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manent accommodations, assumed an urgent aspect. On June 10th 1851, the valuable lot on the corner of Locust and Fifth street, was purchased by the board for $25,500, and in due time the well-known building which served its purpose up to the close of 1886, was completed. From that time forward the institution entered on a new career of prosperity and usefulness, and the



Mercantile Library.

fondest hopes of its most devoted friends have been more than realized. Presidents, Directors, Librarians and Assistants have all worked together with devoted energy and singleness of aim for the good of the enterprise. The greatest possible care, and the most judicious selection have been exercised in the choice of books and periodicals with the natural result which always fol-

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lows single-hearted and conscientious work as night follows day — viz.: a most thorough and brilliant success.

By the end of 1886, the necessity of a really commodious, fire-proof and permanent home for the valuable collection of books and art treasures, and the constantly increasing army of members, had become apparent; and after some consideration of ways and means, the erection of the handsome, fire-proof, six-story building, now in progress at the old site, was determined upon. The statement below will not only show the present condition and progress of the library, as compared with that of the early years of its existence, but will also afford the following interesting comparisons. First, the active work of the library, in the ratio of its issue, to the total number of its volumes; second, the extraordinary average number of volumes read annually per member; and thirdly, the small percentage of fiction issued as compared with libraries of other cities. The statement (carefully prepared from the 1885 Annual Reports of the Library) show it to be doing the best work of any other similar library in the country:

LIBRARY STATEMENT.

	Members.	Volumes.	Circulation.	Per cent of fiction.
St. Louis Mercantile Library....	2,789	62,264	168,774	41.95
New York Mercantile Library....	5,216	207,123	133 509	52
Cincinnati Mercantile Library...	2,411	47,939	51,234	60
Buffalo Mercantile Library.....	....	50,333	96,113	70
Philadelphia Mercantile Library.	4,911	150,155	136,607	...

Ratio of issue to number of books:

	Times.
St. Louis Mercantile Library	3
Buffalo Mercantile Library	2
Cincinnati Mercantile Library	1
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	1
New York Mercantile Library	70

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Showing use of books by members annually, per member:

	Volumes.
St. Louis Mercantile Library	66
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	25
New York Mercantile Library	25
Cincinnati Mercantile Library	20
Buffalo Mercantile Library	..

Showing percentage of fiction issued:

	Per cent.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association	41.95
New York Mercantile Library Association	52
Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association	60
Buffalo Mercantile Library Association	70
Philadelphia Mercantile Library Association	...

Surely this showing should be a source of pride to every citizen of St. Louis, and in view of its meager facilities in the past, serve as a prediction of the great work this library will accomplish in the broad field opened to it by the financial and other resources of its new building. The latter is constructed of granite, brick, terra cotta and iron, and is thoroughly fire-proof throughout. The entrance to the library is located on Locust street, at the northwest corner of the building. Visitors will enter a handsomely furnished reception room, take a hydraulic elevator of the most approved construction, and in a few seconds find themselves in one of the most elegant and complete libraries in America.

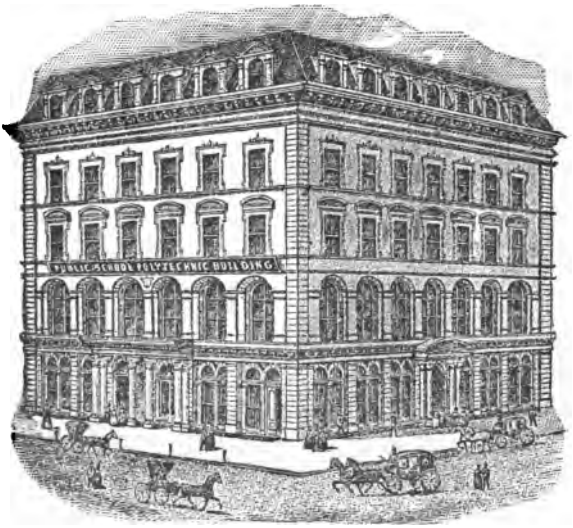
St. Louis Public Library. — From its organization in 1865 until December, 1884, this Institution was known as the Public School Library. As early as 1860, Ira Divoll, then Superintendent of the Public Schools, proposed to the School Board the establishment of a library as a necessary supplement of the public school course.

The "Public School Library Society" was incorporated in Feb., 1865. The provisions of the charter established the closest relations between the Library and the Public Schools. The President of the School Board, the Superintendent of Public Schools and the Principals of the High and Normal Schools were made

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ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees; and active membership was confined to those connected in some way with the public schools. The fund raised by subscriptions and donations received a considerable increase from the proceeds of a school entertainment given in June, 1865; and in November it amounted, to $5,726.65.

The Library was opened in December with 1,500 volumes, the greater portion being juvenile literature. Certificates of life membership, giving holders the right to vote for Directors and making them eligible to that office, were sold for $12, payable in quarterly instalments of one dollar, which meantime entitled the payer to draw books as a temporary member.



Public School Library, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

In April, 1869, the original intention of its founders was carried out by the transfer of the Library to the Board of Public Schools. By the provisions of the transfer, the School Board was bound to maintain the Library; and if it should fail in the contract the Library would again revert to the life members.

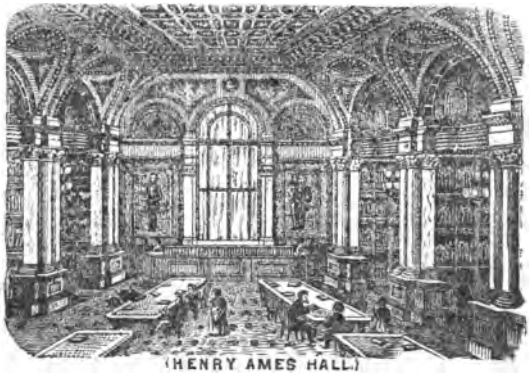
In 1874 the School Board increased its annual appropriation to $12,000, and made the Reading-room and Reference Department of the Library free to all. In 1885, the appropriation was raised to $14,000.

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In December, 1884, the Board, realizing that the Library had long since outgrown its original function, and had become, as its founders intended, a general library, changed the name from the "Public School" to the "St. Louis Public Library," in order that the name might indicate its character and purpose, and show that it was a library for all the people of St. Louis.

It is growing at the rate of three or four thousand volumes a year; and its annual issue amounts to more than 250,000 volumes. The influence of such an institution upon the intellectual and moral advancement of the city, and indirectly upon its material prosperity, cannot be overestimated.

The Library now contains nearly 70,000 volumes. It occupies the whole of the second floor of the Polytechnic Building. The greater part of the collection is stored in Ames Hall, a handsome room 80x60 feet, in the old alcove style of library architecture.



Public Library.

The Reading Room is 100x50 feet, and is probably the largest and best lighted and ventilated public reading-room in the country. There are six smaller rooms. One of these contains a feature of the Library which should be of special interest to the readers of this work, in it are placed all the text-books and works on pedagogy and allied subjects.

Law Library. — This library contains a large number of legal volumes, — 11,500, — and is for the use of the members of the St. Louis Bar Association only. It has a reputation for its extensiveness and completeness, the claim being that no other collection in the West equals it. It is located in the south wing of the Court-house on second floor.

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ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY is said to be a collection of more than usual value. The collection is quite large and is used by the University students. Location, Washington avenue and Ninth street.

In addition to these are the following: Library of St. Louis Law School, Odd Fellows Library, Slovansa Lipa (Bohemian), St. Louis Turnverein Library, St. Louis Diocesan Library, Library of St. John's Circle and the libraries of the Young Men's Sodality, Young Ladies' Sodality and the Young Men's Christian Association.



Entrance to Shaw's Botanical Garden.

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Charitable Institutions.

The concentration of peoples in comparatively small areas, such as cities, brings with its thrifty and provident, or self supporting and industrious, some who meet with misfortune, many improvident and others worthless.



House of Industry.

That there are those in every city, as well as St. Louis, who desire to assist and feel an interest in the worthy poor, or those who through no act of their own become objects for relief, is shown by the number of institutions erected and maintained at large expense for the accommodation of any who by chance

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may become unable to provide or relieve themselves, and also by the number of organizations whose sole object is to care for the poor and relieve distress. St. Louis has many such charities and people who spend money and give their time liberally in this way.

The government of the city through its health department and hospitals furnishes much aid while the various religious denominations, social and other organizations assist the poor among them.

THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, is situated on the corner of



Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

S. Broadway and Osage street, in the center of a plat of ground so large (5 acres) as to render its isolation from the noise of the streets most perfect, thus giving to the patients that quiet so much sought after, but so seldom found amidst the turmoil of our large cities.

Nor is this the only advantage which the extensive site affords. In favorable seasons, the convalescents find a very acceptable place for healthful exercise among the winding walks and flower beds, and secure an enjoyable rest beneath the shade trees with which the grounds are filled.

Patients are admitted regardless of nationality or creed, and are attended by a skillful staff of physicians and surgeons. The

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nursing and general housework is done by the Brothers, who devote their whole time and ability to the care of the sick.

The Institution is a charity in the true sense of the term, as the income derived from paying patients is applied to the wants of the poor, and there is absolutely no salary paid to anybody connected with the Institution. The Brothers depend entirely on the generosity of the public for the support of the Hospital, and the records show that the citizens of St. Louis and vicinity have answered generously to the call of the Brothers for such a noble cause.



Augusta Free Hospital for Children — Channing Ave. and School St.

AUGUSTA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. — This noble charity was incorporated June, 1884, and the handsome new modern structure now occupied and owned by the Hospital management was opened for the reception of children patients on Christmas day, 1886, which gives it a practical existence of one year and six

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months. The objects of the Hospital is to care for indigent sick children. It is supported by voluntary contributions, by annual and life subscriptions and by legacies. The institution is very complete in all its apartments and the best of care, nursing, food and suitable clothing, with the very best possible medical attention is given gratis to the patients. For the first few months of its existence patients were few, now they find their capacity insufficient but which will probably be soon increased. Its officers are Mrs. G.



St. Louis Children's Hospital.

A. Moses, president; Mrs. A. Frank, Miss Boisliniere and Mrs. Miles Sells, vice-presidents; Miss Fulton, secretary; Mr. M. Bernheimer, treasurer; Mr. Dexter Tiffany, attorney. The medical staff consists of the representative physicians and surgeons in the city.

ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. — This institution was founded

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in 1879 in a small way and was located in an unpretentious building on Franklin avenue. A few ladies seeing the need for such an institution in St. Louis banded themselves together for the purpose of affording assistance, relief and care to the children of the poor throughout the city and relying upon their own exertions and what assistance might be gratuitously furnished they embarked in an undertaking which has resulted in accomplishing much good to hundreds of children and in building up an institution alike creditable to themselves and to the city in which they reside. From the old quarters they removed in 1884 to the present handsome architectural edifice, owned by the Hospital Association, shown in the cut, which is at Jefferson avenue and Adams street, one of the most healthful localities in the city. The hospital is conducted entirely by ladies all prominent in society circles of St. Louis, has accommodations for about thirty-five children who receive the very best attention and are visited by physicians of high standing in the medical profession.

Officers: President, Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, 2913 Locust street; vice-president, Mrs. A. A. Blair, 2627 Chestnut street; secretary, Miss Bulkley; assistant-secretary, Mrs. A. M. Thayer; treasurer, Mrs. Robert McK. Jones, 2905 Morgan street; assistant-treasurer, Mrs. Samuel.

Blind Girls' Home. — The "Blind Girls' Home" is not, as is popularly supposed, in any way connected with the Missouri State Institute for the Blind, but is a separate institution, designed as a shelter for indigent blind girls. It is a branch of the Woman's Christian Association, controlled by a board of managers, non-sectarian in character.

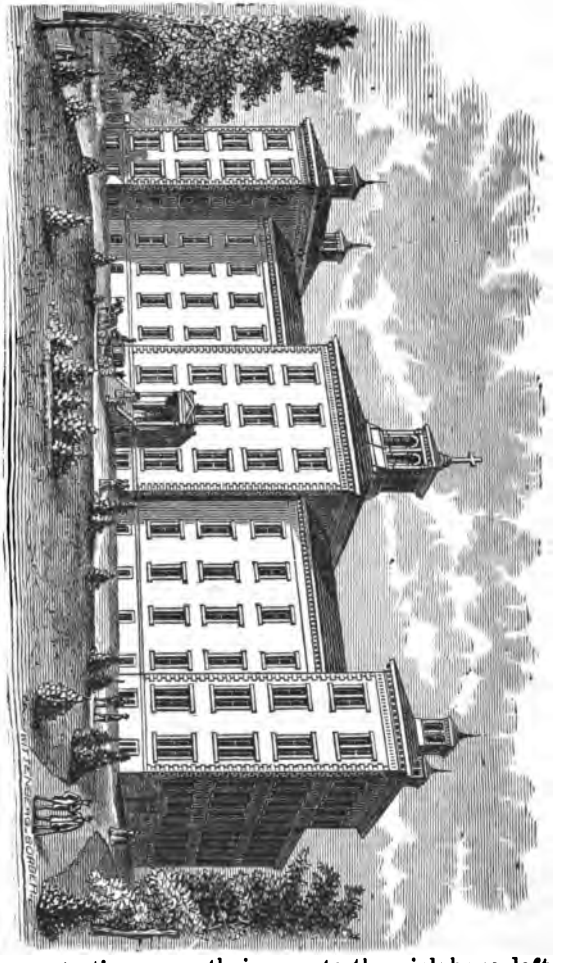
The present "Home," 1828 Wash street, was purchased by the managers in the fall of 1887. The board has a small endowment fund, but is maintained principally by subscriptions solicited by the ladies and by proceeds of entertainments.

The girls occupy themselves in household duties, sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work, and two young ladies of the Board entertain them two afternoons of each week by reading

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aloud to them. A matron is employed, who takes charge of the house and attends to the wants of each inmate.

All interested in this work feel that it is indeed a noble cause, to be eyes to those who see not.



St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital.

ST. LOUIS MULLANPHY HOSPITAL. — This hospital was founded by the Sisters of Charity in 1828, when St. Louis was a village, and was located at the corner of Fourth and Spruce sts., where for many years the city poor were attended, there being no public city hospital. The first sister superior was Sister Francis Xavier. The physicians who from time to time gave their care to the sick have left no record of their names until after 1840, since when the medical

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staff has numbered among its ranks many of the most prominent of the profession and very many of the practitioners, who have attained success in this and adjoining States, will recall the lessons learned from honored lips in the old building on Fourth Street. As the city increased in growth, the location of the Hospital became too densely crowded, and for the sake of pure air and room for extending demands for accommodation of patients, a new site was found at the present location, and an entire block of ground, one square east of Grand Avenue, near the Fair Grounds, was purchased, upon which was erected a most commodious and well constructed hospital, having a capacity, without crowding, to accommodate 350 patients. The house is divided into twelve wards and seventy private rooms, all thor-



German Protestant Orphans' Home.

oughly heated, lighted and ventilated, besides being supplied with a splendid passenger elevator. In addition to these, there are suitable operating rooms, and an apartment reserved exclusively for ovariotomies.

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME. — This model institution was inaugurated by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Missouri dated March 25th, 1861. Its purpose is the care

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and maintenance of orphan children of both sexes, and while it is called a German Protestant Institution, children of all nationalities and from parents of every creed are received in its fold. The buildings are substantial, commodious and perfectly equipped. There is steam heat, gas and water throughout the plant furnished by machinery in the grounds belonging to the institution. The orphans are provided each with separate beds and each one is provided with brush, comb, towel and soap for his or her special use in fact with every convenience and comfort. The institution owns a fine farm surrounding the buildings from which all the food of the place is raised except groceries.

THE GERMAN GENERAL PROTESTANT ORPHANS' ASSOCIATION was founded February 13th, 1877, and on February 21st one hundred and seventy six members were enrolled and proceeded to business by electing as the first directors Chas. G. Stifel, Henry Hertz, John H. Conrades, Phil. Krieger, sr., G. H. Boeckenkamp, F. H. Krenning, Wm. Lefman, Christ. Winkelmeyer, Ad. Fischer, Wm. Reipschlaeger, Otto Oeters, Casp. Prange, Aug. W. Schulenburg, Fred Zelle, P. Dickroeger, Claus Vieths, Caspar Stolle, Ernst Knickmeyer, Nicholas Berg.

The first board of directors bought the present site of the Home and donated it to the Association.

The foundation was laid in the summer of 1877 and the corner stone was laid on October 28th, 1877, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

The building was erected in the summer of 1878, and on October the 20th, 1878, the building was accepted as complete from the contractors.

The first orphan was entered at the home on Nov. 11th, 1878.

Donations, membership dues, the aid of the Ladies' Society in connection with the home, and profits from festivals helped them in their financial affairs and the Association is not now indebted for one dollar.

They have now the care of seventy orphan children and they get the means through the liberality of the citizens of St. Louis, as the membership dues of $3.00 each per year would not be

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enough for the support of the home. The orphan fathers of the home were first Henry Hertz, and when he resigned, H. Sprengel succeeded him. The children visit the public schools. The present officers are: J. H. Conrades, President; Chas. G. Stifel, Vice-President; Francis H. Krenning, Treasurer; F. E. Zelle, Fin. Secretary, and Henry Hertz, Corr. Secretary.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, on Jefferson avenue, west of O'Fallon street, was founded in 1858 by the late Rev. E. L. Nollan for the nursing of the sick and caring for invalids with-

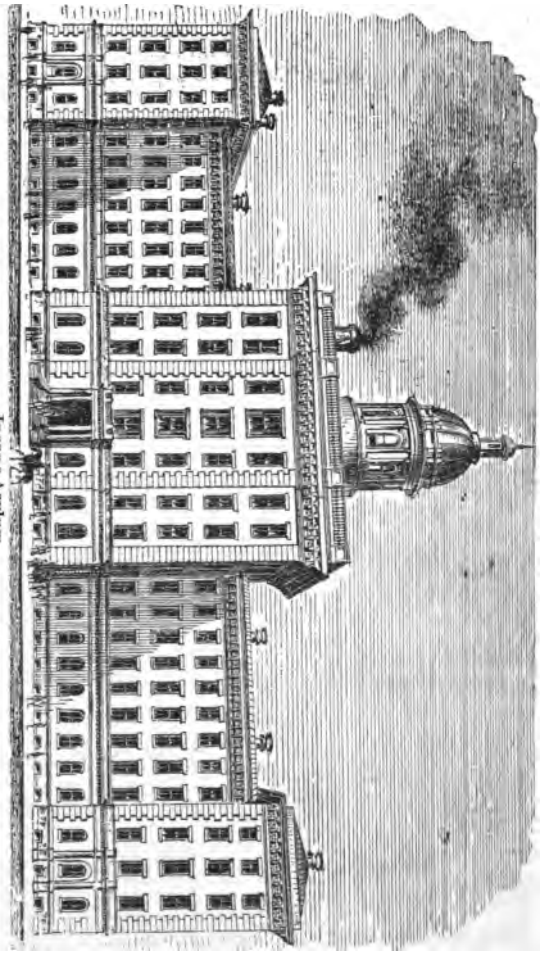


Good Samaritan Hospital.

out regard to nationality or religion. The hospital is attended by eminent physicians at present; Dr. T. Comstock, Dr. S. B. Parsons, Dr. J. C. Gundelach, Dr. W. J. Harris, Dr. James A. Campbell, Dr. Burleigh and Dr. G. S. Schuricht. The management is in the hands of a board of Trustees consisting of the following well known gentlemen: Adolphus Meier, President; F. Hackemeier, J. H. Meiersiek, J. H. Conrades, F. H. W. Krenning, I. G. Koppelmann, Rev. J. H. Nollan, Chr. Knickmeier and H. Wiebusch, Secretary. Mr. F. Kemper is superintendent and Mrs. Kemper matron. The terms are very moderate, ranging

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from $5.00 upwards, and patients can either have private rooms or go in wards, according to their ailments and means. The institution has taken care of thousands of patients and is known for good nursing, suitable nourishment and other conveniences. It is capable of admitting 75 patients and all rooms are high, well ventilated, has wide halls and porches, is heated by steam, has water and baths in all stories. Divine service is held in a nice chapel, and the hospital is open for visitors daily from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Charity patients are admitted, subject to the decisions of the executive committee. The institution is, outside the pay of patients, supported by donations of its friends, and is kept in an economical and comfortable manner. All information cheerfully given by addressing the hospital.



Insane Asylum.

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THE CITY INSANE ASYLUM is located on a commanding eminence — St. Louis Heights — five miles southwest from the Court House, but near the western entrance to Tower Grove Park. The building is of brick with cut stone dressing, five stories high. Very large, spacious and handsome, surmounted with a dome. The twenty-five acres surrounding are laid off in gardens, lawns and exercise grounds. The cost of the building site and furniture was $1,000,000. The asylum can accommodate 800 patients, which cost the city about $200 per year each. Almost every form of insanity may be witnessed where the number is so great. The patients are afforded a variety of amusements, such as theatricals, balls, etc. The balls occur every Friday night, to which visitors are invited. Visitors are shown through during the day. An artesian well, said to be the deepest ever bored — 3,845 feet — is located on the grounds. The location of this building is on the highest point within twenty-five miles, and the view from the dome is most magnificent. The suburbs of St. Louis are of unusual beauty, and from this eminence one looks over a vast extent of territory as though from a mountain top.

THE BLIND ASYLUM is between Franklin avenue and Morgan street, and between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. This is a State institution, known as "The Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind." The main building fronting on Morgan street, is large and commodious and well arranged for its purposes. Experienced teachers are employed, and the greatest success is attained in the educational department. The men and boys are taught broom making and other useful trades; the women sewing, knitting, etc. The perfection which many of the inmates attain in various branches of music is truly astonishing. Visitors are admitted at any time.

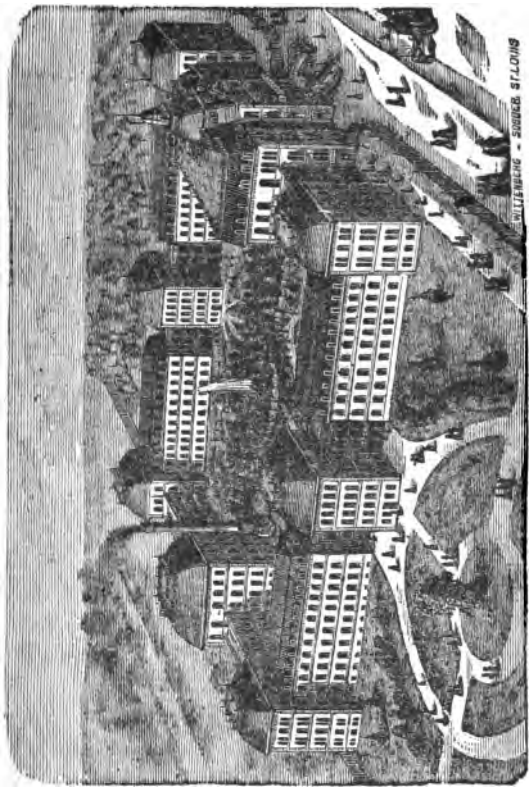
CITY HOSPITAL. — An immense building surrounded by beautifully cultivated grounds, at Lafayette avenue and Linn street. This hospital is used only for males and accommodates nearly 500.

THE FEMALE HOSPITAL is located a short distance beyond Tower Grove Park on St. Louis Heights, and is one of the group of city institutions there. It is a large building, fronting on Arsenal

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street. It accommodates over two hundred patients at a time; the number treated each year averaging over two thousand. It is free to women and children by permit from City Dispensary physician.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL. — This extensive institution which was at one time maintained by the steamboat men of the western rivers, but is now under the direct control and management of the U. S. Government is located on Marine avenue, Miami Street and the Mississippi river, a beautiful situation overlooking the river in the southern part of the city. The grounds are large and beautifully laid out, the buildings extensive, handsomely designed and the management most thoroughly efficient.



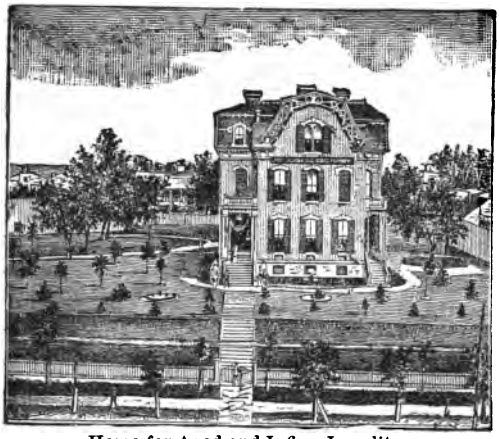
City Hospital — Lafayette Avenue and Linn Street.

THE WORK HOUSE is a city necessity. Lawless men and women are here imprisoned for the time prescribed by the city courts and obliged to labor at breaking rock, which is used in macad-

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amizing the streets of the city. This institution is located on the river, three and one-half miles south. Meramec Street and Carondelet Road.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE is a fine large building located on Louisiana avenue between Gasconade and Osage streets, Four miles south.



Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM ISRAELITES. — The purposes of this worthy institutions are set forth in its name. It was founded in 1882, and has a most delightful location on Jefferson avenue, corner Winnebago street.

The building of modern architecture is on an elevated piece of ground which is beautified with shrubbery, trees and plants making a pleasant home for the old people.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. — In November, 1865, a conversation came up among some friends who happened to be together at private house on a Sunday afternoon, as to the great importance of a Church Hospital in St. Louis. On the next day, under this impulse a gentleman, having engaged the Directors' room of the old Mercantile Library, called upon a number of young laymen to meet on an evening that week to consider the advisability of establishing a hospital for the sick. This meeting resulted in an adjourned meeting to which clergymen and others were invited at the second meeting.

Articles of association were approved, and the name of St. Luke's Association adopted.

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A building, with large grounds about it, was leased on Ohio street, in the lower part of the city. The first patient was not received until April,.1866.

An experience of three years showed that the hospital was situated at too great a distance from the center of the city for the convenience of patients, physicians, and church people who desired to visit it. A removal was therefore determined upon, and effected in the month of March, 1870, to the corner of Elm and Sixth streets. An increased interest was shown in the Hospital by reason of its nearness, and a number of rooms were handsomely furnished by several of the churches and other friends.

In 1872, the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, from Baltimore,



U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.

on the request of the trustees, assumed charge of the Hospital, from which resulted a great increase in its usefulness.

In June, 1873, the Hospital removed to a building on the north side of Pine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. This building, however, like most buildings not erected for such a purpose, was found to be inconvenient, and on the 1st of November, 1875, St. Luke's removed into the building on the southeast corner of Tenth and St. Charles streets, which it occupied until it went into its own building.

On the 26th of June, 1881, the corner stone of the present Hospital on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Twentieth street, was laid and the occupancy of the building was entered upon on Whit Sunday, May 28, 1882. The structure cost about $43,000.

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Since then a chapel has been erected adjoining the hospital on Twentieth street. This beautiful little temple was formally opened for divine worship on Sunday afternoon, November 2, 1884, and regular daily service has been maintained there evesince.

Board of Directors: Wm. R. Donaldson, Chas. S. Freeborn, Jerome Hill, S. S. Hutchins, F. N. Judson, Chas. D. McLure, Dr. H. H. Mudd, Wm. B. Potter, Henry Shaw, E. C. Simmons, Wm. H. Thomson.

Officers: Henry Shaw, president; Wm. H. Thomson, vice-president; Charles S. Freeborn, treasurer; S. S. Hutchins, secretary.

Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. — 307 Locust street, John D. Finney, sec., is another great charity.

To give the list of institutions and societies affording relief to the indigent would occupy more space than is at the disposal of the publishers. Enough have been cited to show the provisions made for the unfortunate.

City Poor House and Farm is near the Insane Asylum. An extensive and expensive building of four stories, built of brick and stone, and accommodates half a thousand of people.

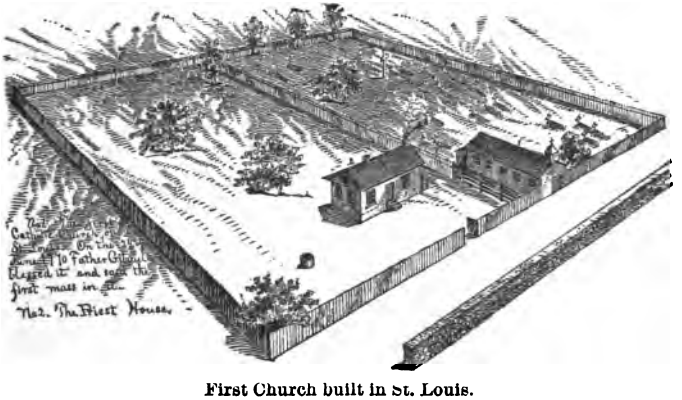


CITY POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

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Churches.

The church edifices of St. Louis present varied types of architecture, those built in the past eight or ten years are principally of block stone construction with graceful and lofty spires, showing open belfries. The interiors generally comform to the open truss style, leaving an unbroken space for auditorium, galleries, organs, pulpits and choir galleries. In the original laying out of the village which is now the great city of St. Louis, the square on Second and Walnut streets, where still stands the old Cathedral, was designated as the site for a church, and about 1770 the first church



First Church built in St. Louis.

structure was erected. It was a rude affair, consisting of logs set vertically with the interstices filled with mud. In 1818 this primitive effort at church construction in the Western wilds gave place to the Cathedral, which is in a great state of preservation to-day. At this time (1770 and later) the Spanish were here, as will be seen from a statement by the priest officiating, record-

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ing the burial in the grounds surrounding the original church of the wife of the third Spanish Governor-General.

"In the Year 1779, September 7th.
I, Capuchin, priest, missionary and apostolic curate of St. Louis, have buried in the cemetery of this church, opposite the balustrade to the right, the body of the Lady Marie de la Conceptione y Zezar, wife of Don Fernando de Leyba, Commandant of this post, Captain of Infantry, and have administered the sacraments of penitence and extreme unction. In faith of which I have signed the day and year as above.
F. BERNARD."

Some of the churches of say 30 years ago were splendid pieces of architecture and of substantial construction, but they were situated in a section of the city that has been required for commercial purposes, therefore they have passed into history and the new have been located in districts more convenient to the residence section.



Old Cathedral—As it is to-day.

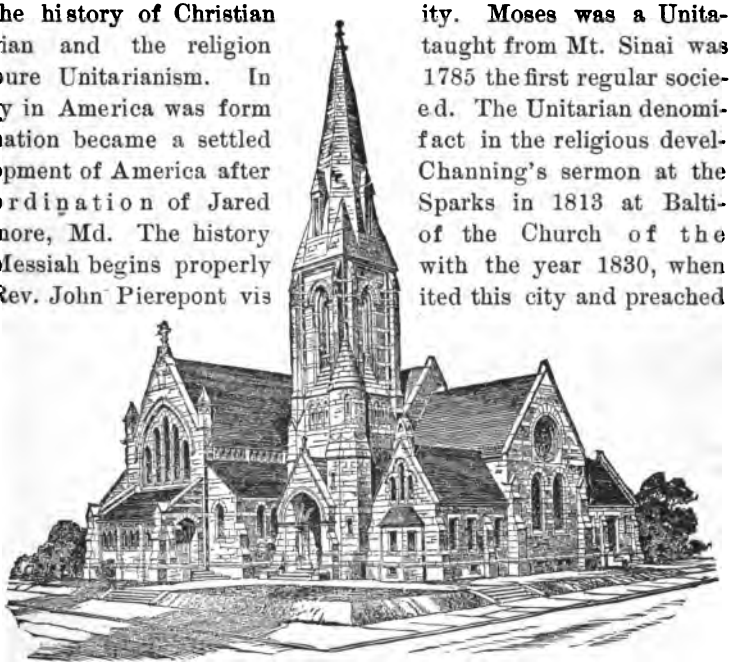
From the accession of Louisiana Territory, which embraced the present state of Missouri by the United States Government, other church organizations were formed. A Baptist Church was built at the corner of Third and Market streets. The Methodist people held services in the old court house, also the Presbyterians. The first Episcopal church west of the Mississippi was organized in 1809 and in 1829 a church building was finished at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. In no city can there be

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found more toleration in matters of belief or in the modification of ideas and in none is there a higher grade of Christian life.

In presenting the following sketches and illustrations the reader gets a glimpse of the new and of the old styles of architecture prevailing in St. Louis.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. — Garrison ave. and Locust street. The history of Unitarianism begins at a period far antecedent to the history of Christian ity. Moses was a Unitarian and the religion taught from Mt. Sinai was pure Unitarianism. In 1785 the first regular society in America was formed. The Unitarian denomination became a settled fact in the religious development of America after Channing's sermon at the ordination of Jared Sparks in 1813 at Baltimore, Md. The history of the Church of the Messiah begins properly with the year 1830, when Rev. John Pierepont visited this city and preached



Church of the Messiah.

in the Market-house on Main and Market streets. In 1850, so well had the church prospered that it was proposed to erect a new temple which was dedicated the Church of the Messiah, December 7, 1851, at Ninth and Olive streets. On December 26th, 1880, the present magnificent edifice was opened and it was dedicated December 16th, 1881.

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The church occupies a natural platform, 135 feet square, raised several feet above the surrounding streets, and stands well back from the street line to which the ground descends in terraces. It is built in the early English Gothic style and is considered the finest piece of church architecture in the city. Rev. John Snyder is pastor. The mission house of this congregation is also a handsome building. It is at Ninth and Wash streets.



Second Baptist Church — Cor. Beaumont and Locust sts.

Centenary Methodist Church. — The congregation of the church originally worshiped in a church edifice erected by them at the corner of Broadway and Pine st. In 1870 they removed to their new church, 16th and Pine. The building is of stone blocks, graceful in design and furnished in all its apartments most elegantly.

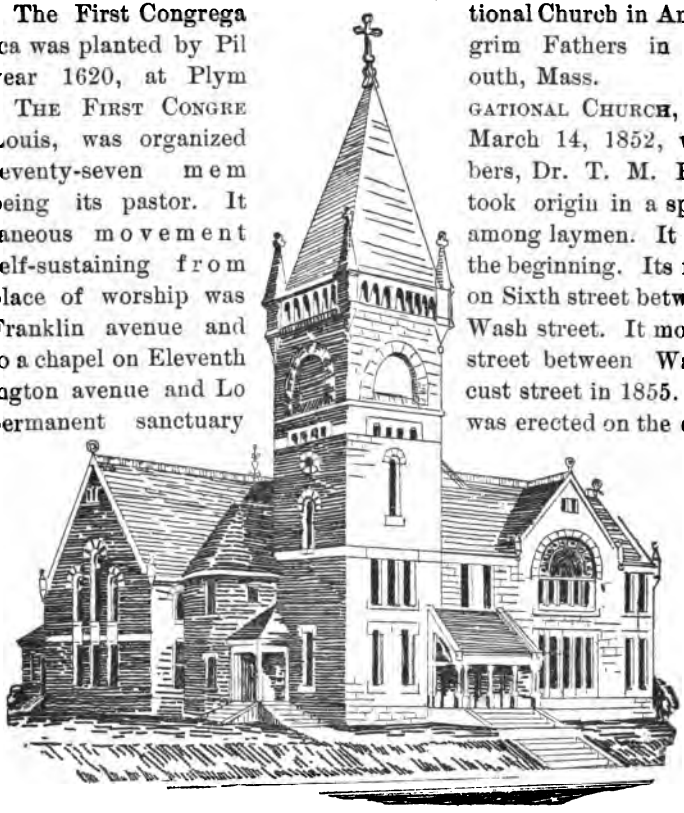
Second Baptist Church. — This organization was effected by Rev. Archer B. Smith, who, in September, 1832, had been sent to St. Louis by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Obtaining a room on Market st., east of 2d, he there began work. The Second Baptist worshiped for the first four years in a school room. The first effort to obtain a church was made in 1835. They secured a lot, the foundation was laid, but they sold it and purchased an Episcopalian church edifice at the corner of Third and Chestnut sts. They erected a church in 1846 at Sixth and

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Locust, wherein the congregation worshiped 27 years. On July 10, 1872, they bought the site ofthe present edifice, on which they were building a handsome church, when it was destroyed by fire on January 3d, 1879. They worshiped in Temple Shaare Emeth until their church was restored, August 10th, 1879.

The First Congrega tional Church in Amer- ica was planted by Pil grim Fathers in the year 1620, at Plym outh, Mass.

THE FIRST CONGRE GATIONAL CHURCH, St. Louis, was organized March 14, 1852, with seventy-seven mem bers, Dr. T. M. Post being its pastor. It took origin in a spon- taneous movement among laymen. It was self-sustaining from the beginning. Its first place of worship was on Sixth street between Franklin avenue and Wash street. It moved to a chapel on Eleventh street between Wash- ington avenue and Lo cust street in 1855. A permanent sanctuary was erected on the cor-



First Congregational Church — Delmar Avenue.

ner of Eleventh and Locust and dedicated in 1860. This build- ing cost $55,000. In 1882, the church began worship in a wooden structure on its present site. In 1885 it entered its pres- ent church home, a sanctuary valued at $100,000 and entirely

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free from debt. Representatives of this church are found in nearly all of the twelve other congregational churches of the city. Its present pastor is Rev. J. G. Merrill who was installed over the church in 1882.

The church stands in the city as a representative of tolerant orthodoxy. It has rep resentatives on the boards of nearly all of the many Protestant charitable organizations of the city. Au bert Place Chapel was erected by this church in 1886.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — It is built of stone with a graceful spire 230 feet high, finished inside most comfortably and will seat something like 1200. In the base of the lofty spire is a splendid chime of bells, whose musical tone and harmony is second to none in this country at least.

The organization of the Presbyterian church has been traced to the Waldenses, who for centuries before the Reformation held out for pure church government and gospel truth in the Catlian Alps in Italy in the face of ruthless persecution Francis McKenzie organized the first Presbyterian church in America at Rehoboth, Maryland, in 1684.

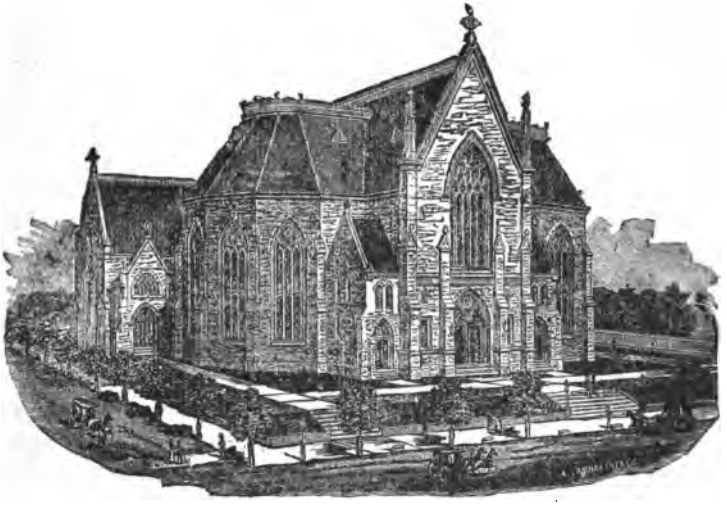


First Presbyterian Church — Lucas Place and 14th.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — This church may fitly be called the pioneer church, not only of Presbyterianism, but of Protestantism in the great Southwest. Sixty-nine years ago, on the 23d of November, the records of the St. Louis Presbytery affirm that the First Church, St. Louis, was organized with nine members, two elders, with the pastor, forming its first session. The Great Head of the Church prospered the organization so effectually that in

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November, 1822, the trustees resolved to take a deed of the ground on the corner of Fourth and St. Charles streets, proposing to erect a suitable house of worship thereon. On the 25th of March, 1823, they resolved to commence building, and duly appointed their pastor, Rev. Mr. Giddings, the agent in contracting for such a house as he should deem best. In March, 1824, Mr. Giddings effected a loan for the finishing of the church, of fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, pledging his own credit and property, and taking the mortgage to secure himself. The house was dedicated



Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church.

on the 28th day of June, 1825. The expense of lot, house and interest on the money was over $8,000.

As the city and the church grew, the necessity for a larger house of worship, and one farther west in the city, became an evident necessity. With that practical sort of prophecy which characterized the then pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Bullard, the new edifice was located and built on its present site, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas Place.

People thirty years ago wondered at the seeming foolishness of

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those who builded on the open fields, and called the enterprise "Bullard's Folly." But now, after the lapse of a little over a quarter of a century, this noble structure, erected in the open country, stands in the thick of a vast city; trade hums at its very doors, and its congregation find themselves, to-day, like their fathers of days gone by, turning their enquiring faces toward the western fields again. On Sunday, November 21, 1855, the present church was dedicated, and cost $100,000. The pulpit of the old First has had many brilliant pastors; the Rev. H. D. Gance, D. D., was one of them, and the church was known to many people by his name. The present pastor is Rev. George E. Martin.

The Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, was organized Oct. 10, 1838, and occupied a building at Market street and Broadway. The present edifice was completed in 1870 and its first pastor was Rev. W. S. Potts, D. D.

Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church. — In the fall of 1875 the residents of Compton Hill and Lafayette Park district of the city concluded to provide themselves and families more available religious privileges than were afforded by the churches to which they belonged, and which were at too great a distance for convenience. A meeting was held at which it decided to erect a church edifice in this district. A committee was appointed, and on Dec. 13, 1875, there were subscriptions sufficient to warrant active operations, a lot was purchased on March 14, 1876, the building committee proceeded to carry into execution their trust, and on Jan'y 13, 1878 the basement was occupied for the first time. It was not till 21 Jan., 1883 that the main auditorium was occupied. The edifice is very substantially built, handsomely furnished, and architecturally attractive. From the resignation of Dr. Marquis, May 15, 1883, who accepted a chair in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, the pulpit remained vacant until Dec. 16, 1883, when the church extended a call to Rev. George P. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., who is present pastor.

Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church is a new stone edifice, on the corner of Washington and Compton avenues. This

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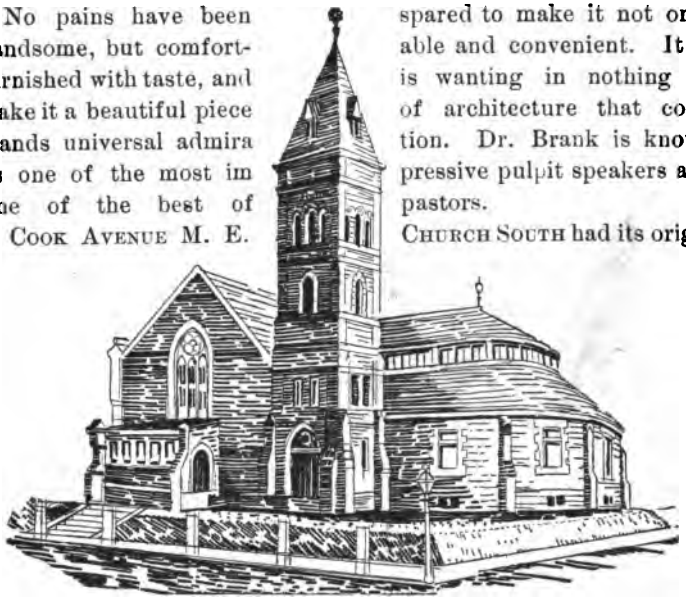
new organization is an outgrowth of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., pastor.

Dr. Brookes is one of the oldest pastors in St. Louis. His profound scholarship, successful leadership and noble Christian spirit have given him a large place in the hearts of the Christian people of the city.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Lucas and Garrison avenues, Rev. R. G. Brank, D. D., pastor, is a new and most elegant structure.

No pains have been spared to make it not only handsome, but comfortable and convenient. It is furnished with taste, and is wanting in nothing to make it a beautiful piece of architecture that commands universal admiration. Dr. Brank is known as one of the most impressive pulpit speakers and one of the best of pastors.

COOK AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH had its origin



Cook Avenue M. E. Church.

in 1870 through the needs of a church and Sunday-school in the extreme west end. In June, 1872, there was organized or opened an afternoon Sunday-school, under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, on the north side of Page avenue, near Spring avenue, which was dedicated by Bishop Marvin as the Page Avenue Sunday-school. It was determined by the Quarterly Conference of

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St. John's M. E. Church South that a church should be established in connection with the Sunday-school. The congregation was organized, but only enrolled a handful of members; these increased as time grew and on Oct. 25, 1885, the elegant building in which the congregation now worships was dedicated as the Cook Avenue M. E. Church South.

A history of the Catholic Church means the history of the world's political, material and religious progress for nineteen centuries, beginning with the rock, Peter, upon which the church was founded, and coming with a widening scope down to Leo XIII and the Catholicity of 1888. On Dec. 1, 1868, the Redemptorist fathers took possession of their new location on Grand avenue, opposite Finney avenue, living in a poor shanty for a number of years.



Sts. Peter and Paul's Church.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S, also Catholic, is another splendid church structure.

THE ROCK CHURCH, of St. Alphonsus' Parish is to-day one of the grand religious edifices of the city and one of the most exten

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sive. It is located on the site of the old shanty and with the large grounds, massive stone terrace, substantial and architecturally fine construction, presents a commanding exterior.

THE OLD CATHEDRAL, a cut of which as it stands to-day and has stood for years and years marks the site where the first church in St. Louis stood.

The history of Judaism begins with the return of the remnant of the kingdom of Judah from the Babylonish captivity B. C. 536. Cyrus sent them home from Judea and ordered the rebuilding of the temple. The descendants have continued to build temples throughout the world, of which St. Louis has several, among them is that of TEMPLE ISRAEL, which is located on the northeast corner of Pine street and Leffingwell avenue, occupying a lot 77 feet by a depth of 131 feet. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture.



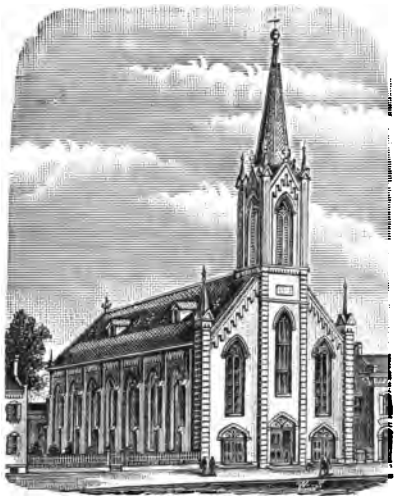
Temple Israel — Grable & Weber, Archts.

The construction is of limestone, with red sandstone trimmings and polished granite columns at entrances. The interior is finished in white oak and colored marbles, and the auditorium and galleries have a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. The handsome tower is 140 feet high from the base. The temple

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is one of the handsomest modern architectural examples in the city.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA has amongst its boundaries, which extend from California to New York and from Minnesota to Texas, 586 ministers, who serve 736 congregations, besides having its own missions in India. Its publications, consisting of several semi-monthly and monthly papers, for the ministry, family and Sunday-school, have thousands of subscribers, and all the books for church and school are gotten up by them.



St. Paul's German Evangelical Synod.

In St. Louis there are thirteen churches connected with this synod, and here we give the names and locations of same: —

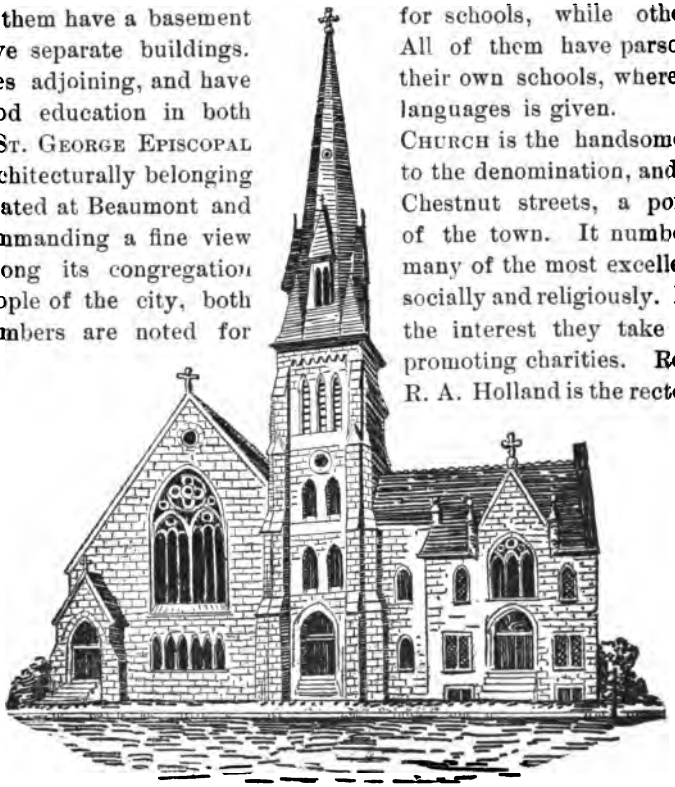
St. Marcus, Third and Soulard;
St. Paul's, Ninth and Lafayette;
St. Matthew, 3331 South Seventh street;
Ebenezer, 2921 McNair avenue;
St. Lucas, Scott and Jefferson avenues;
First Evangelical, 7429 Michigan avenue, Carondelet;
St. Petri, 1421 Carr street;
St. John's, 1421 Madison street;
Zion's, 2421 Benton street;
Bethany, Twenty-third and Wash;
Friedens, Newhouse avenue and Nineteenth street;
St. Jacoby, De Soto street, Lowell;
Salem's, Natural Bridge road.

The annexed illustration is of St. Paul's church, and the others are more or less similar to it, the main difference being that some

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of them have a basement for schools, while others have separate buildings. All of them have parsonages adjoining, and have their own schools, where a good education in both languages is given.

ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the handsomest architecturally belonging to the denomination, and is located at Beaumont and Chestnut streets, a point commanding a fine view of the town. It numbers among its congregation many of the most excellent people of the city, both socially and religiously. Its members are noted for the interest they take in promoting charities. Rev. R. A. Holland is the rector.



St. George's Episcopal Church.

There are in St. Louis of the different religious denominations the following congregations:

Baptist	27	Methodist Episcopal South	8
Christian	4	New Jerusalem	3
Congregational	15	Presbyterian	26
Episcopal	14	Presbyterian, Cumberland	3
German Evangelical	14	" Reformed	1
English Evangelical Lutheran	1	" United	2
German " "	12	Roman Catholic	47
Hebrew	9	Unitarian	3
Methodist Episcopal	15	Miscellaneous	20
		Total	224

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Cemeteries.

There are a number of these quiet cities of the dead lying a short distance from St. Louis, whose improvements with regard to landscape architecture is very fine and they contain many monumental pieces of architecture of splendid design.

BELLEFONTAINE CEMETERY. — This beautiful place of burial contains nearly 350 acres of ground, and has many charming drives. This is one of the most beautiful places in the city to visit. It is in the extreme northern part on a high bluff, overlooking the river, and commands unusually fine views. This is the finest cemetery in the West. Many of the monuments are works of art, and cost many thousands of dollars. The gates are open from sunrise to sunset. Tickets of admission are required, and can always be obtained without charge at the Secretary's office, 302 North Fourth street.



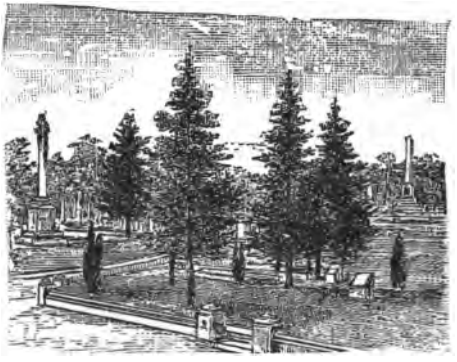
In the Cemetery.

CALVARY CEMETERY is directly north of Bellefontaine, and is the chief burying grounds of the Catholic church. The grounds have the same general formation as Bellefontaine, contain 225 acres, overlooking the Mississippi river, and contains many hand-

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some monuments. Visitors are allowed to enter the grounds at all times.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY lying on the south of and adjoining Jefferson Barracks, contains the graves of the dead of the war of '61-5. It is beautifully laid out, well kept, and on Decoration day is visited by thousands. Besides these there are about 28 others belonging to the different religious and benevolent organizations.



In the Cemetery.

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Real Estate.

The inflation of prices in lands and houses and the unstable flurries commonly called "booms" has not been experienced in St. Louis for years past, yet the steady and substantial increase of all St. Louis property, both central and suburban goes on from day to day. The purchaser of real estate in St. Louis or in any of the many handsome suburban openings knows and feels secure in that he has placed his capital upon a property having a recognized value, not a fictitious one, and that the increase of values will produce a legitimate per cent. The representative real estate men of St. Louis realize this state of the market, they conduct their business on a basis of sound integrity, and while other cities are blowing the horn they sell the fish. The building improvements for the past year were large in the resident portion, new streets have been opened, street paving has been done by the property owners and buildings of handsome design have been erected. In the direction of Forest Park wonderful improvements have been made, and the people of St. Louis are just beginning to realize what a lovely place this is. The property owners, realizing the advantages of opening up roadways to the park, have projected a series of boulevards from Grand avenue west. The first of these to be opened was:

Lindell Boulevard. — It is 100 feet wide from curb to curb, paved with Telford paving and the sidewalks are broad continuous flagging through to the park. It is well lighted from end to end and many handsome and costly residences line the way.

Forest Park Boulevard will be opened as a double way with park in the center, running from Grand avenue to the park, each road-way will be fifty feet wide, laid with wood block paving and each side of the ways planted with trees having grass plots around

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them. The park in the center will be handsomely designed and under charge of the park department of the city.

WEST PINE STREET is perhaps the handsomest late improvement, there are residences along this way — and not a few of them — costing from $100,000 to $250,000.

VANDEVENTER PLACE, a private park some half mile long, is as handsome a residence quarter as can be found in any city. Several magnificent residences — some built with granite, some with press brick — have been added to those already there. This



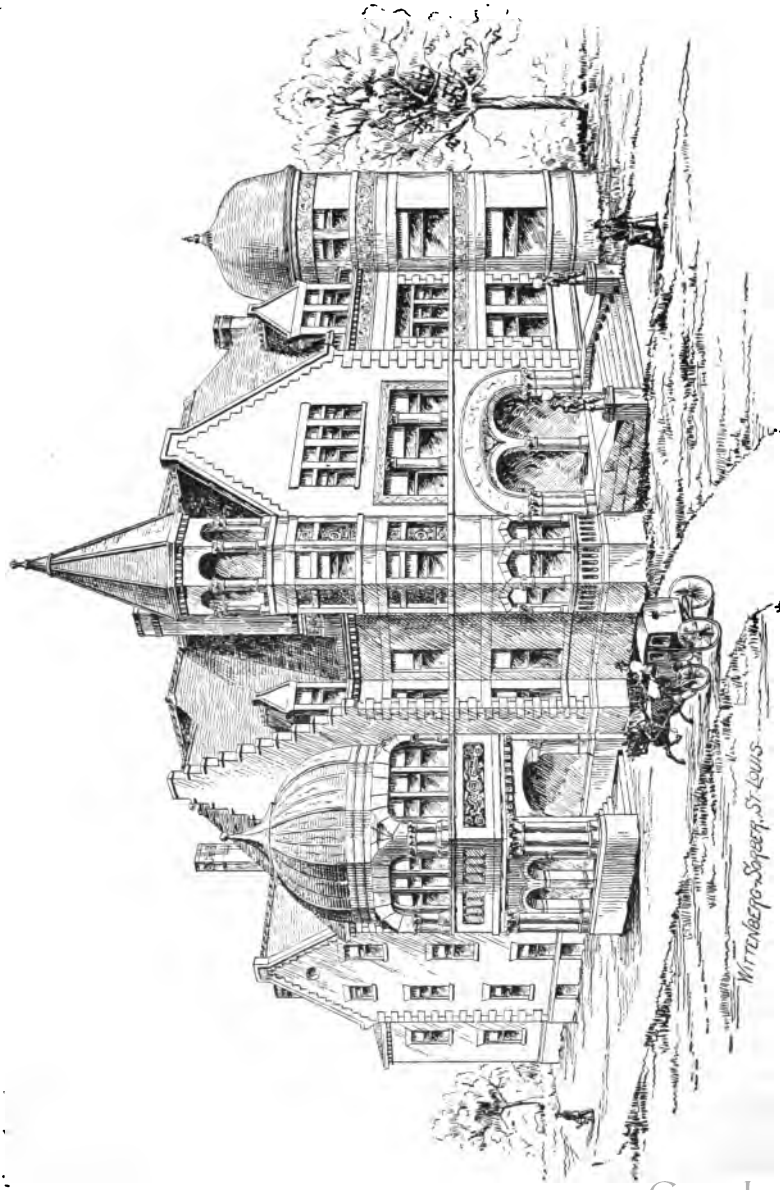
Residence of L.L. CULVER Esq

J. B. Legg, architect.

beautiful place opens from the east at Grand avenue and there is a double carriage-way, with fountains, flowering beds, lofty trees, shrubbery, lakes and grass plats to make up an ideal landscape garden.

Just south of Vandeventer place lies Delmar avenue, and from Grand avenue, its eastern opening, the way is lined with costly residences of modern design, with open grounds surrounding.

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Private Residence near Forest Park.

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The residence park over on the south side at the junction of Grand avenue and Lafayette avenue shows that the handsome improvements are not confined to one section or locality. The residents in the vicinity of the Compton Hill reservoir have removed the fences dividing their several places — all of which contain large and handsome grounds — had a system of drives laid out, which, in connection with the reservoir park proper, forms one of the most attractive spots in the city and is visited by thousands during the summer evenings. Many handsome villas have gone up in this section during the summer. The great area of St. Louis makes the possibilities of her improvement for residence purposes almost limitless.

	MILES.
Length of river front	19.15
" " western city limits	21.26
" " city north to south (air line)	17.00
" " city east to west (air line)	6.02

During the following year a number of fine boulevards will have been completed and visitors fond of a drive through beautiful city scenes can indulge to satisfaction. St. Louis will then still need one boulevard, which should be selected from one of the streets running east and west, with Fourth street its eastern terminus. Make it a drive only for light vehicles through to the western limits and allow no business house on its line.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

In all dealings in real estate, the first and most important consideration is to obtain a perfectly clear and unimpeachable title, and in this respect investors in St. Louis property are peculiarly favored. Thos. R. Reynolds & Co., successors to the Sterling & Webster Abstract Co., have in their office the exact record of every plat or lot in this city and county, which date back to the first land grant made in this state, and includes every detail connected with the ownership and encumbrance of property in St. Louis from the time of its incorporation as a city to the present day. In one set of books they keep a complete and accurate

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I Taylor, architect. Liggett & Myers Building, Tenth, Eleventh, Washington avenue and St. Charles Sym'l H. Hoffman, builder.

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synopsis of every deed that is filed in the recorder's office in any way referring to real estate. This affords immediate information of all transfers, mortgages, deeds of trust and the consideration of every transaction that is made or has been made in the city. They keep a special property index of every plat or lot by number, by which can at once be traced the entire history of each individual lot, the various hands it has passed through, the incumbrance it has borne, and every transaction of which it has formed a part. Another special alphabetical index of owners contains the name of every person who has ever owned property here, and through which can be obtained a perfectly complete and accurate account of every transaction that has been made. It will be seen that these two distinct indexes cover the same property and transactions, and each one is a corroboration of the other, which insures in all cases the most absolute accuracy that can be obtained. This company are successors to Sterling & Webster, J. G. McClellan and Williams & Reynolds, and have in their possession all the books, papers and records of these several firms. They have a handsome fire-proof building at 615 Chestnut st.

M. A. Wolff & Co.—This house was established in 1859, though Mr. Wolff has resided in St. Louis since 1844. His business career, therefore, covers the entire period during which those great changes and improvements have been made which have transformed St. Louis from a small river town to a magnificently built city. The firm gives its special attention to the care of estates and the collection of rents and they have on their books the estates of many large holders, among which might be mentioned the estates of Mr. Albert Todd, Dr. Henry Van Studdiford, Mr. Robert A. Gordon one of the Lindell heirs, Mr. Luther M. Kennett, once mayor of St. Louis and others. Besides having contributed in no small degree to the up-building of the city through his real estate transactions, Mr. Wolff is ever ready with his time, money and influence to further any proper movement calculated to be of good to St. Louis. In addition to his large real estate business he is actively identified with other business con-

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cerns, being one of the original stockholders of the Boatmen's Bank, and is interested in the East St. Louis Elevator Co., Hope Mutual Insurance Co., St. Louis Distilling Co., St. Louis Transfer Railway Co., the South St. Louis Street Railway Co., the Second National Bank and Covenant Life Insurance Co. He has associated with him as partners his two sons, Geo. P. and Edward B. Wolff.

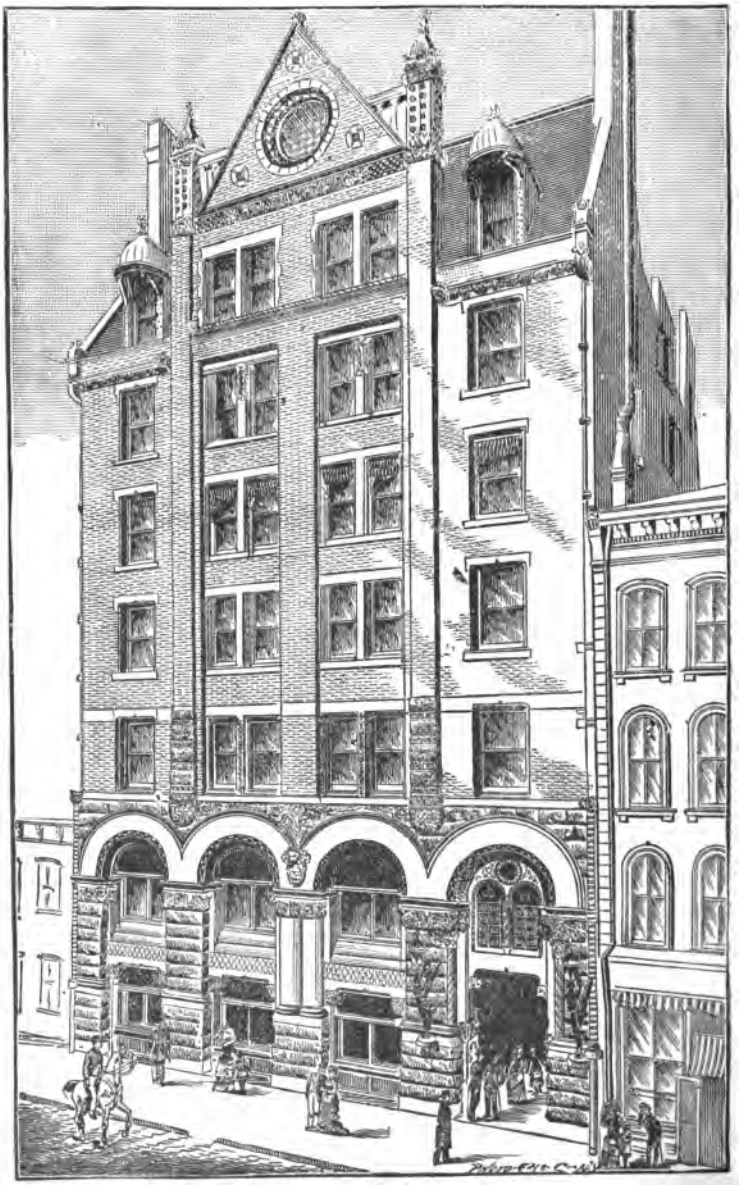
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & Co.—This old real estate firm was established in 1840 and was the first regular real estate house in St. Louis. In 1864 Dr. F. L. Haydel went into the firm as partner and is now the active member of the firm. They confine themselves to the legitimate transactions connected with a reliable real estate business and have on their list one of the largest rent rolls in the city, besides having the management of some very important estates both of home and non-resident owners. The long experience of the firm in connection with real estate matters and their perfect knowledge of property worth has been the cause of placing much of the marketable realty in their hands for conversion. The offices of the firm are located at 618 Chestnut Street.

E. S. ROWSE. —For years the old firm of Cavender & Rowse occupied a leading position in real estate and financial circles, and throughout the most active growth of St. Louis they were identified with every movement tending to the substantial improvement of her property and commercial interests. Since the demise of Gen. Cavender, Mr. Rowse has continued the same active operations that characterized the partnership. He is the St. Louis representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, handling all their valuable interests, besides which he has charge of the property of non-resident capitalists and resident holders of valuable estates and sites running into the many millions of dollars. Having ever firmly believed in the permanent worth of realty in St. Louis and that values of to-day would be increased values in the future, his council and advice has been of great value to his clientage.

His offices are located 2d floor, 612 Olive street.

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TURNER BUILDING, 304 N. 8th Street.

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CHAS. H. TURNER & CO. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS. — This firm was established in St. Louis twenty years ago, and the two members of the firm, Mr. Chas. H. Turner and Mr. Thos. T. Turner are both perfectly familiar with the real estate interests of the city, not only as to the value of property with regard to their interest paying qualities, but as to the most desirable location for business, residence or manufacturing sites. They conduct a general real estate business, but their principal business, and to which they pay the most particular attention, is to the management of large estates, they having in charge many most valuable ones. Being large property owners themselves and having the management of so much valuable realty for others, they are thoroughly identified with the interest in all its features. The offices of the firm are in the Turner building, 304 N. 8th street Room 2.

FISHER & CO., whose offices are located at 714 Chestnut street, have been one of the most active real estate operators in this city. Mr. Fisher, the head of the firm, has caused to be opened up *for sale* a great deal of sightly and valuable property, that had long lain untenantable, and through his efforts much of this property has not only been marketed, but handsome residences have been erected upon it or other improvements made. They carry on all departments of the real estate business, buy and sell property, negotiate loans, etc., and have listed and for sale properties, both improved and unimproved.

R. H. BETTS & CO. — This firm has been a long time identified with the real estate and financial interests here. Mr. R. A. Betts, the finance man of the firm, was for years cashier of the St. Louis National Bank, a position that gave him a thorough knowledge of the city and also of the values of real estate.

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Architecture.

Architecture in St. Louis has undergone a great change in the last few years, and is rapidly developing into modern and beautiful designs, giving elegance and esthetic effect to the city.

On the business thoroughfares a large number of the dingy, dark and gloomy buildings that, but a few years since compared favorably with the commercial architecture of sister cities at that time, has been removed and replaced with grand commercial palaces, towering to an altitude of eight, nine and ten stories above the sidewalk.

They are of the latest styles of architecture, diversified in design material and construction, from the hands of skillful architects, giving the streets a pleasing and picturesque facade, with enough harmony to render the effect grand, and yet enough individuality in the different properties to avoid the monotony so prevalent in nearly all other cities.

The straight flat fronts of brick work with square openings and stone lintels, and the vast facades of cut stone pierced with tiers of narrow openings, crowned with heavy projecting cornices, that were considered fine a few years ago, are rapidly giving way to massive commercial structures of imposing architecture, built of enduring granite, in bold, heavy outlines with carved ornamentations, trimmed with cold rolled copper to ever grow richer by the coloration of time, and lighted through shapely, well proportioned, polished, plate glass windows, set deep back into the walls, giving a rich and solid effect.

The mercantile buildings, that were but recently constructed with thin board floors on light pine joists, are now superseded by substantial heavy timbered floors on massive beams, stirruped on strong girders, rendering the buildings not only solid and sub-

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stantial, but slow of combustion, thereby confining fires to the story in which they originate, until they can be controlled by the fire department.

The stereotyped five story front office building of the city, heated with snapping steam coils, and served with direct pressure power



hoist, called elevators, have now passed into our city's youthful history as relics of rickety fire traps, and their places are supplied by palatial office buildings of strictly fire proof construction, finished in polished hard-wood with marble wainscoting and tile floors, heated and ventilated with low pressure steam, and served

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with magnificent, smoothly working, rapid elevators, rendering the top floor as desirable as the first story.

Perhaps no city in the Union has made such rapid strides in the improvement of her domestic architecture, as St. Louis has in the past five years, and no city in the Union except the esthetic "Hub," and the metropolis of the sea-board, can furnish as many elegant specimens of modern domestic architecture as St. Louis, and more especially so many cozy homes in unique and picturesque designs, giving individuality to each.

The solid block of flat front, three story, dwellings, with rooms strung out in tandem, coupled on to long narrow halls, approached by narrow portals up narrow steps extending to the side-walk, was once the only domestic architecture, but they are now deserted by thousands and the best families have built elegant, palatial homes, on wide, deep lots, terraced up above the street beautified with charming lawns, giving light and air all around the building.

Following in the wake of these earlier abodes are a class of homes built for elegance and comfort, with high stories, spacious halls, deep vestibules and long windows, shielded with pocket shutters and heavy blinds.

These homes dot this city from Carondelet on the south to Lowell on the north and from the borders of the business marts down town to the sun-set border on the west, blending in with Cote Brilliante, Elleardsville, Rose Hill, Cabanne Place, Forest Park, Benton and Tower Grove, covering many miles of splendid city resident locations with comfortable dwellings, though not modern in architecture, yet grand in appearance, substantial in construction and commodious in arrangement.

These houses have a comfortable, luxuriant appearance and a grand architectural effect, enduring and beautifully contrasting with the more modern dwellings so closely interspersed throughout this entire residence section.

The modern dwellings, bordering miles and miles of the fashionable residence streets, are unique and esthetic in design, picturesque and attractive in appearance and palatial in arrange-

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ment, with wide square reception halls containing wide open fire places and broad easy platform stairs recessed into bays or



Residence W. B. Manny. Chas. K. Ramsey, architect

(The above cut represents a city residence, of the best class, of Modern Romanesque architecture. It was finished about one year since, and is the property of Mr. Walter B. Manny. In this design the architect, Chas. K. Ramsey, of St. Louis, has produced one of his many successful efforts, and shown that anything placed in his care will be carried out in the most artistic manner.)

towers and lighted through large windows set over the platforms, rising into two stories through ballustered curb string openings

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and glassed with rich colored, opalescent glass, studded with cut jewels.

On the first floor the reception hall, library, sitting room, music room, and dining room are all coupled together through sliding doors and open ornamental porteried arches, rendering the entire area of the building susceptible of being thrown together on swell occasions.

These dwellings with their high basements, low stories, wide porches, tall, peaked, slate roofs terminating in cold rolled copper finials saddling the hip and blending in with the ornamental ridge crestings and relieved with sharp, scroll moulded gables, semi-circular copper dormers and round towers, terminating in bell shaped spires and minuet tops crowning the circular bays, constructed with gray stone base, press-brick walls, granite steps, red stone sills, stone faced arches, terra cotta trimmings and flat ornamental cornices, all in the most modern architectural designs, every one dissimilar and yet pleasing and picturesque in outline, rich and elegant in detail and diversified in material, give a pleasing effect unsurpassed in modern architecture.

The ecclesiastical architecture is also keeping pace with the rapid growth and ornate development of this great city as portrayed through the many superb church edifices that have been constructed in the past few years. The city for many years has contained a large number of costly church buildings, designed in that grand old ecclesiastical architecture that grows all the richer as the structures grow more weather beaten by the ages of time. Interspersed with these time honored edifices, are a great number of larger and more modern designed churches, fashioned in the latest, most esthetic, commodious and luxuriant style of architecture, spreading over large areas with rugged, low, stone walls, high, steep, open timbered roofs, well proportioned towers, tall graceful spires, broad, stone pillared porches and deep vestibule entrances, opening into grand foyers, coupled on to magnificient auditoriums, brilliantly lighted through large tracery mosaic and rich memorial windows, uniting with chapel apartments containing spacious Sabbath-school rooms, parlors and reception rooms, library and pastor's study, all arranged in a grand suite, easily

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accessible by wide, massive stairs, leading to large banquet halls supplied with reception rooms, toilet rooms, cloak rooms, kitchen and pantries, sometimes in the second story over the chapel and sometimes in the basement story under the chapel.

This brief architectural view of this great city would be incomplete without mentioning the growing greatness of the large manufacturing buildings that house the ponderous busy wheels of the industries of the metropolis.

The river front for fourteen miles along the stone corbled levee of the giant Mississippi, and for seven miles along Mill Creek Valley, contains the vast network of the great railroad system approaching and departing from the city, also many of the massive manufacturing buildings, designed in substantial style of architecture. These factories are legion in kind, a few of which are rolling mills, steel mills, agricultural implement factories, zinc works, blast furnaces, copper smelters, foundries, machine shops, boiler works, carriage factories, ore reducing works, flouring mills, grain elevators, cotton compresses, iron boat building yards, dry docks, bagging factories, paper and cotton bag factories, saw mills, planing mills, basket factories, car wheel works, glass works, car factories, furniture factories, chair factories, glue factories, varnish works, soap factories, oil mills cracker factories, organ and piano factories, woolen mills, shot towers, leather belting factories, white lead factories, bell foundries, packing houses, canning factories, wire mills, wagon factories malleable iron works, hardware foundries, match factories, breweries, malt houses, nail mills, pottery works, sewer pipe factories, dry plate works and various other kinds of manufacturing establishments, all housed in buildings designed to suit the respective lines of business, forming a variety of architecture adaptable in design, yet diversified and picturesque as a whole, serving to admirably fill their place in the evidence of the city's growth and prosperity.

We are indebted to Architect J. B. Legg, author of this interesting essay on the architecture of the city, and as to how well he has handled the subject in the brief space allotted him, the reader will readily appreciate.

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OFFICE AND MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

In respect to fine office buildings and mercantile structures of imposing design and mammoth construction St. Louis is making vast improvements. There has been greater activity in building circles in the past two years than has been known for years before. In the business section of the city a number of splendid buildings have been completed, while many more are now under way and others have been planned. The tendency of owners and architects seems to be toward loftier edifices with modern architectural points and fire-proof construction. Many of these improvements have consisted of the enlargement and erection of elegant buildings in the most desirable locations.

THE ODD FELLOWS building, 9th and Olive streets had its foundations laid in 1886 with imposing ceremonies and the work should have been completed early in 1887, but unavoidable delays have interfered which will postpone its final completion this year. The building is of Missouri granite from the quarries of the Syenite Granite Co. of St. Louis, and of press brick from the works of the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co., with iron and fire-proof interior. It is eight stories high, with graceful tower on the east end reaching to the height of 236 feet from the sidewalk. It is being erected for and by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and will cost when finished some $500,000.

THE LACLEDE BUILDING, on the S. W. corner of Olive and Fourth streets, has a frontage on 4th street of 116 feet 1 inch and on Olive of 127 feet 4 1-2 inches, eight stories high, the first two stories being of granite and iron, above which it is of brick from the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co.s works. The interior construction is of wrought iron, filled in with patented fire-proof hollow blocks and the exterior walls are lined on the inside with hollow brick to protect the offices from heat and cold. The halls are lined with polished Bardillo marble 4 1-2 feet high, and plate-glass from thence to the ceiling. The air in the halls is drawn out through ventilating shafts in which the air is rarefied so as to in-

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ODD FELLOWS HALL,

COR. 9TH & OLIVE STS.

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sure a regular current and perfect ventilation without dangerous drafts, and avoiding soot or dust from the outside. The halls are tiled with marble throughout and the ceilings in the halls in the lower stories are polished marble. Many of the offices have handsome open fire-places; convenient lavatories are fitted in marble and porcelain on each story, a telegraph station will be on the first floor, there will be four elevators three of them the latest improved high speed hydraulic, in fact it is the intention that the Laclede Building shall be one of the best office buildings in the country. So complete is the interior in design, finish and proposed management that selections for quarters and offices have been made long in advance of its completion, and by the time it is finally thrown open to the public there will not be a space to let. Mr. L. Cass Miller, the supervising architect, has been indefatigable in pushing the work forward and in locating offices and arranging them to suit tenants. The Laclede Bank will occupy the corner lower apartments. Mr. Stephen D. Hatch, of New York, is the architect, with Mr. L. Cass Miller supervising architect and in charge of the architect's branch office here. (See page 194.)

THE GAY BUILDING, on the corner of 3d and Pine, is still another fine office building — fire-proof with all modern construction,— whose offices are always occupied. It is seven stories high, built of brick — furnished by the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co., and with stone trimmings.

THE GRANITE BLOCK, on the corner of 4th and Market, is also a very substantial structure and is built of granite, six stories high.

THE TURNER BUILDING. — It is said of the Roe building that it was one of the first modern office buildings erected in St. Louis, but it was the sagacity and progressiveness of the TURNER REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING CO. that started the movement towards the erection of grand office quarters. It is strictly an office building, fronting 64 feet on Eighth street, 7 stories high, constructed with brown stone and brick, the latter furnished by the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co. This building was the first example of a perfectly fire-proof structure erected in this city, excepting the doors and window frames, there is not a particle of wood or other

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combustible material used, the hall floors are tiled, the walls marble and the stair cases iron and slate. The light in every office is all that can be desired and the elevator service the best. Since its completion there has not been a vacant office for rent. There is an entrance to the main hall and elevators either by the paved court from Olive street or on Eighth street. Two high speed hydraulic elevators, lavatories, etc., on every floor, gas and electricity throughout constitute its principal modern equipment. The building cost over $500,000.



Commercial Building, Sixth and Olive streets.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING, another modern structure, is located on the corner of Sixth and Olive streets. The first two stories are of massive granite from the Syenite Granite Co.'s quarries, and the remaining six stories are of brick from the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co.'s works.

In every part of the construction the utmost care has been taken to give the building that solidity required in so large a structure and when it is finished it will be second to no office building in the country. The location, together with its splendid architectural effects, magnificent appointments and construction has already much in advance of its completion, secured the owners many good tenants. Such improvements along Olive street as

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these already mentioned will create a demand for new buildings and exercise an influence upon owners of Olive street property to improve.

THE A. W. FAGIN BUILDING — or a building just commenced by Mr. Fagin on Olive street just east of the Odd Fellows building, will be another magnificent office and store building added to Olive street. It will be of Missouri granite throughout and judging from the splendid polished columns and blocks already in place it will be a grand structure. These polished columns are the work of the Syenite Granite Co., and show to what a high polish the Missouri granite is susceptible and to what perfection this company carry on the work.



Roe Building, Broadway and Pine.
Gen'l Offices "Frisco Line."

THE ROE BUILDING, on the corner of Broadway and Pine, was one of the first modern office buildings completed in St. Louis and it will compare both in construction, equipment and architectural features with office buildings anywhere. It has Missouri granite from the quarries of the Syenite Granite Co., of St. Louis, for the first story, thence up being brick from the works of the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co., and red stone trimmings. It is seven stories high, having a moresque tower extending from the third story to some 50 feet above the corner. It is strictly fire-proof with marble halls and floors. The general offices of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., popularly known as the "Frisco" line, are located here.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING. —This towering edifice is

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located on the corner of Broadway and Olive street. It is constructed of stone with brick between, with the interior of iron and fire-proofing. Throughout, the halls are tiled and wainscoted with marble. A perfect elevator service connects the entire eight stories, in fact all the modern conveniences of a complete and well regulated office building is provided. The improvement of the corner on which this building stands has added very much to the appearance of Broadway. The brick in the construction were furnished by the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co., and the red brick between so much white stone makes a unique front.

THE AMERICAN CENTRAL INS. Co. building, formerly the Singer building, on the corner of Locust street and Broadway, has been made into one of the most perfect office buildings to be found anywhere, three stories more were added, high speed elevators put in, in fact everything known to modern building equipment.

The fine block on the northwest corner of Locust and Broadway is undergoing a complete change, and when finished will have changed a plain business block into a palatial and ornamental architectural structure. From the fourth story at the corner will be extended a graceful projecting tower, in which will be set a massive clock furnishing time for all.

ROSENHEIM BLOCK.—This magnificent block of stores for wholesale business purposes was commenced about one year ago, and will be completed and ready for occupancy on or about the 1st of July, 1888.

The dimensions are 120 feet on Washington avenue, and 130 feet on Ninth street, with a 20 foot private alley on the north.

The materials used in the construction are Missouri granite, Lake Superior red sandstone, Chicago terra cotta, and St. Louis hydraulic press brick.

The contruction of the floors is what is generally termed mill-construction, differing from ordinary construction in that no floor joists are used.

Instead of these there are immensely heavy yellow pine girders spaced 12 feet apart in the length of the building, and run transversely across the building. These girders support cross-

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beams running longitudinally and are supported on wrought iron stirrups, thus forming panels about 7x12 feet in the ceiling. Upon these beams and girders is laid a 3 inch thick tongued and grooved yellow pine flooring, and on this an inch thick maple flooring.

This forms an extremely rigid and stiff floor, and capable of sustaining almost any load.



Stores of { Rosenheim, Levis & Co. / A. Frankenthal & Bro. / Rothschild Bros. } A. F. Rosenheim, architect.

This is also termed slow-burning construction.

The block when completed will cost in the vicinity of $300,000, and is considered one of the handsomest store buildings in the city.

The architect, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim, whose office is at 417 Olive street, is as yet a very young man, being but 28 years of age, and

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a bright future can safely be predicted for him. He has built many handsome residences in different parts of the city and has plans on the boards for a number of stores and dwellings to be erected during the current season. A visit to his office will be well repaid.

LIGGETT AND MEYERS BUILDING. — This enormous structure now in course of erection will cover the entire block bounded by Washington avenue, on which it fronts 271 feet, by St. Charles the same length, by 10th and 11th streets, on which it has line fronts of 150 feet. It will be seven stories with basement and so arranged that one or more stores can be used or the entire structure thrown into one magnificent establishment as occasion requires. It will be entirely fire proof, with the first two stories of granite from the Syenite Granite Company's quarries of Missouri and the other of brick from the St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Company's works, ornamented with red sandstone. The beams will be of steel, on which a flooring made of yellow pine timbers 5x7 will be laid requiring 250,000, 7½ inch wire spikes, and over this a top flooring of dressed maple will be laid. The whole construction, including plate glass from basement to 7th story windows, will be on a scale of elegance and substantiability rarely equaled in commercial buildings. Mr. Samuel H. Hoffman, the popular builder, secured the contract for its erection.



The Bridge.

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Insurance.

St. Louis has a number of insurance companies organized, controlled and managed by St. Louis people. Of course the principal foreign companies, that includes all not strictly State or city companies, are represented here. It is of the home companies however that notice will be taken, as they are not only representative concerns in the different lines of fire and life insurance, but they are home companies and besides, are representative bodies in financial and commercial circles.

THE AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the leading fire insurance companies of the country. It was organized in 1853 by St. Louis men with St. Louis capital. The company lately bought the fine marble block on the north-east corner of Broadway and Locust street, formerly known as the Singer Building and before its re-modeling was considered one of the handsomest buildings externally in the city. Since their purchase the American Central have completely remodeled the interior — opening a light shaft on the north side from first story up. They have re-arranged every floor so that every office in the entire building is furnished with abundance of daylight, besides which every hall and corridor is laid with marble tile and the walls wainscoted with white marble. When this building was erected it was known to be of the most substantial construction and thought to be large enough to accommodate the demand at that time of a large office patronage, but the present owners have found an increased demand for elegant office quarters, consequently they have added three stories, making nine in all, which with its interior finishing makes it second to no office building in the country not excepting any. The entrance on Locust street, which is a commodious lobby, is white marble from and including the floor to and including the

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ceiling. There are two of the latest improved high speed elevators running at all times. The American Central Company have selected the 8th story for the accommodation of their own business and it can be truthfully said they have offices equal to any insurance company in the country. Its officers are: Geo. T. Cram, President; S. M. Dodd, Vice-President; W. H. Pulsifer,



American Central Insurance Co.'s Building, Broadway and Locust street.

Treasurer; Chas. Christensen, Secretary; Chas. Branch, Assistant Secretary. The directors are: Geo. T. Cram, S. M. Dodd, Geo. A. Madill, Chas. F. Gauss, G. W. Chadbourne, W. H. Thompson, Geo. O. Carpenter, Wm. M. Senter, Peter Nicholson, W. H. Pulsifer, John Wahl, John Whittaker, Chas. Christensen.

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THE COVENANT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. — E. Wilkerson, President; A. F. Shapleigh, Vice-President; Chas. E. Pilling, Secretary; H. H. Mudd, M. D., Medical Director: Geo. H. Shields, Attorney; 712 Pine street. The record of thirty-five years of honorable and active business enjoyed by this company is without reproach. The company, which was organized February 24,1853, is the oldest in the West, and has been solvent throughout its existence, successfully passing through crises that have proven too severe for less substantial institutions, promptly paying all losses, and throughout its long business career contesting the payment of one policy only.

The new Life Rate Endowment policy now issued by this company matures at a definite period, and is incontestable after three years. On the back of policy is a table showing amount of paid up insurance, term of extension or cash surrender value to which the holder is entitled in case of lapse. Policies also issued on all the well tested and approved plans of life, endowment and term insurance. All policies are free from restrictions as to travel, residence or occupation, and, except term policies, are non-forfeiting after the payment of two years' premiums; the conditions being plainly printed and clearly expressed.

The State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri places the following official certificate on all policies issued by the company. "This policy is registered and secured by pledge of bonds or deeds of trust on real estate deposited with this department." The Covenant Mutual is the only company that makes deposit with this State covering its entire liabilities to its policy-holders.

The President of the company, Mr. Wilkerson, is a thoroughly experienced life assurance underwriter and gives his personal attention to the company's business. The board of trustees embraces a number of the most prominent and substantial citizens, viz.: Messrs. A. F. Shapleigh, Geo. H. Shields, Hon. Nathan Cole, Wm. H. Woodward, E. Wilkerson, Chas. A. McNair, Given Campbell, Marcus A. Wolff, Wm. Brown, Herman Eisenhardt, Joseph N. Evans, N. O. Nelson, N. M. Givan and Frank Carter.

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Financial.

St. Louis has cause for congratulation on the financial and commercial outlook of the past year, the general business of the city having received an impetus that places her foremost in the race. The clearings of the banks were the largest ever known, being an increase of 10 3-10 per cent over 1886, and when compared with those of other cities throughout the country, show a ratio of increase greater than any.



Laclede Building. Fourth and Olive streets.
Laclede Bank.
Stephen D. Hatch, archt. L. Cass Miller, assistant.

The banking capital is large, amounting to $15,000,000, and while at times money has been

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as high as 8 per cent, yet on the average, St. Louis had quite the advantage of the eastern money market. During a great part of the year money was loaned here at less rate than in Boston and other eastern cities. As a proof of this St. Louis has been able to float the city 3 65-100 per cent bonds at a much better figure than eastern capitalists would entertain, and the city bonds are a favorite investment among home people, a fact which speaks well for the city's credit.

There is a marked improvement in the municipal debts of the State, and of most of the states tributary, notably Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, in all of which, except perhaps, Texas, the debts have been largely reduced or funded at a much lower rate of interest.

With few exceptions the crops tributary to this market were remarkably fine, and the effect has been shown in the increased business of the mercantile and manufacturing houses, and reflected in the large improvements going on throughout the city in the way of fine business blocks and dwelling houses, and in the millions of dollars spent in street improvements and cable railways, and these enterprises are constantly begetting others. New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities are investing money here in buildings and street railways. The manufacturing interests are being greatly stimulated and St. Louis' trade relations with the whole country, and especially with the south, are being enlarged. Thus it will be seen that the tendency of trade is towards St. Louis, making the financial future seem bright.

Number of Banks	21
Capital and Surplus	$ 15,000,000
Clearings 1887	894,527,731
Balances 1887	138,859,722
Increase of Clearings 1887	10.3 per cent.

The banks not in the clearing house would increase the total capital about $350,000.

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NATIONAL BANKS.

DESIGNATION.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	CASHIER.
Fourth National	4th st. and Washington av	$1,100,000 00	John C. H. Block	L. J. Holthaus	F. W. Biebinger.
Merchants' National	3d and Locust	840,000 00	J. E. Yeatman		J. C. More.
St. Louis National	211 North Broadway	600,000 00	Wm. E. Burr	Nathan Cole	J. Nickerson.
Third National	415 and 417 Olive	1,200,000 00	Thos. E. Tutt	J. M. Franciscus	T. A. Stoddart.

BANKS.

American Exchange Bank	322 North 3d	275,919 99	Peter Nicholson	W. A. McMurray	W. Hill.
Bank of Commerce	Broadway and Olive	2,038,205 56	W. H. Thompson	Nathan Cole	J. C. Van Blarcom.
Boatmen's Savings Bank	2d and Pine, N. E	2,500,000 00	Rufus J. Lackland	Geo. S. Drake	Wm. H. Thomson.
Commercial Bank	117 North 3d	650,000 00	Wm. Nichols		C. Tompkins.
Continental Bank	4th, N. W. Olive	308,461 26	Geo. A. Baker	J. M. Thompson.	Chas. W. Bullen.
Bremen Bank	3618 North Broadway	100,000 00	F. W. Prange	A. Nacke	J. C. Gerichten.
Franklin Bank	722 North 4th	440,000 00	Henry Meir	F. H. Krenning.	G. W. Garrels.
German Savings Institut'n	3d, S. W. Pine	583,846 51	F. W. Meister	John Wahl	Richard Hospes.
German American Bank	4th and Franklin av	408,930 63	Aug. Gehner		C. E. Kircher.
Laclede Bank	4th, S. W. Olive	613,156 77	S. E. Hoffman	Jno. D. Perry	James B. True.
International Bank	4th, S. E. Chestnut	100,000 00	A. W. Straub	C. F. Hermann	A. Herthel.
Lafayette Bank	Broadway and Merchant	215,000 00	F. Arendes	H. Ziegenhein.	P. J. Doerr.
Mechanics' Bank	4th, S. E. Pine	850,000 00	D. K. Ferguson		R. R. Hutchinson.
State Savings Bank	3d and Vine	1,500,000 00	C. Parsons	J. T. Davis	T. McCluny.

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BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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Clearing-House Statement.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 1887 COMPARED WITH 1886.

MONTHS.	Clearings.		Balances.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
January	$71,441,522	$65,215,966	$10,568,588	$13,027,351
February	64,016,573	56,865,185	10,139,216	10,911,552
March	75,820,934	62,407,170	11,535,944	11,033,949
April	73,773,478	63,523,300	12,479,419	13,692,166
May	79,768,575	70,801,052	16,465,097	15,908,579
June	75,821,594	62,760,710	14,448,760	9,685,632
July	74,227,069	74,369,918	11,317,920	15,143,111
August	77,007,133	70,449,412	13,603,322	15,609,086
September	74,537,207	71,543,696	11,166,807	14,422,578
October	74,855,029	69,822,165	7,893,779	10,694,509
November	72,757,656	68,375,951	7,736,383	8,664,247
December	80,500,961	74,660,537	11,504,487	11,176,143
Aggregates	894,527,731	810,795,062	138,859,722	149,968,903

Increase of Clearings in 1887, 10.3 per cent., $83,732,669.

The Clearings of 1887 are the largest of any year since the operations of the Clearing House. Mr. E. Chase is Manager.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Citizens' Savings, 324 N. 3d; Joseph O'Neil, President; R. W. Powell, Vice-President; Thos. P. Gleeson, Cashier.

Mullanphy Savings Bank, cor. Broadway and Cass avenue; capital, $200,000; J. H. Rottmann, President; G. H. Elbrecht, Vice-President; L. G. Kammerer, Cashier.

North-Western Savings Bank, 1328 North Market street; Chas. G. Stifel, President; Jno. H. Evers, Vice-President; H. Aberneir, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Donaldson & Co., 3d, N. W. cor. Olive st.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., 307 Olive.

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Kohn & Co., 319 N. 3d.

Mathews & Whitaker, 121 N. 3d, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Nelson & Noel, 201 N. 3d.

A. J. Weil & Co., 219 N. 3d.

Wm. F. Wernse & Co., 210 and 212 N. 3d.

Wernse & Dieckman, 203 N. 3d.

BOND COMPANIES.

Wm. C. Little Bond Co., 205 N. 3d.

TURNER REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, office Turner Building; paid up capital, $1,000,000, all city real estate; Thos. T. Turner, President; Chas. H. Turner, Secretary.

BANK DIRECTORS.

BOATMEN'S SAVINGS BANK. — Samuel Cupples, Samuel Cupples Wood & Willow Ware; Geo. S. Drake, capitalist; Carlos S. Greeley, Greeley-Burnham Grocery Co.; Wm. A. Hargadine, Hargadine, McKittrick & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods; Jerome Hill, Hill-Fontaine & Co., Cotton Factors; Wm. L. Huse, Huse & Loomis Ice & Transportation Co.; Rufus J. Lackland, President; Geo. E. Leighton, capitalist; E. C. Simmons, Simmons Hardware Co.; Wm. H. Thomson, Cashier, and Edwards Whitaker, Banker.

MECHANICS' BANK. — O. Garrison, capitalist; D. K. Ferguson, Pres.; E. N. Leeds, Pres. Mound City Ins. Co.; John N. Booth, Booth & Sons, Tobacco & Grain; D. R. Garrison, capitalist; Ben B. Graham, Wholesale Paper; W. L. Wickham, Wickham & Pendleton, Wholesale Grocers; J. T. Drummond, Pres. Drummond Tobacco Co.; Ezra H. Linley, Iron, Steel & R. R. Supplies; Charles H. Turner, Turner Building & Real Estate Co.; Theo. F. Meyer, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; Wm. Somerville, Pres. Mo. Glass Co.; R. R. Hutchinson, Cashier.

LACLEDE BANK. — John D. Perry, V.-P.; John Scullin, capitalist; Chas. A. Cox, pork packer; M. J. Lippman, Graff, Bennet & Co., Iron; B. F. Hobart, Kansas & Texas Coal Co.; L. D. Dozier, Dozier-Weyl Cracker Co.; Joel Wood, Wood & Lee

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Wholesale Whisky; H. A. Blossom, insurance; Geo. H. Goddard, capitalist; Charles Clark, capitalist; D. Caruth, Caruth & Byrnes Hardware Co.; L. C. Nelson, capitalist, and S. E. Hoffman, President.

German Savings Institution. — F. W. Meister, Pres.: John Wahl, V.-P., pig lead and commission; Louis Fusz, Miller, of Fusz & Baker; A. Boeckeler, Shulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Co.; J. G. Green, capitalist; A. Nedderhut, pork packer; Wm. Koenig, agricultural implements; C. F. Orthwein, Pres. Merchants Exchange; Richard Hospes, cashier.

Continental Bank Directors. — J. M. Thompson, President Terminal R. R. Co.; C. S. Freeborn, agent Star Union Line; H. A. Crawford, President of Missouri Iron Co. and Sligo Furnace Co.; I. G. Baker, of I. G. Baker & Co.; Geo. W. Parker, Vice-President and General Manager Cairo Short Line R. R. Co.; Joseph Hill, General Superintendent Vandalia Line; R. C. Kerens, President Western Anthracite Coal Co.; Chas. F. Gauss, President of Gaus, Shelton Hat Co.; H. L. Morrill, General Manager St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.; L. B. Tebbetts, of Deere, Mansur & Co.; Geo. A. Baker, President.

Fourth National Bank. — Jno. C. H. D. Block, Pres.; Francis Cornet, wholesale grocer; Christian Peper, tobacco manufacturer; F. W. Biebinger, cashier; Henry Grone, brewer; C. L. Bushman, wholesale grocer; Jno. H. Kaiser, wholesale grocer; Frederick Schmieding, capitalist; Louis J. Holthaus, V.-P.

Merchants National Bank. — L. Levering, St. Louis Bagging Co.; A. F. Shapleigh, Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Co.; Thos. Rankin, Jr., capitalist; David Rankin, capitalist; E. A. Hitchcock, President Chrystal Plate Glass Co.; H. T. Simon, Simon & Gregory Dry Goods Co.; Jno. J. Mauntel, Mauntel, Borgess & Co., flour; Ed. Walsh, Jr., Pres. Mississippi Glass Co.; Jno. J. O'Fallon, capitalist; J. E. Yeatman, Pres.; W. H. Lee, Midland Blast Furnace; George Taylor, cotton factor.

Mullanphy Savings Bank. — Fred S. Bolte; G. H. Elbrecht, V.-P.; Casper Gestring, wagon manufacturer; C. Kellersmann;

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Wm. Kerksisck; Paul Kaiser; H. Klages; H. H. Lippelman; Joseph Marks; Louis Nolte; J. H. Rottmann, wholesale wines & liquors; Chas. Schumacher; F. Schwartz, grain & flour.

BANK OF COMMERCE. — James W. Bell, Continental Land & Cattle Co.; C. B. Burnham, wholesale grocer; G. W. Chadbourne, Pres. St. Louis Shot Tower Co.; Nathan Cole, V. P.; Samuel M. Dodd, capitalist; Geo. J. Plant, miller; W. H. Pulsifer, white lead manufacturer; W. H. Thompson, Pres.; John Whittaker, pork packer.

COMMERCIAL BANK. — Wm. Nichols, Pres.; Jno. M. Gilkerson, cotton factor; Erastus Wells, capitalist; Thomas Howard, iron foundry; John H. Maxon, Pres. Brown Oil Co.; John H. Holmes, lumber; Isaac S. Warren, bagging manufacturer; Miles Sells, southern supplies; John E. Liggett, tobacco manufacturer; Thos. A. West, cotton factor, M. M. Buck, railroad supplies, C. Tompkins, cashier.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK. — Wm. E. Burr, Pres.; J. G. Chapman, lumber; Nathan Cole, Cole Bros. Com'n & V.-P.; F. Mitchell, wholesale grocer; J. M. Nelson, capitalist; H. McKittrick, wholesale dry goods; G. Paddock, wholesale iron; G. W. Updike, commission; J. Nickerson, cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. — Joseph O'Neil, Pres.; Wm. Dooley, R. W. Powell, D. W. McAllister, Jeremiah Murphy, F. A. Drew, F. A. Drew Glass Co., and Thos. P. Gleason.

STATE SAVINGS BANK. — C. Parsons, Pres.; L. M. Rumsey, L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.; A. F. Shapleigh, Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Co.; Jno. A. Scudder, capitalist, Daniel Catlin, Catlin Tobacco Co.; Chas. C. Maffitt, capitalist, Joseph Franklin, dry goods.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK. — John Jackson, grain elevators; Thos. E. Tutt, Pres.; L. Mathews, broker; W. T. Wilkins, cotton; J. S. Walsh, capitalist; J. M. Franciscus, Vice-Pres.; G. W. Parker, Genl. Mgr. Cairo Short Line; Samuel W. Fordyce, Pres. St. L., A. & T. Ry. Co.; Isaac W. Morton, Simmons Hardware Co.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. — The number of these valuable concerns is growing each year and judging by the number already

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in existence there is a demand for a means of savings whereby the accumulator of small sums can place them to his credit for permanent good. There are seventy-one of these building loan and savings associations in St. Louis with an accumulated capital of some $38,000,000, which shows their importance among the financial institutions of the city. The names are here given:

Advance Building and Loan Association, Aubert Place Building and Loan Association, Aurora Mutual Building and Loan Association, Beneficial Building and Loan Association, Benton Building and Loan Association, Bohemian-American Building and Loan Association, Bohemian Building and Loan Association, Bremen Building and Loan Association, Cech Building and Loan Association, Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Columbia Building and Loan Association, Commercial Building and Loan Association, Concordia Building and Loan Association, Covenant Mutual Building and Loan Association, Continental Building and Loan Association, DeSoto Savings Building and Loan Association, Economy Building and Loan Association, Enterprise Building and Loan Association, Equality Savings Building and Loan Association, Excelsior Mutual Building and Loan Association, Famous Mutual Building and Loan Association, Firemen's Building and Loan Association, Franco-American, Franklin Savings, Fraternal, Future Great, Garrison Mutual, Garfield Savings, German-American, German Mutual, Great Western, Hibernia, Home Mutual, Homestead Mutual, Improvement, Investment, Irish-American, Savings, Laclede, Lafayette Mutual, Marquette Mutual, Mechanics' Mutual, Merchants and Mechanics' Mutual, Metropolitan Mutual, Missouri Mutual, Mound City, Mount Olive, Mutual Benefit, National, New Era, Nickel Savings and Mutual, North End, Northwestern, Peabody, Peter Cooper, Progressive, Rock Spring, The Benton, Security Loan, Southwestern, South End, Standard, St. L. Central, St. L. Mutual Home B. Co., St. L. Turners, Tower, Turner Real Estate and Building Co., Valley B. Co., Washington Savings, Western Mutual, West End, West St. Louis.

Safe Deposit Companies.— There are only two regularly organized and equipped safety deposit companies in St. Louis. One

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of the greatest needs of any large city is sufficient capacity with security for the deposit of valuables — such as bonds, deeds, jewelry, diamonds, silverware, etc. A place not only for safety but one in which the depositors can go at their pleasure for the purpose of examining their papers, removing or restoring the different deposits, clipping coupons, signing papers and such like brief transactions where they have the comforts and conveniences of a private office with the security of a bank vault. The oldest company here is that of the SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., on Locust street, 513. The building is a substantial one and conveniently located. The officers of the company are John R. Lionberger, President; Chas. Speck, Vice-President; and G. A. Hayward, Secretary.

THE MISSOURI SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY is located at Sixth and Locust, J. Hoyt, President; H. Marquand, Vice-President, and Geo. D. Capen, Treasurer.

Among the many large enterprises of St. Louis none are pointed to with a greater degree of pride than the magnificent plant of the St. Louis Bank Note Company; this company began business in St. Louis in the year 1870 and commenced educating the people of the West to a higher standard of artistic work than they had ever before known. Like all great enterprises the beginning was naturally small, and it took time, energy and enterprise, combined with a very high class of artistic talent, before the people of the West could be convinced that here in St. Louis they could obtain all kinds of high class work executed with a degree of excellence equal to any accomplished by the National Government, or in fact by any Bank Note Company in Europe or America. The year 1888 finds the company known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and their work has established such a reputation that to-day they stand pre-eminent as the leaders of artistic steel work in the United States. During the last few years thousands of dollars have been spent in procuring the most eminent artists to be had in Europe or America, also in having built the finest machinery procurable for the execution of high class work. In proof of this assertion we would call particular attention to the frontispiece in this work.

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The design and execution of which will inevitably appeal to all lovers of high class art.

This company has also a very fine lithographic plant, and have given this branch of the business almost as much attention as their steel plate department; they confine their attention to fine bank and office stationery exclusively, and are therefore in a position to do this class of work in a highly superior manner.

The office of the company is now situated at 214 and 216 Chestnut street, in the immense five story, fire proof building, where we recommend all desiring fine work to call and examine their samples of railroad, State, county and city bonds, certificates of stock,



Merchants' Exchange — Third Street Front.

bank drafts, checks, letter and note-heads, cards, etc., and be convinced that in the St. Louis Bank Note Company St. Louis has an institution of which she is justly proud.

EXCHANGES.

The MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is the oldest and most influential of the various commercial organizations of the city. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, of which the Merchants' Exchange is the successor, was organized in 1836, and this is therefore one of the

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oldest of similar bodies in the United States. The Merchants' Exchange occupies the elegant and commodious hall erected for it in 1875, 221 feet in length by 92 feet in width, and is the center of the commercial life of the city. Its membership numbers 3,296, and is composed of merchants and manufacturers principally, but every interest of the city, commercial and professional, is represented in its constituency.

A number of associations and exchanges for the protection and development of different lines of business have been formed within the last few years and all of them are actively engaged in promoting the commercial interests of the city.



Cotton Exchange—Main and Walnut.

The COTTON EXCHANGE is the oldest body of its kind, next to the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of St. Louis. St. Louis continues to be a heavy receiver and shipper of cotton and the Cotton Exchange does a valuable work in the preservation and publication of statistics and quotations.

The first meeting of the organization now known as the St. Cotton Exchange was held in the directors' room of the old Merchants' Exchange building, on Main st., between Market and Walnut streets, Oct. 17th, 1873. Work was commenced on the new Exchange building May 3, 1881, and it was finished April 30, 1882. It is in the renaissance style of architecture, with exchange hall 50 feet span and 29 feet to ceiling.

The WOOL AND FUR EXCHANGE is an influential body, and within a few years past, has been brought into the Cotton Exchange,

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thereby increasing its membership and adding to its influence. The Cotton Exchange occupies the handsome building constructed for it on the southwest corner of Main and Walnut streets.

The MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, which has been in existence for several years, is an influential institution, including in its membership representatives of all the trades. It has commodious quarters at No. 9 North Seventh street.

The REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE is established in the midst of the real estate offices on Seventh street, directly opposite the Mechanics' Exchange. It has a large room in which auctions of real estate are held.

The COAL EXCHANGE has been established by the retail coal dealers for the promotion of the coal trade and the regulation of prices to consumers. It includes in its membership almost all the coal dealers in the city.

The FURNITURE EXCHANGE, which had almost dropped out of existence, is about to be reorganized. The St. Louis furniture manufacturers maintain an association whose office is at 509 North Third street.

The WHOLESALE GROCERS of the city have banded together under the name of the Associated Wholesale Grocers, with headquarters at 314 N. Third street. A plan is now under consideration for the establishment of a national association of wholesale grocers, of which the St. Louis organization will be a branch. The retail grocers now maintain an association for their mutual protection with an office at 938 N. Third street.

The BREWERS' ASSOCIATION includes in its membership all the principal brewers of the city, among them the owners of the largest brewery in the United States. They meet at regular intervals to discuss prices, production and other features of the business. Their office is in the building, 404 Market street.

The MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION is an organization formed principally to protect the shipping interests of St. Louis. It has done much good work in obtaining redress of grievances against the railroads. Its office is at 518 Washington avenue.

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THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. — R. G. Dun & Co., proprietors; C. B. Smith, St. Louis manager; Gay Building, Pine and Third streets. — This agency, the operations and reputation of which are world-wide, was founded in 1841 by Judge Lewis Tappan in the city of New York. Since that time it has been carried on uninterruptedly by his successors, under the styles of Lewis Tappan & Co., Tappan & Douglass, B. Douglass & Co., Dun, Boyd & Co., Dun, Barlow & Co., and R. G. Dun & Co., and in Canada as Dun, Wiman & Co. It has never been incorporated, and the only changes that have occurred in the firm have been caused by the death or retirement of partners. The purpose of the agency is to furnish to its subscribers, for business purposes, information as to the standing of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, etc., and the agency expends millions



Union Market.

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annually in the effort to gather its vast stores of information, and to make its reports accurate. The St. Louis branch of the agency is located in the Gay Building, corner of Pine and Third streets. It is under the management of Mr. C. B. Smith and has a force of seventy-five employees; and in addition to its other facilities has a private printing and publishing department. The St. Louis branch, like all others maintained by this company, has a well appointed collection department attached to it.

MARKETS.

St. Louis maintains a system of markets where the production of the gardener, the florist, the fruits of all climes, and where fish, fowl, dressed meats, game, butter, etc., are to be had in great abundance and at all times of the year. These market places are a great convenience to the people, and one of the sights of this city is the crowds, the lights, the display and the traffic at Union Market, especially on a Saturday evening.

ALLEN MARKET is at Twelfth street and Russell avenue; BIDDLE MARKET, Thirteenth, Biddle and O'Fallon sts.; CENTRAL MARKET, 320 South Broadway; CITY MARKET, Broadway and Biddle st.; FRENCH MARKET, Convent st, junction Fourth and Broadway; RESERVOIR MARKET, Twenty-second, near Benton st.; SOULARD MARKET, Seventh and Carroll sts., also HAYMARKET; SOUTH ST. LOUIS MARKET, 7703 South Broadway; STURGEON MARKET, North Market st., Broadway and Ninth street; UNION MARKET, Broadway, Sixth st., Morgan st. and Lucas avenue.

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Commercial.

With trade relations extending throughout this entire country and into most of the foreign countries the commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Louis occupy no insignificant position in the world of trade, as will be seen by a careful reading of the following various lines of business.

LIVE STOCK.

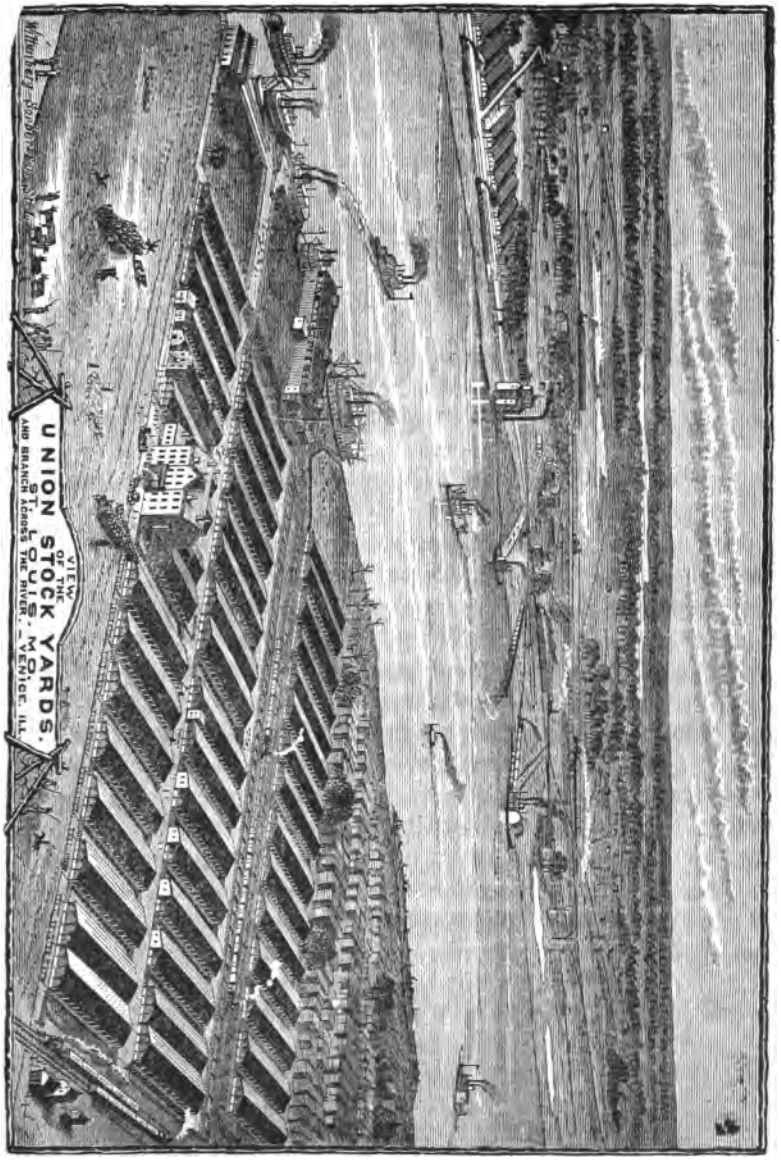
Excepting the year 1881, the receipts of cattle at this market during 1887 were the largest in the history of St. Louis, while the receipts of sheep, horses and mules were the largest. The serious injury to the corn crop in the territory tributary to St. Louis, through the prolonged drouth, caused a falling off in the hog receipts, though not to a greater extent than many other markets.

The feature of the trade in this department has been the largely increased sales effected at favorable prices. Prices for cattle have ruled low throughout the year, and have not been satisfactory to the raiser, but the prices obtained here have uniformly been favorable as compared with other markets. A greater number of Eastern buyers have been in attendance, while the operations of the dressed beef companies have been materially extended, and the promise of their still further extension will in the future secure a market here for an additional supply of both cattle and sheep.

While the hog receipts have fallen off, the packers have taken about the same number they did in 1886, and their packing was reduced from the want of supply.

The demand for horses and mules has increased with the increased supply, and all desirable stock found a ready sale.

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RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses & Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses & Mules.
1887	464,828	417,426	1,052,240	57,048	277,406	287,018	324,725	59,222
1886	377,550	328,985	1,264,471	42,032	212,958	202,728	520,362	39,798
1885	386,320	362,858	1,455,585	39,385	233,249	233,391	789,487	35,610
1884	450,717	380,822	1,474,475	41,870	315,433	248,545	678,874	39,544
1883	405,090	398,612	1,151,785	44,913	249,523	217,370	609,388	44,543
1882	443,169	443,120	846,228	42,718	188,486	245,071	264,584	46,255
1881	503,862	334,426	1,672,153	42,365	293,092	170,395	889,909	43,794
1880	424,720	205,969	40,684	46,011	228,879	93,522	770,769	44,416
1879	420,654	182,648	1,762,724	33,289	226,255	88,083	686,099	36,947
1878	406,235	168,095	1,451,634	27,878	261,723	74,433	528,627	30,867
1877	411,969	200,502	896,319	22,652	251,566	87,569	314,287	25,157
1876	349,043	157,831	877,160	22,271	220,430	67,886	232,876	26,301
1875	335,742	125,679	628,569	27,516	216,701	37,784	126,729	28,675

PROVISIONS AND PACKING.

The business of the past year was eminently satisfactory to the trade and shows a large increase over preceding years. While the packing at this point has not materially increased, the amount handled and distributed from this point has assumed very large proportions, and St. Louis competes successfully with other cities for the Southern trade, both east and west of the river. There has also been a moderate amount of provisions exported to Europe, and a considerable business done with eastern points. The total shipment of the year, including barrelled Pork, Hams, Meats and Lard aggregated 220,613,987 pounds, against 174,907,899 pounds in 1886, an increase of 26 per cent. The packing for the winter season of 1886-7 was 370,866 Hogs of an average gross weight of 245.42 pounds, while the summer packing of 1887 was 355,000 head.

As usual a large amount of product from country packing points was marketed here, in addition to which large purchases of salted meats were made at the larger packing points and brought here to be made into Bacon and Smoked Hams.

The railroad position of the six larger packing points has not

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changed, although the direction of increase is toward the Missouri river cities.

Packing at the principal points for the past two seasons was as follows: —

	Season. 1886-7	Season. 1885-6.
Chicago	1,844,189	2,393,052
Kansas City	768,539	656,109
St. Louis	370,866	369,130
Milwaukee	327,255	343,423
Cincinnati	331,401	332,696
Louisville	198,382	122,261
Indianapolis	352,140	290,500

At the close packers and dealers found that the business of the year had been profitable, and predict that the out-put of 1888 will be greater than of the year past.

By referring to Senator Vest's speech (Congressional Record of May 17, 1888), one is led to infer that the live stock trade and traffic of St. Louis is on the decline, and that it has for some years been growing smaller. His reasons for such a conclusion and statement no one can gainsay. It is a potent fact for a long time well known to those engaged in the live stock and packing interests of St. Louis. Missouri's great senator has not arrived at a dreamy conclusion, he has delved down to the bottom of causes and facts. He tells the people of this country, not merely those engaged in the meat traffic, but the whole people, the consumers of meats, how they have had to pay tribute of $15.00 per car on every car-load of cattle shipped to eastern markets from the West. This $15.00 per car fell into the pockets of a little band of *philanthropists* (less than a dozen), who fixed up an arrangement with three of the Trunk lines leading to the eastern markets, whereby this little party of "*Eveners*" — the name they were known by — received $15.00 per car on *all* cattle shipped, not only by themselves, but by all shippers from points west of Pittsburgh. This monstrous advantage over other shippers finally froze out all competition and left the *Eveners* with a clear field rom 1873 to 1878, since which time this same little band com-

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posed of the same men — with few exceptions — having had to give up the old monopoly, have fastened the dressed beef monstrosity upon the people, and now call it the Dressed Beef Trust, which one can conceive to be even a far worse thing for the people than was ever the *Evener* monopoly. In discussing the subject of live stock, we took a drive up to the Union Stock Yards, and were shown over the whole plant by the superintendent, Mr. Don Palmer — the St. Louis Union Stock Yards is the corporate name — it was pleasing to find such neat, well regulated yards, dry and clean, perfectly ventilated and just the location for stock yards. They have a large river front, the yards being located on the Mississippi river, east of Broadway in North St. Louis.

These yards handle all the stock coming to this market by steamers, plying the upper and lower Mississippi river, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers and some from the Ohio river. The Union Yards are equally well located for handling all stock coming to this market by rail. The Wabash Western, St. Louis and San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern, St. Louis and Hannibal and the St. Louis, Keokuk and North-Western railways on the west side of the river are all directly tributary to these yards. The east side roads that are directly tributary are the Chicago and Alton R. R., the Wabash, Indianapolis and St. Louis, while the Ohio and Mississippi, the Cairo Short Line, the C., B. and Q., and the Vandalia railways all deliver stock to the Venice branch of the Union Yards. Stock delivered to the Venice branch yards is loaded on the ferry boat and at once transferred to the main yards on the west side of the river, where the buyers congregate. The Union Stock Yards have been in operation nearly 14 years. Mr. W. A. Ramsay, the secretary and treasurer of the company, who has been connected with the company in this capacity since its organization 15 years ago, says that the Union Yards have been from the start a paying investment to its owners. The present board of directors are Messrs. C. C. Maffitt, Jno. A. Scudder, Daniel Catlin, P. C. Maffitt, Jno. P. Keiser, Peter Lehmann and Jno. G. Prather.

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The officers are C. C. Maffitt, President; Daniel Catlin, Vice-President; Don Mc'N. Palmer, Superintendent, and W. A. Ramsay, Secretary and Treasurer. The company own 38 acres of ground, mostly covered with shedded pens.

The butchers' supply for 500,000 people of the City of St. Louis is obtained from these yards.

The horse and mule market of St. Louis — the largest market in the world — must necessarily soon be centered at the Union Yards, as the present locality is being closely encroached upon, and will soon have to be removed north to the Union Yards.

GRAIN.

The grain receipts of the past year were quite satisfactory, showing a gratifying increase over the previous year.

The comparative receipts for the years named were as follows:

	1887.	1886.
Wheat, bushels	14,510,315	12,309,364
Corn "	16,576,386	16,387,071
Oats "	9,768,545	7,426,915
Rye "	236,726	447,842
Barley "	2,932,192	2,529,731
Total "	44,024,164	39,100,923

Receipts at the primary western markets for the past two years compare as follows:

	1886.	1887.	
St. Louis	12,309,364	14,510,315	bushels
Chicago	16,771,743	21,848,251	"
Milwaukee	8,444,697	9,221,691	"
Peoria	486,385	1,138,975	"
St. Paul	4,819,170	4,819,170	"
Minneapolis	34,904,260	45,504,480	"
Duluth	22,424,950	17,136,275	"
Detroit	9,187,021	7,513,136	"
Kansas City	2,881,132	1,932,868	"
Toledo	16,978,818	14,377,841	"

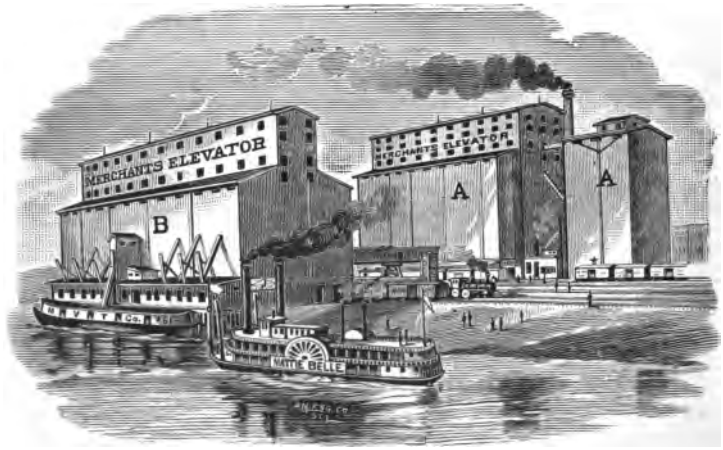
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The corn crop of 1887 as reported by the department of agriculture was 1,456,161,000 bushels, the smallest crop harvested since 1881. The yield per acre was 20.1 bushels against 22 bushels for the crop of 1886. The crops of great corn growing States compares with former years as follows:

	1887, bus.	1886, bus.	1885, bus.	1884, bus.
Indiana....	71,400,000	118,795,000	131,994,000	104,757,000
Illinois....	141,080,000	209,818,000	268,998,000	244,544,000
Iowa.....	183,502,000	198,847,000	242,496,000	252,600,000
Missouri ..	140,949,000	143,709,000	196,861,000	197,850,000
Kansas....	76,547,000	126,712,000	158,390,000	168,500,000
Nebraska..	93,150,000	106,129,000	129,426,000	122,100,000

ELEVATORS.

THE MERCHANTS' ELEVATOR, an illustration of which is here



Merchants' Elevator. — D. P. Slattery, Pres.

presented, was commenced in the spring of 1885 and was originally designed to hold 350,000 bushels, but one addition after another has been added so that to-day its storage capacity is 1,300,000 bushels. It is built in sections, the machinery of which can be shut off from the main house and allowed to remain

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idle during the working of the main part. Economy of the highest value is displayed in this as well as in the fact that it owns and controls its own Electric Light Plant, the lights of which can be shut off instantly from any part of the house not working. To say that this Elevator is the completest building of the kind in the world goes without saying, and is fully proved by the fact that it is rated by underwriters at a far lower rate than any other elevator in St. Louis.

FLOUR.

St. Louis, with the great south and west tributary to her and lying in the immediate district of the great grain growing sections of the United States, is naturally a large supply depot for flour, most of the south and southwest and all of the south looking here for their breadstuffs. This city has long held the second rank as a flour producing city, only one other leading in the quantity produced, but she has always held the highest rank for the quality produced. St. Louis however does not depend alone on the demand of this country for the sale of her products in this line, as much of it goes abroad. The quality of the wheat handled by the milling concerns here has a great deal to do with the grade of the flour. It has long been understood in grain and flour circles that the St. Louis millers will have nothing but high grade and perfectly cured grain and this fact has given St. Louis flour a high reputation which the millers here strive to and do maintain.

AMOUNT OF FLOUR MANUFACTURED IN VARIOUS CITIES.

	1887. Bbls.	1886. Bbls.	1885. Bbls.
Minneapolis	6,379,264	6,168,000	5,221,243
St. Louis	1,985,717	1,807,956	1,841,529
Baltimore	496,244	540,567	526,992
St. Paul	316,000	194,500	225,000
Philadelphia	.....	240,000	.....
Milwaukee	1,214,648	960,000	961,152
Buffalo	637,885	706,384	752,862

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	1887. Bbls.	1886. Bbls.	1885. Bbls.
Richmond	. .....	264,712	412,000
Toledo	305,000	310,000	.....
Detroit	253,000	296,500	255,500
Chicago	514,879	494,789	.....
Duluth	.....	40,000	10,000
Kansas City	165,000	.....	.....
Peoria	105,600	.....	.....

The cut here shows one of the leading mills of the city.

THE REGINA FLOUR MILLS. — The plant is situated at the crossing of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. and of the Missouri Pacific R. R., and near the steamer docks. The daily capacity of these mills is 1,200 barrels, and the construction and equipment has secured for it the name of the Model Mill of St. Louis. The offices of the mills are 601 to 623 South Main street, adjoining the mills, and the officers of the company are: Louis Fusz, President; Geo. H. Backer, Secretary.



Regina Flour Mills.

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

In this line of manufacture St. Louis leads all other cities. The lead mines of Missouri produce the pig lead, and St. Louis being the chief city of the State, consequently the large manufacturing establishments devoted to white lead production located in St. Louis. There are three of these whose product is scat-

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tered perhaps more generally throughout the United States than any other of our large manufactories. White lead is used in every section of country and the St. Louis white lead has gained such a reputation that it finds ready market in all directions.

BAGGING MANUFACTURED.

1887.....15,000,000 yards. | 1886.....16,000,000 yards.

HIGHWINES AND WHISKIES.

Receipts Highwines and Whiskies.		Shipments Whisky.	
1887	63,972 bbls.	1887	99,290 bbls.
1886	60,133 "	1886	99,087 "

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR.

YEAR.	Hhds.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	Bbls.	Bags.
1887	6,590	316,231	1,569	11,942	615	258,286	1,889
1886	32,587	242,075	792	105,580	771	330,349	2,463

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF MOLASSES, COFFEE AND RICE.

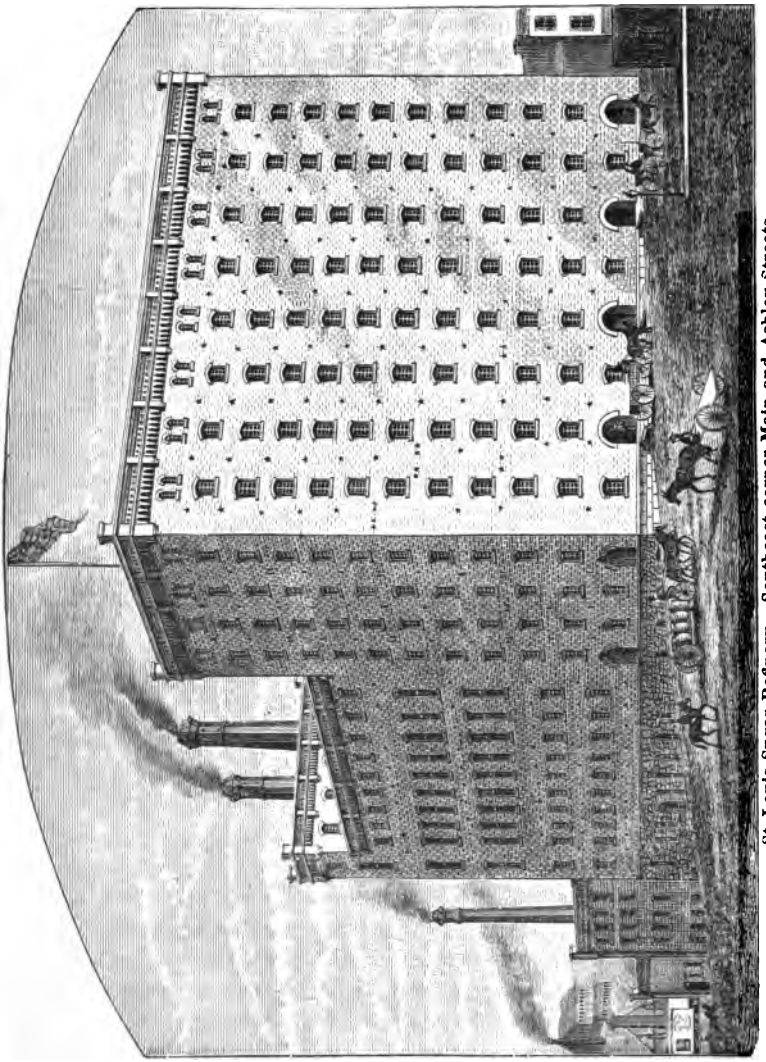
YEARS.	MOLASSES.					COFFEE.		RICE.	
	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		REC'TS.	SHIP'TS	REC'TS.	SHIP'TS
	Bbls.	Kegs.	Hhds.	Bbls.	Kegs.	Bags.	Bags.	Sks. & bls	Pkgs.
1887	30,895	19,580	.....	36,611	24,343	184,312	212,819	79,604	50,633
1886	27,720	3,281	.....	24,141	18,810	240,685	205,136	72,079	41,571

ST. LOUIS SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

This company is one of the representative sugar refining concerns in the United States and own a plant here the equal of, if not the superior, to any of these giant structures. It is located on north Main street, having a frontage of 137 feet with a depth along Ashley street to the north levee of 290 feet, 13 stories high.

The foundation is on a solid rock base the stone having been quarried to a depth of 24 feet below the street level. One of the finest flowing artesian wells in the country is located on the plant,

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W. L. Scott, President. St. Louis Sugar Refinery — Southeast corner Main and Ashley Streets. W. F. Havemeyer, Secretary.

the water having been known to St. Louis people for a great number of years as "Belcher's Water." The raw sugars are

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converted into the various styles of strictly pure cane sugars and syrups which have an established reputation for their excellence, and are then sold throughout the whole country. The offices of the company are at 204 North 2d street. Mr. W. L. Scott is president and Mr. W. F. Havemeyer secretary.

FIRE CLAY AND PRODUCTS.

The Missouri deposits of fire clay, or in more exact terms the St. Louis deposits for the whole industry lies within a stone's throw from the southwestern limits of the city— are considered the best in the world. The following comparative analysis shows the composition of the different fire clay deposits, from which it will be seen that those elements most essential to a tractable fire clay to-wit, silica and alumina exist to a greater extent in the St. Louis clay than in any other, while those elements deleterious show to a less degree. There are a number of monster concerns here, magnificently equipped with all the improved or requisite machinery for producing fire brick, furnace linings, crucibles, glass pots, gas retorts, hollow fire proofing, sewer pipe, drain tiles and all the vitrified products of fire clay, whether for city, railroad or agricultural purposes.

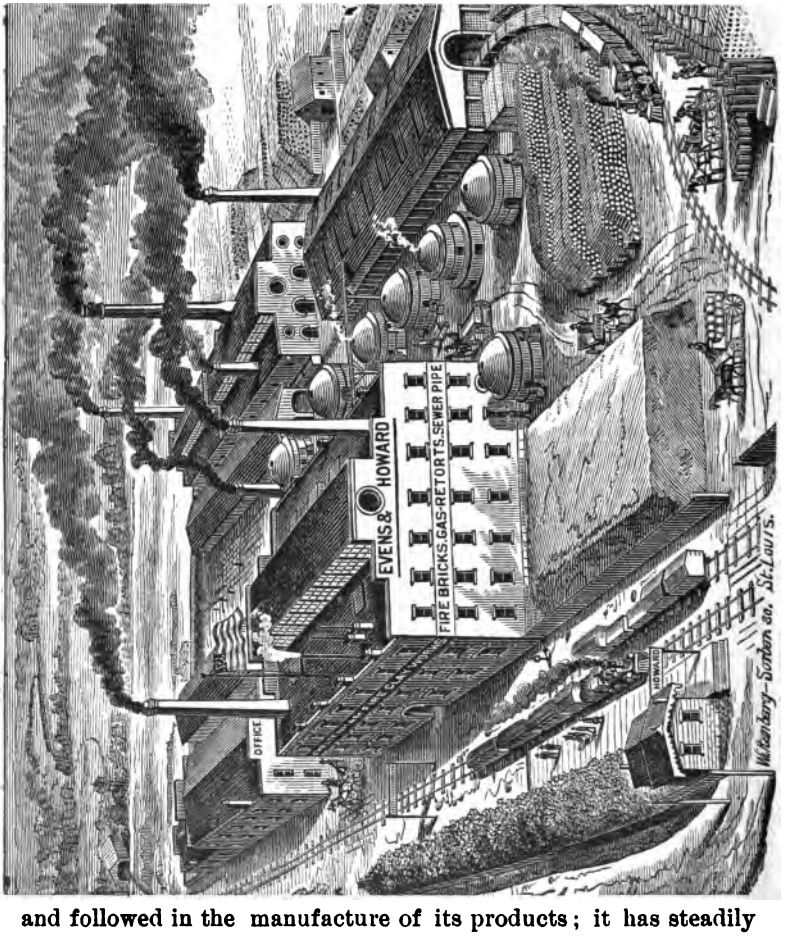
Analysis.	*English.*	*German.*	*St. Louis.*
Silica	63.03	48.79	63.25
Alumina	23.03	28.50	23.20
Oxide of iron	1.92	4.20	1.75
Magnesia	.20	.45	.06
Lime	.14	.10	.09
Soda		.06	.08
Potash	.18	.22	.07
Hygroscopic water	2.10	3.50	2.15
Water of composition with organic matter.	9.40	14.18	9.35

The glass works and iron furnaces of the country east, west and south use almost exclusively the heat resisting fire clay products for the St. Louis manufacturers.

EVENS & HOWARD.— Manufacturers of Fire Brick, Gas Retorts, Sewer Pipe and other Fire Clay Goods. — This important manu-

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facturing plant was established in 1856, when it gave employment to about twenty persons. By systematic, reliable and accurate methods in management, together with the high standard adopted



and followed in the manufacture of its products; it has steadily increased, until these works are about the largest in their line in the United States, and give employment at present to a large number of persons.

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Of the first important materials in all successful metallurgical and manufacturing operations, a substantial fire-resisting material is one of the most necessary.

They have developed at their works a bed of the finest quality of fire clay, so that their product, even the raw clay, has found a market in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Paul, New Orleans California, Mexico and territory nearer at home. Particularly is their Missouri fire clay known to almost every glass manufacturer in the country.

The product of no single fire clay industry is as well distributed as that from the locality of this plant. Their works, located at Howard Station, Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads, are equipped with the best machinery, housed in substantial brick buildings, having switch tracks into the yards so that goods are carefully loaded into cars that go through to their destination without rehandling.

Evens & Howard's Gas Retorts have been sold in Portland, Me., Philadelphia, St. Paul, New Orleans, Denver and the Pacific Coast, and their lining for blast furnaces, at Green Bay, Mich., Alabama and California. Their Bessemer Tuyeres to Troy and Pittsburg, and their brick to almost every other city and section of this country, and to old Mexico, for lining all kinds of furnaces; all shapes and sizes are made to suit the various plans.

Independent of the furnace lining industry, but made partially of the same material, is the manufacture of clay pipes for drainage, which this factory has developed. They make them in sizes 3 to 24 inches inside diameter, in lengths of 2 feet each and in quantities of one mile per day.

Recognizing the importance of complete drainage to the health and prosperity of any community, this company has perfected the manufacture of clay drainage pipes, for cities and farms, and culverts for large flow of water, so that this product, like their fire clay product, is known all over the West, even so far as San Diego, Cal., St. Paul and New Orleans.

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LUMBER.

St. Louis is most admirably situated as regards the lumber districts of this country. With the Mississippi river to float the white pine from the northern forests and the same stream with its tributaries south of this point, together with splendid railway service penetrating the yellow pine and hardwood districts of Arkansas this should be the largest general lumber market in the country. Then again there is so much local building and improvement and such a vast region west which is constantly filling up with new settlers and the old ones becoming each year more able to properly improve their farms and houses that St. Louis should be even a much greater market than she is to-day. The business in lumber and the products of lumber, such as sash, doors, blinds and all lumber building material is growing strongly each year. There are more sash, door and blind factories in St. Louis than in any city of its size in this country and their increasing output has grown to proportions quite satisfactory to the concerns engaged in the trade. The heavy increase in the demand for white pine lumber this spring, was caused by the stoppage of the mills north. Owing to high water they were unable for many weeks to cut a log, therefore there was no fresh supply and the dry stock in the yards found ready sale and at advanced prices, some stock being entirely exhausted; laths, for instance, were not in stock sufficient for the demand. The following figures will show the amount of lumber received and shipped during 1886 and 1887: —

St. Louis Lumberman: — The receipts of lumber by river at St. Louis for the years 1887 and 1886 were as below, accepting the compilation of the harbor master and his staff: —

	1887.	1886.
White pine, ft.	131,490,066	124,154,170
Yellow pine	113,000	73,790
Poplar	9,471,041	8,420,462
Cottonwood	6,436,000	3,925,500
Cypress	239,100	200,757
Sycamore	250,500	271,000

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	1887.	1886.
Ash	1,693,396	342,000
Walnut	1,169,617	884,300
Oak	998,519	211,475
Gum	417,248	791,600
Maple	148,000	.....
Hickory	2,500	13,500
Cherry	7,000	.....
Totals, ft	152,435,987	139,288,554

Assuming 10,000 feet to be an average car load, the total receipts by rail were 409,640,000 feet. As the shipments were 344,424,000 feet, the statistical situation at the close of the year may be summarized in this way:

	1887.	1888.
Receipts	562,075,987	465,878,554
Shipments	344,434,000	234,619,000
Excess of receipts	217,641,987	231,259,554

In 1844 Messrs. Schulenburg & Boeckeler, engaged in the lumber business and the record showing their progress indicates a steady increase. In 1858, they handled 3,497,467 feet of lumber; in 1859, 6,395,768 feet; in 1860, 8,783,525 feet; in 1880 the present company was incorporated, the officers of which are A. Boeckeler, President; E. L. Hospes, V.-P.; Charles W. Behrens, Secretary, and L. C. Hirschberg, Treas. In 1880 their sales represented 45,000,000 feet; in 1881, 50,000,000 feet; in 1882, 48,000,000 feet; in 1883, 51,000,000 feet; in 1884, 51,500,000 feet; in 1885, 52,500,000 feet; in 1886, 54,000,000 feet of lumber about 32,000,000 shingles and some 15,000,000 laths. These figures represent their sales only. The magnitude of their interests in lumber and the influence they exercise in the trade will be best understood by the following additional facts. They own large timber interests in the north, own and run their own tow boats, employ more than a thousand men and operate mills both in Minnesota and St. Louis. Their St. Louis yards lie along the river front from North Market street, covering an area of more

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than 30 acres and their new offices are in the midst of this plant, corner Hall street and St. Louis avenue.

JOHN J. GANAHL LUMBER CO. — This business was established in 1863 under the name of Fleitz & Ganahl. The continued growth of the business, which has been commensurate with the progress of the city, necessitated the formation of a company, which was done in 1881 as the John J. Ganahl Lumber Company, with a paid up capital of $100,000. In addition to a heavy stock of finely assorted white pine which the company receives monthly



John J. Ganahl Lumber Co.'s Main Yards.

by raft from the mills in Wisconsin, they may make a specialty of yellow pine timbers, joist and finishing lumber and in connection with other hard wood they handle large quanities of poplar, cypress and California red wood.

Their sash, door, blind and moulding business is very heavy and they carry at all times a large stock, enabling them to furnish everything in their line for building purposes, promptly. There are few business men in the city better known or that hold a higher place in the estimation of their fellow-citizens than Mr. John J. Ganahl. The principal office of the company is in their new building erected for office purposes, at the corner of 2d and Park avenue. The officers of the company are John J. Ganahl, Pres.; Fidel Ganahl, V.-P., and Louis J. Ganahl, Secretary.

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KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY.—This immense lumber concern have their St. Louis yards in the north end along Bremen avenue, the Wabash R. R. tracks, with an eastern line fronting on the Mississippi river, altogether covering an area of some 40 acres in extent. The company float immense rafts from their northern mills to their plant in this market, which they sell throughout the whole territory tributary to St. Louis. Being one of the largest lumber handlers in the country, this company has exerted a great influence in making this market a depot for distribution and of extensive sale. Their offices are located on Bremen avenue, and the officers of the company are John H. Knapp, President; A. Taniter, V.-P.; T. B. Wilson, sec.; H. E. Knapp, ast. sec.; T. D. Stout, ast. treasurer, and John H. Douglass, Treasurer.

PHILIBERT & JOHANNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. — In 1837 . Mr. Benjamin Philibert, now deceased, laid the foundation for



Philibert & Johanning Manufacturing Co.

what has become one of the largest and most important manufacturing industries in St. Louis. In 1874 he admitted Mr. Johanning, the firm then being Philibert & Johanning. In 1882 the present corporation was formed, and so extensive has their business become that throughout the building trade of the whole ter-

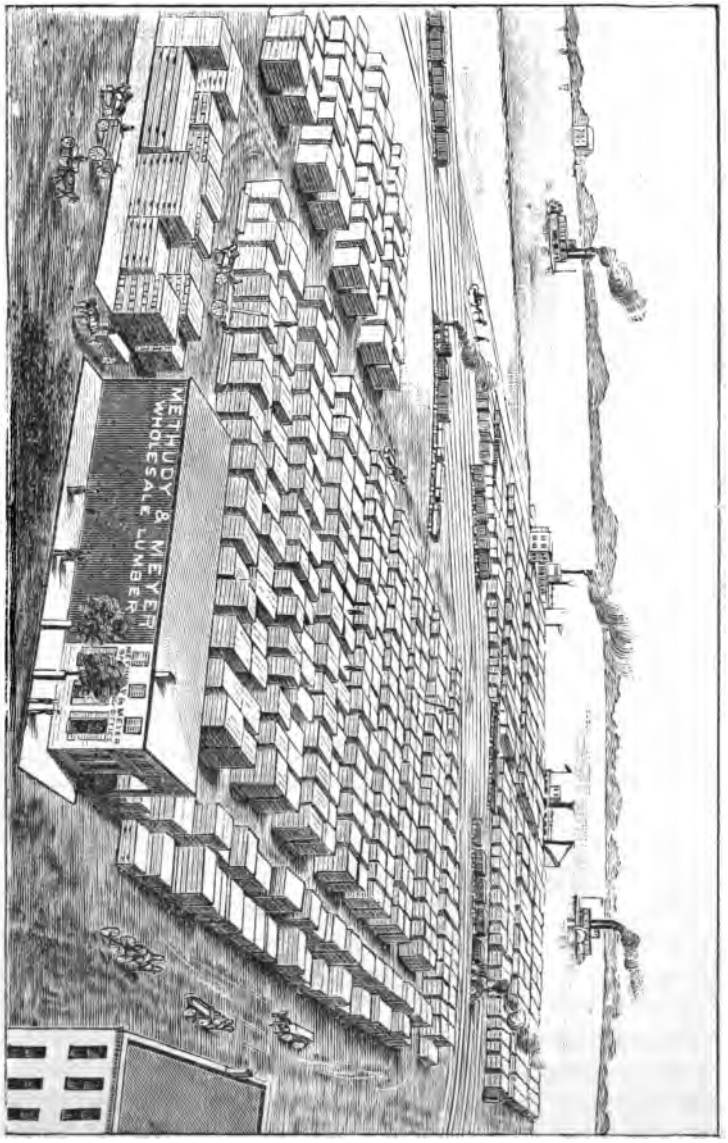
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ritory tributary to this market they ship the products of their works. These consist of sash, doors, blinds, frames, glazed windows, mouldings, stair railings, balusters, newel posts, in fact all the lumber work used in the construction of buildings, including laths and shingles. Their manufacturing plant and office is located on Market street, west of Fifteenth, and is a brick building 225x140 feet, 3 stories high, equipped with every grade of modern machinery best adapted to their purposes. Besides this plant they have large yards and warehouses at Seventeenth and Market streets and also at Eighteenth and Walnut streets. One feature of their business is worthy of special note, and that is, the high reputation they sustain among builders, architects and owners for the superior class of work turned out from their factory at all times. The officers of the company are: J. H. Kaiser, President; Herman Kunz, Secretary and Treasurer.

Methudy & Meyer.—This well known firm of lumber merchants was established here in 1870 having since dealt extensively in hard and fancy woods and in former years were very heavy shippers of these woods to Europe. Of late years their principal business has been that of white pine in which they have built up a large city and shipping trade. They handle about 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, two-thirds of which is white pine. This firm were the introducers to this market of Florida long leaf pine, a class of timber of great durability and of immense length; they furnished 2,000,000 feet of these long timbers for the construction of the great St. Louis Bridge. They have an immense plant lying along the north river front with railway and steamer shipping facilities commensurate with their large trade. Their down town offices are in the Temple building, Broadway and Walnut streets.

Huttig Sash and Door Company. — We show in this connection an illustration of the warehouse of the Huttig Sash and Door Company, Main and Dock streets. This substantial and representative house, recognized as one of the most prominent and prosperous in its line in the West, was established in this city in 1885. The parent house is at Muscatine, Ia., where it was established twenty years ago by the firm of Huttig Bros., and is now

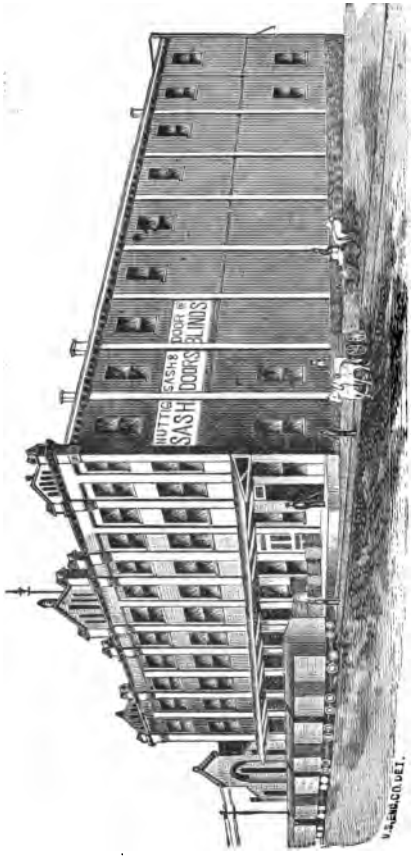
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Methudy & Meyer's Lumber Yards.

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doing a heavy business as the Huttig Bros. Manufacturing Company. They have also a house, established five years ago, at Kansas City, where the style of the company is the Western Sash and Door Company. Another branch house has just been established at St. Joseph, Mo. From St. Louis the company has a very heavy and constantly increasing trade in all the country tributary to this market. Their warehouse covers half a block, is a handsome and substantial brick structure and is completely stocked with sash, doors, blinds, moldings, stair work, etc. Their factory, covering half a block at Tenth and Mullanphy streets, is a late acquisition, and is used for the manufacture of special sizes of sash, doors and blinds, interior finish and fancy work of this description, the stock work being supplied from the Muscatine factory. In mechanical equipment and every convenience and accessory calculated to facilitate their business operations, they have no superior in the country, and their product is known to the lumber trade of the Northwest, West and South for its superior workmanship. Railway tracks, convenient to both warehouse and factory, give them first-class facilities for handling

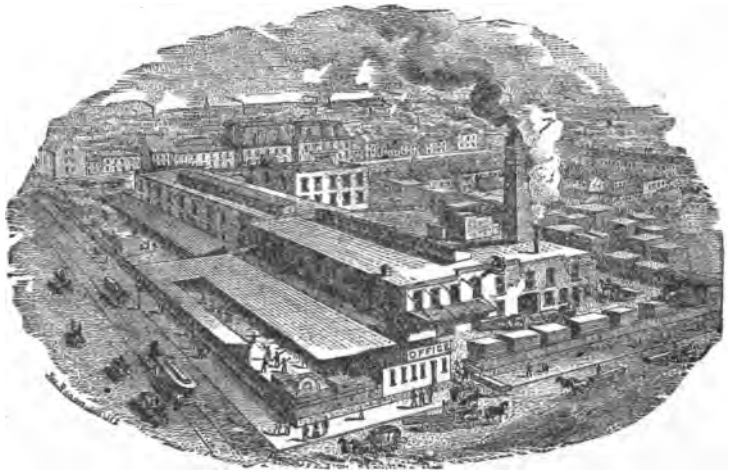


Huttig Sash and Door Company, Main and Dock Streets.

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and shipment and enable them to fill all orders with dispatch. Sound judgment and intelligent methods of management, combined with the utmost financial stability and an accurate knowledge of the requirements of the trade, are prominent among the elements that have contributed to give this house its solid reputation and a steady expansion of trade from year to year. The officers of the company are Wm. Huttig, Jr., President; F. Huttig, treasurer; C. F. W. Huttig, secretary; C. H. Huttig, manager.

RIDDLE, REHBEIN & Co., proprietors of the Mississippi Planing Mills; manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds and packing boxes;



Riddle, Rehbein & Co.'s Mississippi Planing Mills.

corner Thirteenth and O'Fallon streets. The planing mills shown in this cut are among the oldest established in St. Louis, having been purchased by Ladd, Patrick & Co., from Wade & Frost, in 1859. Riddle, Rehbein & Co. (Geo. T. Riddle and Chas. Rehbein) succeeded to the business in 1878. They employ 150 men, with an average weekly pay-roll of $1,800, and consumed during 1887 over seven million five hundred thousand feet of lumber. In their sash, door and blind department they do not handle what is

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called "stock work," but devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of the better class of ordered work, mostly for city use, where their reputation for furnishing well seasoned lumber and superior workmanship is well known.

Their box factory is the largest and contains the most complete set of machinery of any in the city; and while they have a large city trade, they also ship large quantities "cut out" to all parts of the country, their books this year showing shipments to parties in Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr. Riddle was born and raised in St. Louis, and has been continuously employed in the lumber business since 1865, while Mr. Rehbein has been connected with this one mill since 1859, both therefore having the experience necessary to properly understand the business and serve the interests of their customers.

H. Gaus & Sons Manufacturing Company. — H. Gaus, president; F. J. Gaus, vice-president; Henry Gaus, Jr., secretary and



H. Gaus & Sons Manufacturing Co.

treasurer; southeast corner Main and Clinton streets. This business had its inception in a small planing mill started by Mr. Henry Gaus in 1863 at the corner of Sixteenth street and Cass avenue. Mr. Gaus, who had previously worked at his trade as a boxmaker, brought his practical experience to bear on his inde-

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pendent venture, closely supervised all its operations, and saw its trade steadily grow as the result of his careful management. He trained his sons in his own ways of industry and usefulness, and in 1879 Henry Gaus, Jr., became his father's partner, the factory having then become by additions 75x150 feet and three stories high. In 1884 the mill was destroyed by fire, but with characteristic determination the firm replaced it by a larger one at the southeast corner of Main and Clinton streets. In 1885 Mr. F. J. Gaus, the younger son of Mr. Henry Gaus, Sr., having attained his majority, was given an interest in the business and the present company was incorporated. The premises owned and occupied by the company, which have been steadily added to as occasion required, now consist of two and three story factories covering an area of 240x325 feet with large lumber yards attached. The factories are completely equipped with all the necessary plant and machinery. The company manufacture doors, frames, sash, blinds, mouldings and general planing mill work, packing boxes, egg cases, chicken coops, berry trays, fruit boxes, etc. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands according to the season, their large box manufacturing business requiring the almost constant employment of sixty of these. In all departments of their business they do a large trade in the city and the States tributary to it as a business center, and enjoy a prosperity which has been fairly earned by years of earnest effort.

TOBACCO.

St. Louis is the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the world. The principal reason why it is so lies in the fact that the city has the most central location and is therefore the best distributing field. Then again, St. Louis lies in the lap of the leaf tobacco producing section, not only of Missouri, but of Kentucky and Tennessee, the three great growers of the famous leaf, from which plug tobaccos are made. In the past ten years the farmers of Missouri have turned their attention somewhat to the cultivation of the "Burley" tobacco, consequently that leaf produced in

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Missouri is quoted in the top notch in all markets. Besides plug tobacco St. Louis turns out enormous quantities of fine cut and smoking tobaccos.

The leaf tobacco interest of Missouri is not as large as the manufacturing interests and resources of Missouri justify. With an output of 40,000,000 pounds in round numbers, from which the factories of St. Louis should handle through its warehouses not less than 25 to 30 thousand hogsheads. For reasons best known to the Missouri planters, the crop for the past several years has aggregated less than half that number or an average of from 10 to 12 thousand hogsheads. Of this crop one-half to two-thirds was of old style or export varieties and was largely bought up by foreign buyers and forwarded without stopping on the St. Louis market. The principal part of the crop of this State is handled in St. Louis. It is received at the warehouses in hogsheads, weighed by the State inspector, then put upon the brakes. The case is stripped off and then the tobacco sampled, about 10 pounds being taken out which is carefully bound into a bundle and sealed, leaving the leaves free and notes or warehouse receipts are issued for each package. It is then sold at public auction, after which it is recoopered and shipped out or stored as preferred by the purchaser.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LEAF TOBACCO.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
1887	37,592 hhds.	8,328 hhds.
1886	32,113 "	8,135 "
1885	31,481 "	8,183 "
1884	19,426 "	4,863 "

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The amount on which tax was paid in the First Missouri District (of which St. Louis produces 96 per cent) was 40,284,675 lbs., representing a value of $15,000,000, against 32,448,936 lbs. in 1886, valued at $11,500,000.

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The total output of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was 199,937,743 lbs., of which the First Missouri District produced 34,057,743 lbs., equal to 17 per cent. The increase over the year ending June 30, 1886, was 14,511,550 lbs., of which St. Louis produced some 30 per cent.

The capital invested in this important branch of St. Louis commerce is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and the number of hands employed, 2,400 to 2,500,

The amount of manufactured tobacco sold by the manufacturers here during the first four months of 1888 is represented as follows:

FIRM.	KIND OF TOBACCO.	AMOUNT.
Catlin Tobacco Company	Fine cut	56,502½
" " "	Smoking	1,101,073
Drummond Tobacco Co.	Plug	2,932,330½
Hills & Fritz	Smoking	134,337
Jas. G. Butler & Co	Plug	414,674
" "	Smoking	17,164
" "	Fine cut	1,170
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co.	Plug	5,272,166
Miller & Worley	Plug	83,557
C. Peper	Plug	277,545
"	Smoking	68,953
"	Fine cut	4,005
Weisert Bros.	Smoking	94,425
" "	Fine cut	150
" "	Snuff	8,100
Other factories	Plug	15,000
" "	Smoking	5,000
" "	Snuff	2,500
Total four months		10,488,651¼

THE EVANS BROS. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE CO. located on their present site in May, 1873. Having a frontage of 345 by 150 feet, one story, on Twelfth and Poplar streets, and a two story building on Eleventh and Poplar streets, 150x120 feet, giving an easy

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Evans Bros.' Tobacco Warehouse, Twelfth and Poplar Streets.

storage capacity for 3,500 hogsheads at one time. From the smallest handlers of the weed of a few years since, they have grown to be the largest, handling double the amount of leaf last year than all other receivers. Their trade is not confined to Missouri, but includes Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee Arkansas and every other state where tobacco is grown.

DRUMMOND TOBACCO Co. — This great institution to St. Louis was established in Alton, Ill., where it did a large business and where the famous Horse Shoe brand of tobacco made by them had its origin. In 1879 the Company's business had grown too large for so small a town as Alton, and too large for the premises they occupied there, consequently they were on the lookout for a more suitable location,

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Drummond Tobacco Co.'s Building.

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finally selecting St. Louis and acquiring the fine site at Fourth and Poplar streets, and this factory together with the plant at Alton, which was kept running, was found inadequate to the demands upon them for their popular tobaccos. Therefore they were again forced to provide still more facilities, which they did by purchasing from the Sisters of Charity the block once occupied by them as the Sisters' Hospital. This block fronts on 4th, Spruce, Third and Almond streets and upon which the Company erected the finest and most substantial structure ever before used as a Tobacco Factory.

The Factory proper has a front of 90 feet on 4th to a depth of 220 feet on Spruce street, and is six stories high, affording the enormous capacity of 60,000 pounds of plug tobacco daily, which requires an army of people to handle.

WHOLESALE DRUGS.

This is another line of business in which St. Louis leads any other one market in the country. With a capital of some $4,000,000 invested directly in wholesale drugs, the total yearly transactions of the following wholesale houses will reach something over $10,000,000.

MEYER BROS. & CO., RICHARDSON DRUG CO., GEO. K. HOPKINS & CO., J. S. MERRILL DRUG CO., COLLINS BROS. DRUG CO., and MELLIER DRUG CO.— These firms have made St. Louis a distributing-point for drugs from which the territory north to Manitoba, south to the city of Mexico, west to the Pacific ocean, and east through Ohio, is supplied. So extensive has the trade grown that to keep up with the demands, one of the largest houses — Meyer Bros. & Co. — have established extensive wholesale houses in other cities. They have one in Kansas City, one in Dallas, Texas, one in Fort Wayne, Indiana, besides a purchasing house in New York city. One feature of the wholesale business of St. Louis is worthy of note, and that is that, in all lines as well as drugs, a large capital is employed, the firms are extraordinarily substantial and there is enough of competition to make an active

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market beneficial to the purchaser. It must not be understood that the wholesalers constitute all of the drug trade of this city. There are four monster manufacturing chemical companies who employ a capital of at least $4,000,000, producing an output of about $10,000,000 yearly, which finds a market in Europe as well as in this country.

COTTON.

When the St. Louis Cotton Exchange became a thing of life under the leadership of men interested in the development of the cotton trade of St. Louis, the receipts of cotton at this market began to increase and have continued to grow larger each year as the cotton districts tributary to St. Louis find out the fact that this is generally the best market in the country on which to place the staple for sale. Then again the Factors of St. Louis, that is, the men who are engaged in the cotton business, handling the cotton for the planter or interior merchant, are regarded in business, financial and cotton circles not only in this country, but in the marts of Europe, as better posted in cotton statistics, quality of staple and probable supply than any men engaged in the business, north or south. They had to be; for men taking hold of a line that was held by other markets and developing that line to proportions of magnitude for this market, which was considered out of the cotton belt, shows, to say the least, energetic qualities that count largely for the city in which they are engaged in business. The cotton interest of St. Louis is its best interest, and why? — first, the amount of cotton handled reaches enormous figures, these figures must be doubled, then 1-3 more added. For every bale of cotton sold in St. Louis there is shipped out its full proceeds in supplies of some kind or another, besides which the planter or merchant-shipper will buy one-third if not one-half more than the amount of the proceeds of his shipment during the year, or his shipments to this market and purchases from it, will influence his neighbor merchant — though perchance a non-shipper — to also purchase his stocks of goods in this market. The cotton trade of St. Louis is very little understood out-

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side of cotton circles, and a few large jobbers who are members of the cotton exchange, or that when a jobber or manufacturer receives an order through the cotton factor for goods to be shipped to a plantation or a merchant who forwards his cotton to the factor here, that that order is directly influenced by the cotton interest, or in other terms, that if the cotton was not handled in St. Louis, the orders for goods would reach some other distributing point. Hence it is to the direct interest of all, the jobbers especially, to foster the cotton interests of St. Louis.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON AT ST. LOUIS FOR THE 3 YEARS.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	YEAR.	SHIPMENTS.
1883–84	300,662	1883–84	303,732
Stock Sept. '83	4,568	Stock Sept. '84	1,512
	305,250		305,250
1884–85	290,954	1884–85	290,857
Stock	1,512	Stock	1,609
	292,466		292,466
1885–86	472,471	1885–86	464,156
Stock	1,609	Stock	9,924
	474,080		474,080

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWO YEARS.

1886–87	417,007	1887–88	507,596

These latter figures were cast on May 14th, 1888.

WAREHOUSE OR NET RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

1878–79	237,437	1882–83	304,300	1885–86	240,183
1879–80	358,124	1883–84	228,414	1886–87	258,234
1880–81	317,195	1884–85	203,584	1887–88	251,944
1881–82	259,157				

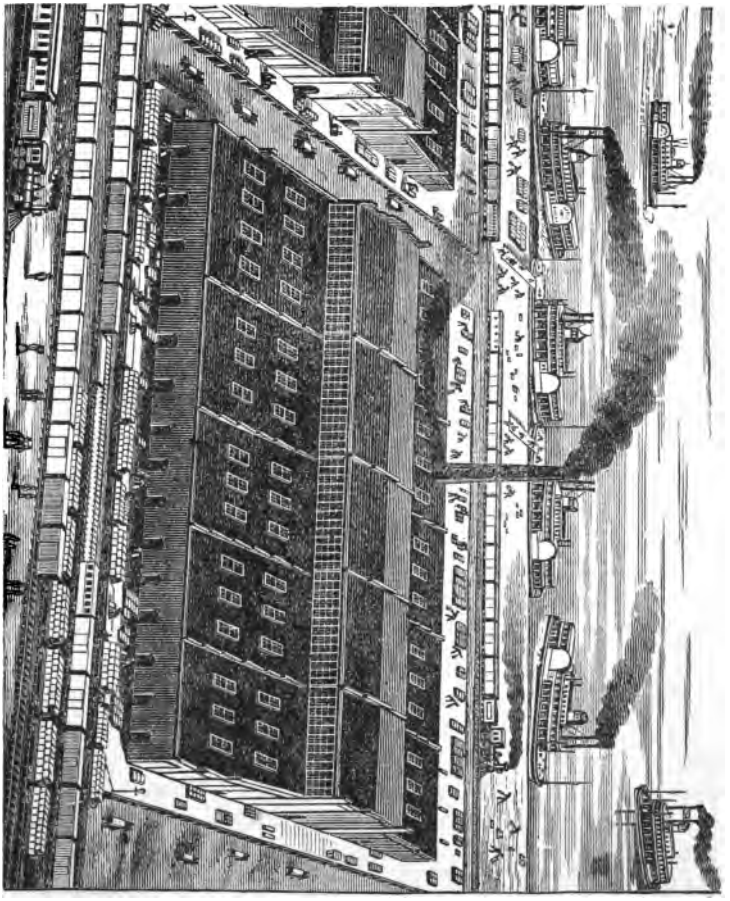
To date May 14th, 1888.

COMPRESSING COTTON.

The St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, which may be taken as an exemplar of all three here—has a capital of $625,000, and its

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main buildings, which are the largest of the kind in the country, are situated on the east side of the tracks of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, between them and the river, and



St. Louis Cotton Compress Company.

equally accessible to both. Besides these main buildings, they have extensive compresses at the west side of St. Louis, on the tracks of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and at East St. Louis alongside the St. Louis & Texas Railway, at both of which

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places there is space and facilities enough to enlarge the buildings to an almost indefinite extent. In consequence of this convenient accessibility to the lines of transportation, both rail and river, the cost of handling the bales — and this applies equally to the other compresses — is very much less in this market than in others, where the cotton has to be unloaded from the cars, loaded onto wagons, and hauled greater or less distances, through all sorts of weather and exposed to all sorts of liability to injury from wet and dirt. This last point is of the utmost importance to the cotton-grower and shipper, and it is rapidly coming to be understood among them that the cotton handled at the St. Louis presses, when it reaches either New England or Liverpool, the point of consumption, commands a market at once in preference to all others, simply on account of the certainty that it is in the best possible condition. By this it is not meant to be said that this is the only point where cotton is handled in such fashion as to send perfect bales to the factories, *but it is the only point where all the bales handled are necessarily sent out in good condition.*

The storage warehouses, although adjacent to the river, are thoroughly well-ventilated, and so perfectly arranged that neither undue moisture can injure, nor excessive dryness reduce the weight of the cotton — no matter how long it remains on hand. The officers of this company are: Wm. M. Senter, President; Jerome Hill, Vice-President, and J. H. Reifsnyder, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill, Fontaine & Co. — A review of the commercial interests of St. Louis, especially those of cotton, would not be complete without mention of this firm. They have exerted an influence in making this city the cotton market she is and therefore are deserving of recognition in a work of this nature. The St. Louis house of Hill, Fontaine & Co. is exclusively a cotton house, handling the staple directly for, and from the shipper to this market, while their other house, which is at Memphis, Tenn., are both wholesale grocers and cotton factors, the two constituting the largest handlers of cotton in the United States. The receipts of cotton in St. Louis have grown steadily each year, the gross amount handled

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SCENE IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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showing a gain of about 100,000 bales for the past season, proving a statement made by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co. to the effect that St. Louis was the most central and conveniently located mart in the United States for handling cotton for both export and for American spinners. The intimate relations existing between this house and the cotton growers and shippers is such that they are enabled to report on the condition of the crop and its probable total production so accurately, that their statements are regarded throughout commercial circles as the most reliable cotton index. Mr. Jerome Hill, the head of the St. Louis house, has done as much — putting it mildly — as any individual, to build up the cotton interest of this city, and has made his house the largest actual handlers of spinners' cotton in the United States.

SENTER & Co. — Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants; northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets. — This house enjoys a high reputation among St. Louis merchants, and all with whom it has dealings. The house was established in 1864 by the present members of the firm, who came to St. Louis from the South, where for many years they were prominent and successful business men. The firm at present is composed of Wm. M. Senter and W. T. Wilkins, and transacts a general commission business in cotton, wool, hides, etc. The long experience of the members of this firm, their extensive connections, and first-class facilities give to them an advantage that is thoroughly appreciated by the cotton shippers. The house has large financial resources, and their prompt and liberal advances, quick sales and remittances have placed them to the front among the cotton factors of the country.

COAL.

The immense amount of manufacturing going on in St. Louis, supplemented with a heavy demand by the river and rail tonnage, makes this a large market for bituminous coal. In the near vicinity of St. Louis there are deposits of coal of almost unlimited extent, some of which are of exceptional good quality. The total receipts for 1887 were 50,410,095 bushels of bituminous, 131,600 tons of hard coal and 175,550 tons of coke.

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THE BRYDEN COAL AND COKE CO. — This is one of the most extensive coal mining companies and handlers of coal in the West. Its mines are located at Bryden in Jackson County, Southern Illinois, upon the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where the daily output runs from 20 to 25 cars. In addition it also handles the output of the mines at Percy, Rosborough and Sparta, as well as other mines in Jackson county. The company has an extensive coal depot at Chester, and does a large river trade, in addition to its great supply depot in St. Louis, from whence the West and South generally is supplied promptly and on through bills of lading to any section accessible by rail or water. The varieties of coal handled by the Bryden Coal and Coke Company are: the Bryden Block, Big Muddy and Illinois coal, and they are prepared to fill all orders, no matter how extensive, upon short notice and at the lowest possible figures.

Mr. A. C. Bryden is the President of this company, and he is a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the great coal measures of Southern Illinois and one who is doing much for the development of that great resource. The company has offices in the Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust streets. The Bryden Coal and Coke Company's business has assumed mammoth proportions and is rapidly increasing, owing to the excellence of its coal as well as to its shrewd and careful management under the direction of its controlling spirit, Mr. A. C. Bryden, to whom belongs the credit of having developed the famous Big Muddy coal field. The company employs from 300 to 400 men the year around. Mr. Bryden also built the Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad and was for a time its general manager.

DRY GOODS — WHOLESALE.

The same reasons that make St. Louis a large distributing center in other lines holds good in the above line. But there are still additional features connected with wholesale dry goods that make St. Louis the best market in this country for the buying interior merchant. 1st. There being a greater number of large jobbing houses in St. Louis than in any other city, and the competition being so active and the rivalry for business so strong tha tthe

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country merchant always has the benefit of actual bottom prices. 2d. The number of houses engaged in the trade with their immense capital assures at all times a full and complete assortment to select from. 3d. Most of the desirable brands and styles of heavy cotton goods are manufactured South and are on sale in this market *free* of *freight charges*. This feature and the aggressive policy of the St. Louis jobbers in invading other territory and the close prices at which they are compelled to sell goods forced the manufacturers of heavy cotton goods generally to lay them down here free of all freight charges. Therefore the country merchant buying here has this margin to his credit. Lastly — every country merchant when visiting a wholesale mart, or is approached by the commercial representative of that mart, prefers to buy all of his stocks from one place of shipment, and this he can do in St. Louis. From the very best information, the capital employed in St. Louis in wholesale dry goods aggregates $12,000,000 and the total sales reach fully $55,000,000. These figures convey a fuller review of the trade than would a volume of windy verbiage. In this connection an illustration and brief sketch is presented of some of the representative jobbers which will give the readers a fair idea of what St. Louis dry goods buildings are.



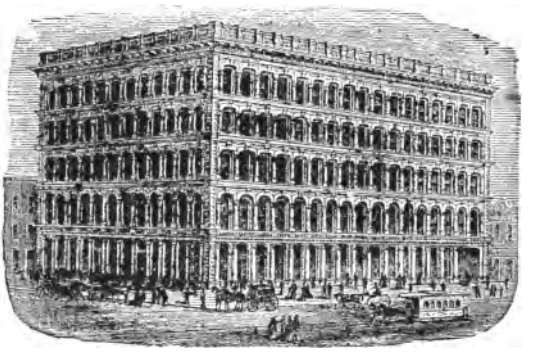
Rice, Stix & Co., Broadway and St. Charles Street.

Rice, Stix & Co., a cut of whose mammoth building is here shown, established themselves in St. Louis during 1879 — from which time they have steadily increased the volume of their business. The house is one of the most conservative yet energetic in the wholesale dry goods line, and have always been aggressive in their policy

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towards making this a commanding wholesale center. Holding the theory that if the trade of the smaller cities and towns came to St. Louis for dry goods, other lines would receive their share of the benefits.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.— The accompanying cut is a good representation of the monster iron building owned and occupied by this firm. In the dry goods trade tributary to St. Louis they are well known and it is also well known that like the other wholesale dry goods houses in St. Louis they carry immense stocks of all lines of goods that are in demand in the West, South and Southwest.



Sam'l C. Davis & Co.



Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

Until within the past few years St. Louis was not a great center in the line of wholesale clothing, nor was there much clothing manufactured here. The large seats for this important line were monopolized by the East up to about 1870 or thereabouts, then the trade had grown so large in the West, that enterprising men looking for locations in the vicinity of this trade, built extensive plants and put large amounts of capital in the business in more westerly cities, — say Cincinnati and Chicago, these being the farthest west, until still other far-seeing men concluded to get into the heart of the great West, South and Southwest, into the actual field, where they could find out the precise wants of the trade and make clothing suitable for the sections named. This city being the seat of the greatest dry goods market, boot and shoe market, hat and cap market, hardware market and so on, the merchants buying here would of course prefer to also buy their clothing here, consequently there were men of foresight who saw this, and they concluded to make St. Louis the western distributing point for clothing, so now the merchant buyer can find the wants of his trade, with fine stocks to select from, that are manufactured right here in St. Louis, equal to all the demands of his trade. When the great SCHWAB CLOTHING COMPANY first established themselves in St. Louis, the clothing market was as has been said very insignificant, they came with plenty of capital, backed by a long experience in the business, knew the wants of the sections tributary to this market, and went into the field to supply it with durable



Schwab Clothing Co., Eighth and Washington Ave.

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outer garments. The skilled labor was not here, but this obstacle they easily overcame by securing all they wanted of the very best hands from among the best workmen in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, they alone having now in employ more than 5000 people, one shop of itself turning out complete over 500 coats a week. The company's principal place of business is in the fine block of buildings at the corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue, of which they occupy the entire upper stories, with their offices and salesrooms on the ground floor; besides this large block they have numerous small shops for manufacture in various parts of the city. Their trade is so extensive that it requires a large force of traveling men to reach it, and these drummers go throughout Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, all the territories and New Mexico. The Schwab Clothing Company is only one of the large clothing concerns in St. Louis, therefore with the trade represented by such manufacturing establishments the clothing buyer need to look no farther east, for all he wants in this line and of quality and style, equal to if not superior to that of any other market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The great west and south use annually more boots and shoes than all the remaining country. These sections of our country are agricultural and mining regions and the people engaged in these pursuits require substantial foot gear and plenty of it. St. Louis is the boot and shoe market for the most of this territory, and the trade is growing rapidly.

In the cities and towns throughout the regions above referred to there are more fine goods sold than in any section of this country with an equal population, and the manufacturers of St. Louis are meeting that demand. One of St. Louis' large jobbing firms, who are also the most extensive manufacturers here, making a specialty of ladies', children's and misses' fine hand-sewed shoes. The capital employed in this line in St. Louis in both jobbing and manufacturing is about $2,700,000, with an aggregate sale of more than $11,000,000.

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HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO. — Since the establishment of this concern in this city the boot and shoe trade has increased more than 33 per cent. The house commenced operations in 1872, and was incorporated January 1, 1884. They are manufacturers of ladies', misses' and children's shoes and employ in that department some four hundred or more skilled work people. Besides being large manufacturers they are heavy jobbers of men's and boys' boots and shoes and rubber goods. The fine block at 10th and Washington avenue occupied by them is being surrounded by other large wholesalers in the various lines, thus concentrating the wholesale trade to this vicinity. The high standing of the company, their liberal and progressive business policy, including their cash system of sales as well as the quality of their goods, has won for them a trade throughout Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico that aggregated $2,500,000 during 1887, which amount will be largely increased during the present year of 1888.



Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., 10th and Washington Ave.

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND GLOVES, WHOLESALE — The amount of capital employed in this line is about $1,500,000, the sales reaching $4,500,000, and large full assorted stocks are carried by the different jobbing houses.

No more noteworthy removal has taken place this year than that of the old and well known firm of Rothschild Bros., leading

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wholesale dealers in hats, caps and straw goods. On the 1st of April this firm removed to the magnificent new eight story building, just completed, at 811 Washington avenue, one of the handsomest and best appointed business structures in the city. The new building is right in the heart of the wholesale district of Washington avenue where all the leading houses are fast congregating. The house of Rothschild Bros., one of the oldest in its line in the west, was established in 1856, it has been in continuous and successful existence for nearly a third of a century. A large corps of experienced travelers are ever on the road taking orders for the house. Rothschild Bros. are manufacturers of hats, caps and straw goods and dealers in furs, gloves and umbrellas. Of these goods they carry an immense stock. They supply not only retailers but hundreds of jobbers, and themselves control the entire output of several factories.

MILLINERY.

In wholesale millinery the trade is large and represented by several extensive houses who carry full and complete stocks. The capital invested is ample while the total sales run into the millions. Messrs. Rosenheim, Levis & Co, one of the largest houses, will move into their new and magnificent building, 9th and Washington avenue, this season.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

A. FRANKENTHAL & BROTHER, one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of gentlemen's furnishing goods, will occupy the store next the corner. This firm were for many years located at N. Main street, but their largely increased trade required more space and they removed to the block at 407 and 409 N. Broadway in 1878. Besides being large manufacturers of gentlemen's furnishing goods of their own design and style, they are extensive jobbers, carrying a full and complete stock of all the leading goods of the line. In addition to the premises here they have factories located in other buildings employing constantly

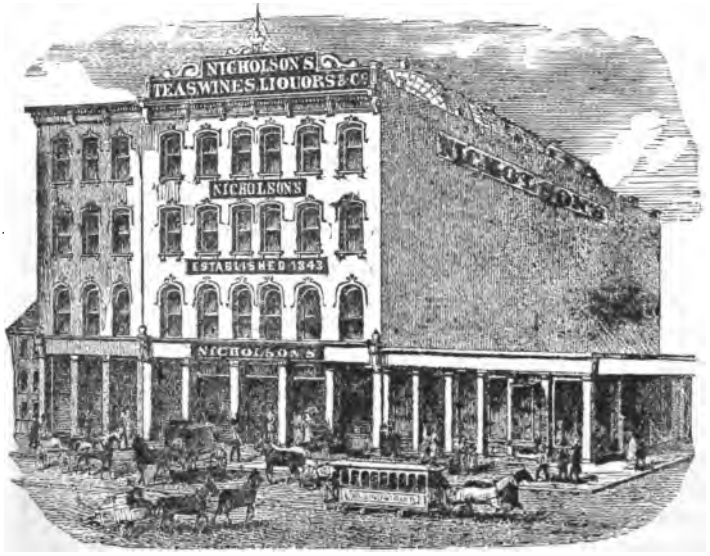
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some 150 hands, with a force of experienced traveling salesmen who visit the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and the west and southwest generally. The total sales of this house alone is about $750,000, and of all the houses engaged in the line the total will reach about $2,000,000.

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of St. Louis is one of its large interests, there being some seven to eight millions of capital invested in the business with a total business in 1887 of about $40,000,000.

The house of David Nicholson, 13 and 15 South 6th st., was



David Nicholson, Wholesale Grocer.

established forty-five years ago, in 1843, and is now the oldest house in its line in St. Louis. It was also the first house to import direct through the custom house here and is now the largest importer of fancy groceries. From its excellent management it has

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been a success from the start, the founder recognizing the fact that honest dealings was sure to bring successful trade, always kept the best that could be bought in his line. Some of its specialties are coffees, teas, clarets, champagnes, Scotch and Irish whiskies, castile soap, pure salad oils, etc., while in Bourbon and Rye whiskies they cannot be excelled. It is enough to be said in any circle that your whiskies or wines came from "Nicholson's." In addition to the above they are sole agent for the Anheuser Bottled Lager Beer and for Joseph Burnett & Co.'s extracts, manufactured at Boston, Mass. The sole agency for the United States and British America for the David Nicholson Liquid Bread also rests in this house. This is a substitute for all alcoholic drinks, and is used by invalids with the most beneficial results, and as a stimulating beverage for nursing mothers. The preparation is commended as healthful, harmless and nutritious by the most eminent chemists in the United States, and is extensively sold throughout the country.

AMERICAN WINE.

The old world with its ancient notions and prejudices, once upon a time made claim to believe that it was the only possessor of the true process for making pure sparkling wine, and also that the people of the old world alone knew how to properly cultivate the grape. These old ancients — honest no doubt, — had never conceived the idea that a new world was springing into being beyond the blue. Consequently when the daring of an American wine producer laid before their ancient eyes to be sipped over their ancient palates a sparkling nectar coming from they knew not where, their ancient notions were entirely upset, and these tasters, sippers and connoisseurs pronounced the product of the far away West the superior wine of the world, and so awarded.

Anacreon's praise of the wines of ancient Greece were perhaps never equaled until George Augustus Sala penned the glorious qualities of American wine.

In 1859 Mr. Isaac Cook concluded to found an industry by which he could carry out his theory, which was, that the grapes

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of this country if properly handled would produce wines superior to those made anywhere else in the world. His theory and practice was correct, for at all the large European exhibitions his "Imperial Champagne" has been declared the highest premiums and its bouquette beyond imitation. The American Wine Company of St. Louis continues the same processes of manufacture left by Mr. Isaac Cook, the founder, through his son Mr. D. G. Cook, who is the president of the company. It has grown to be



American Wine Co.'s Plant, D. G. Cook, Pres.

the leading concern of the kind in the United States and has spread the name of St. Louis and the fame of American wines throughout the civilized globe.

An illustration of the plant here accompanies these few remarks, but the company have large plants located at Sandusky, Ohio, consisting of press-houses, wine cellars, etc. The wine vaults in this city are fifty feet deep, 100×200 feet area, with a storage capacity of 150,000 gallons and a corking capacity for 10,000 bottles daily.

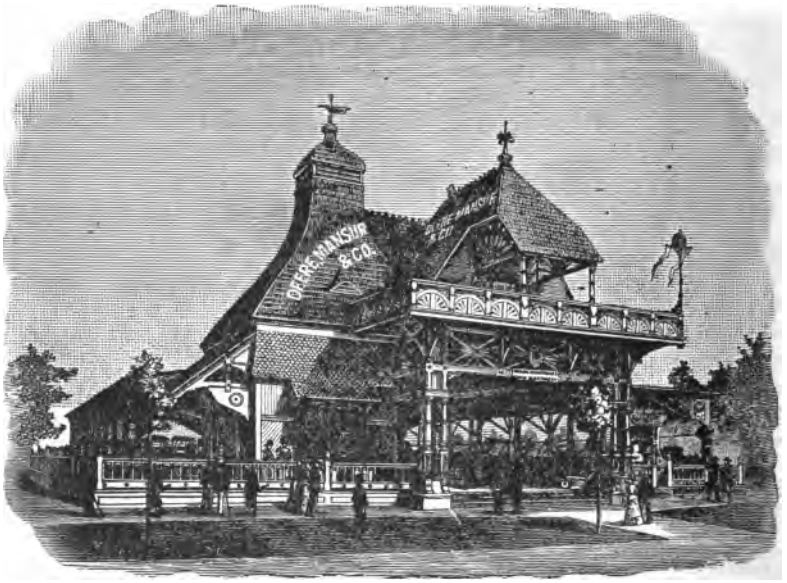
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This is both a manufacturing and distributing point in these goods and is the second in rank as a distributing center, while the St. Louis manufacturers go as far afield as any agricultural im-

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plement machines made, having a high reputation that is world-wide. It is difficult to estimate the total trade, but it reaches a very large sum, especially when the fact is considered that some of the large houses carry tremendous lines of vehicles, such as carriages, buggies, road carts, express wagons, sleighs etc.,

The exhibit building of DEERE, MANSUR, & Co. received first premium at St. Louis Fair 1885. Dimensions, 90x115 feet, containing ¼ acre floor space. Cost $5,000.00. The Company also



Deere, Mansur & Co.'s Exhibit Building, Fair Grounds.

received first premium for best display of agricultural implements made in the United States, awarded in 1875, 1876, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1886 to Deere, Mansur & Co., 515 and 517 North Main street, St. Louis.

In connection with the above cut, showing the new and elegant building recently erected by Deere, Mansur & Co., upon the grounds of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, we desire to call attention briefly to some facts in connection with this firm's growth and business.

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The firm of Deere, Mansur & Co., established in St. Louis in 1874, by Messrs. A. Mansur and L. B. Tebbetts, is the St. Louis branch of the John Deere Moline Plow Works, which was founded in 1847. The St. Louis house was established for the purpose of facilitating the company's business in Missouri, southern Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, and the great South and Southeast. In that teritory alone, an annual business is done of about one million dollars, requiring a corps of fifty employees, at an expenditure for wages alone of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

The product of the Moline factories includes the celebrated John Deere Walking Plows, both steel and wood beam, the Deere Spring, Deere Parallel and Columbia Cultivators, Gilpin Sulky Plow, and the New Deal wheeled walking Plow, which has created a revolution in improved cultivating methods during the three years it has been before the public. The Deere Rotary Corn Planter, the Deere Wire Checkrower, also the Moline and Deere Stalk Cutter, together with a host of smaller cultivating tools and implements come also from the headquarters at Moline to be distributed here at St. Louis.

In connection with the goods manufactured at Moline, Deere, Mansur & Co. control the above named territory and take the entire product for it of some of the best known and largest manufacturing establishments of implements and farm machinery in the United States. Among the goods thus distributed are to be found the celebrated Mitchell Wagons, which for fifty years have been the "Monarchs of the Road" — the Hoosier Drills, which are the most widely and favorably known and most extensively manufactured of any implement of this class, the Charter Oak Cane Mills and Sorgo machinery, etc.

A very large part of the business at St. Louis is devoted to the manufacturing and handling of buggies, carriages and spring work and vehicles of all descriptions. This has grown in fact to be a mammoth business in itself, and as a result, has earned for this firm the title of "Western Vehicle Headquarters." At their salesrooms, No. 515 North Main street, and at their three large

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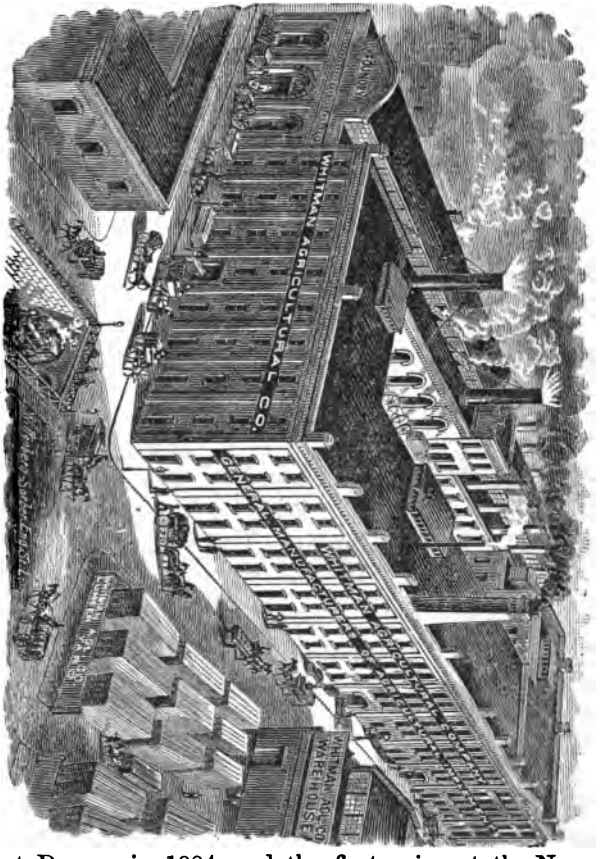
warehouses, they carry on hand constantly a supply of from 100 to 200 car loads of implements, vehicles and farm machinery of all kinds and descriptions.

Merchants and dealers in plows, cultivators, planters, stalk cutters, buggies, farm wagons, sorghum mills and evaporators, hay rakes, corn shellers, feed cutters, corn and cob mills, field rollers, hay presses, fan mills and anything else in the line of farm machinery, will consult their interests by obtaining their merchandise from this house. The goods furnished are only of the best makes of their respective kinds, and the prosperity and reputation of the house has been built up on a liberal policy and a solid basis of fair dealing with everyone.

Whitman Agricultural Company. — Chas. E. Whitman, President; N. W. Perkins, Treasurer; H. L. Whitman, Secretary; R. M. Lane, Vice-President: Manufacturers of Hay Presses, Agricultural Implements, etc. Clark Avenue and Eighth street. — Among the very large manufacturing concerns of the city, none enjoys a higher standing or more widespread reputation and patronage than the Whitman Agricultural Company. The business was established about twenty years ago, by Mr. Charles E. Whitman, who still remains at its head as President of the company, which was incorporated in 1880. The works, three stories in height, occupy an area of 300 feet on Eighth street, by 150 feet on Clark avenue, also large buildings running through to Ninth street, making a floor space of over three acres. Their wood-working shops, machine shops, foundry and forge shops are completely fitted with machinery of the most modern and improved design, and all the necessary appliances for the successful prosecution of all the manufacturing details of the business. A force ranging from 200 to 300 men is employed in the manufacture of horse and steam power hay presses, lever horse powers of all sizes, railway or tread powers, sawing machines, feed mills, road scrapers, corn shellers, seed sowers, feed cutters, harrows, cider and wine mills, garden, coal, wood brick and mortar barrows, railway and warehouse supplies, hose reels, lard and wine presses, revolving and side dump cars, iron and pork trucks, dry goods wagons, ware-

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house trucks and wagons, baggage barrows, field and garden rollers, etc. The trade of the company extends to every part of the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America and Europe. The company takes especial pride in the superior workmanship of its goods, and the Whitman Hay Press has taken the honors wherever it has been exhibited, in competition with those of other makers. It took the first prize in 1880, 1881 and 1882, the gold medal in 1883, and silver medal in 1885, at the New York State Fairs; the silver medal at Denver in 1884, and the first prize at the New Orleans World's Fair in 1885. During the years 1886 and 1887 it took first prize at Dallas, Texas, State Fair; Buenos Ayres; first prize, gold medal, New England Fair at Bangor, Maine; Nebraska State Fair; Maine State Fair and at the North-



Whitman Agricultural Co.'s Works.

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ern, Central and South American Exposition at New Orleans. Their hay presses have recently been adopted officially by the French, Spanish and Portuguese governments. A new railway power with governor or speed regulator, has been placed upon the market the past season, which is pronounced by all who have seen it to be superior to anything yet invented. The company has unsurpassed facilities for carrying on all the details of the business, is managed with marked efficiency, is enterprising and progressive, and prepared to fill orders in the most prompt and satisfactory manner, its splendid record being a sufficient guarantee for all its goods.

We present an illustration of the large machinery store of Moses P. Johnson which is located on the northwest corner of Second and Morgan streets. This house has been established for more than twenty years, first, as the Owens, Lane & Dyer Machine Company and upon the death of the senior member of that firm the business was purchased by Wm. S. Robert & Co., Mr. Robert having been a member of the old firm, and Mr. Johnson was the junior member of the new firm. At the death of Mr. Robert in 1886, the entire business was purchased by Mr. Johnson from the wife of deceased and is now sole proprietor. Ever since the earliest establishment of this house it has been known as the leading machinery firm of the city, and justly noted for fair and honorable dealing.



Moses P. Johnson, 717 North Second Street.

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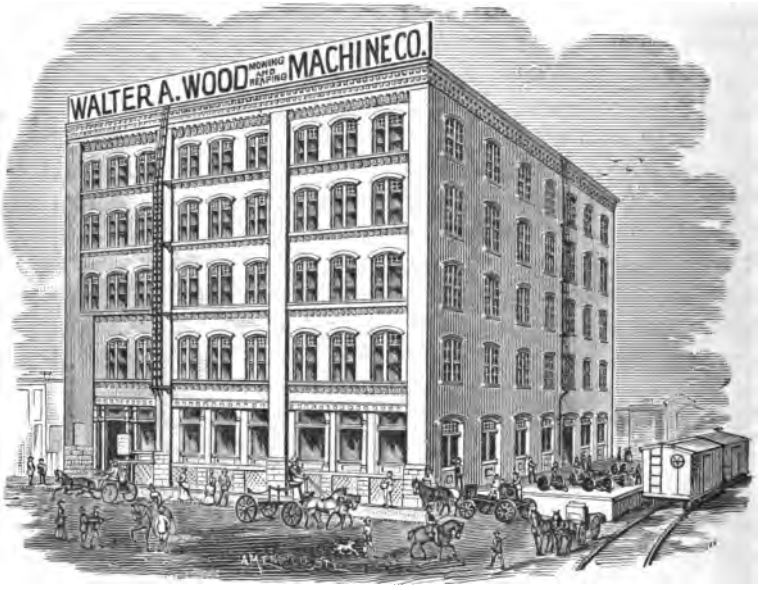
Mr. Johnson is comparatively a young man, was born in the State of Massachusetts and came West in 1872, was for many years connected with one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses of this city. Upon associating himself with the machinery business, he was enabled to use the business knowledge so thoroughly acquired and was soon fully identified with the machinery trade. His salesroom and factory is the model machinery house of the city and carries in stock a full line of all styles of engines and boilers and manufactures a complete line of saw mills, gang edgers and in fact every kind of machinery used in the manufacturing of lumber. His trade extends to almost every State in the Union wherever lumber is manufactured and his name on machinery is recognized as a guarantee of its merit.

Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co. — The illustration on page opposite will give the reader an idea of the extent of the St. Louis plant of this great concern, but it would require several pages to illustrate their big plant at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. They there employ about 2,000 men, who average 240 days producing some 200 machines each day or a total of about 50,000 a year. The works are supplied with the best and most modern machinery that can be had, arranged to economize time and labor, steam-heated and lighted by electricity and gas. The raw materials are first deposited in the appropriate wood-working and metal-working shops, passing then consecutively from one mechanic to another till at length the finished parts of machines meet in the assembling-room to be put together as complete machines and shipped to all parts of the world. The company have their own locomotives and branch railway connecting their premises with the main line of the Troy & Boston R. R.

Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machines comprise: Two-horse enclosed gear mower, tilt bar, 4 ft. 3 in. cut; two-horse enclosed gear mower, tilt bar, 4 ft. 6 in. cut; two-horse enclosed gear mower, tilt bar, 5 ft cut; two-horse enclosed gear mower, tilt bar, 6 ft. cut; one-horse enclosed gear mower, tilt bar, 3 ft. 6 in. cut; two-horse enclosed gear mower, without tilt, 4 ft. 3 in. cut; two-horse enclosed gear mower, without tilt, 4 ft. 6 in cut;

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manual delivery reaping attachment for 4 ft. 6 in. mower; light steel-wheel harvester and binder, 5 ft. 6 in. cut; light steel-wheel harvester and binder, 6 ft. 6 in. cut; steel bundle carrier attachment for either size harvester and binder; flax and clover attachment for either size harvester; transport attachment for either size harvester and binder; light enclosed gear reaper, 5 ft. 6 in. cut; junior sweep-rake reaper, 5 ft. cut; mowing attachment for sweep-rake reaper, 4 ft. 3 in. cut; new horse hay rake, used with one horse or two horses at option.



Walter A. Wood Machine Co.'s Building, 2031 Randolph Street.

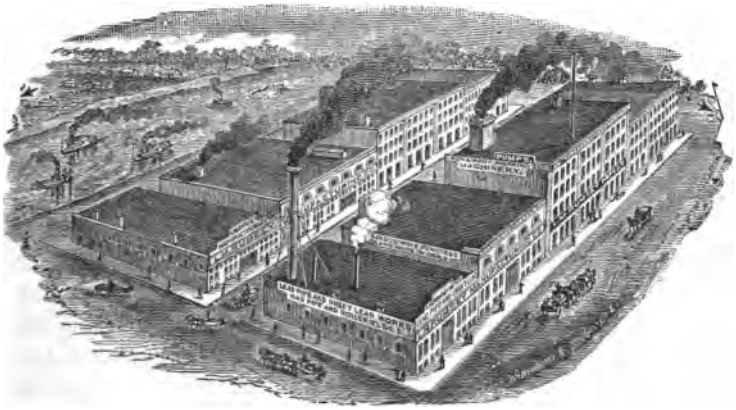
TABULAR STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND SALE OF WALTER A. WOOD HARVESTING MACHINES FOR THIRTY FIVE YEARS.

1853.....	500	1862.....	5,500	1871.....	15,771	1880.....	27,903
1854.....	600	1863.....	6,500	1872.....	17,097	1881.....	40,413
1855.....	1,200	1864.....	7,500	1873.....	20,715	1882.....	44,226
1856.....	2,500	1865.....	8,500	1874.....	20,430	1883.....	45,032
1857.....	3,800	1866.....	10,500	1875.....	23,507	1884.....	48,315
1858.....	4,500	1867.....	11,500	1876.....	23,836	1885.....	42,151
1859.....	5,500	1868.....	17,500	1877.....	19,071	1886.....	45,557
1860.....	6,000	1869.....	23,000	1878.....	25,065	1887.....	51,875
1861.....	6,500	1870.....	15,000	1879.....	24,920		
						Total...	672,484

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This magnificent result is proof incontestable of the supremacy of the machines that bear to all countries the name of Walter A. Wood, for it is success without any parallel. The St. Louis branch house under the management of Mr. Frederick W. Drury has rapidly increased the western output.

L. M. RUMSEY MANFG. CO.—This concern was established in 1860 by L. M. and M. Rumsey, and was incorporated under its present style in 1880. The operations of the house after twenty-eight years of continued growth represent an annual business of some $4,500,000 and extend to every part of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America. They have works



L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.'s Plant.

at Indianoplis, Ind., in addition to the plant here shown in the cut, covering two blocks on Morgan, Cherry, Second and Main streets with offices at 810 North Main. This entire plant is lighted by electric light furnished by dynamos owned by the company. The works here give employment to 150 mechanics in the manufacture of every description of agricultural implements, grist, feed, cider and cane mills, all kinds of screw presses, broom corn machines, over one thousand styles of pumps, and supplies the world with galvanized pump chains, made by a machine invented by Mr. L. M. Rumsey, which completes and fastens about one hundred links of chain per minute. In their lead

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works they can turn out sheets of lead 8 by 50 feet from the thickness of paper up to the heaviest in use. They carry full lines of fire engines, hose reels, trucks and all fire apparatus and firemen's supplies, hose, belting, packing, etc., and nearly everything requisite for building and supplying railroads and manufacture and deal in all kinds of lead and iron pipes, and all fittings, tools and appliances for plumbers, gas, water and steam fitters, all kinds of iron and wood working machinery, and every description of supplies for foundries, machinists, blacksmiths, mills, wagon makers, miners and contractors. They also deal in hoisting engines, stationary and portable, boilers, lathes, planers, shapers, gear cutters, files, all kinds of bells, every description of metals, etc., this catalogue might be extended indefinitely. Only a faint idea of the immensity of the business can be compressed into a short description. The officers of the company are L. M. Rumsey, President; M. Rumsey, Secretary; A. M. Wood, Treasurer.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

The largest manufacturing plant in the world turning out Granite Iron Ware and kindred goods is located right here in St. Louis, at Cass Avenue and Second Street, it covering two blocks, a cut of which is here shown, together with a brief sketch of its history.

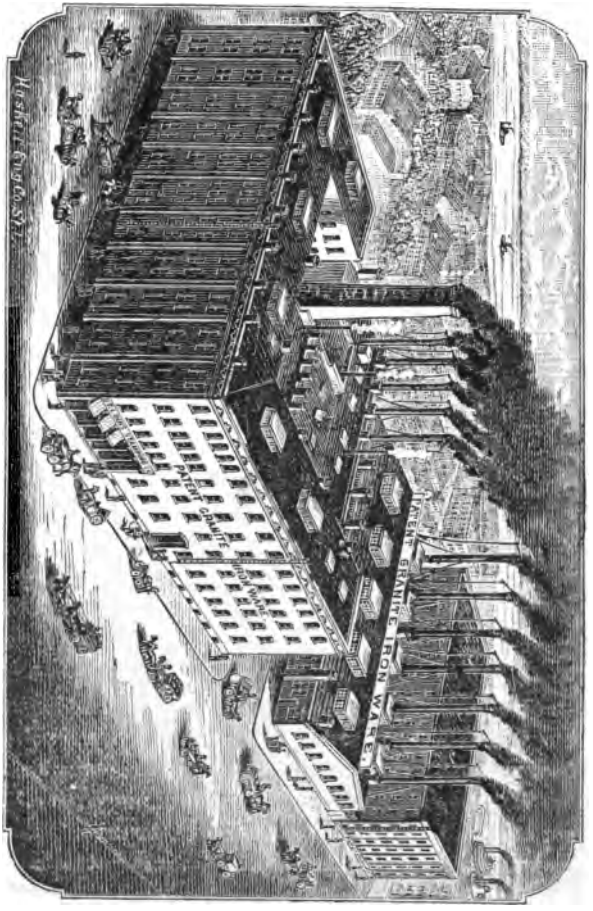
In the fall of 1859, F. G. and W. F. Niedringhaus started in business together under the firm of Niedringhaus & Bro., in a room 25 by 50 feet. In 1862 they commenced making shallow-stamped ware, the demand for which soon compelled them to enlarge, and in 1864 the extent of their manufacturing capacity forced them to go on the market as manufacturers and jobbers of tinner's findings.

In 1865 they began to make deep stamped ware, being at the time the second manufactory of its kind in the United States.

About this time they were incorporated as the St. Louis Stamping Company. In the spring of 1873 they began to experiment in the manufacture of enameled ware similar to that pro-

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duced in Europe, which they mastered in a very short time. The house soon discovered, however, that goods suitable for the European trade would not answer in the United States, and were at once convinced that unless something superior and entirely different could be made, enameled ware would never become popular with the American people.

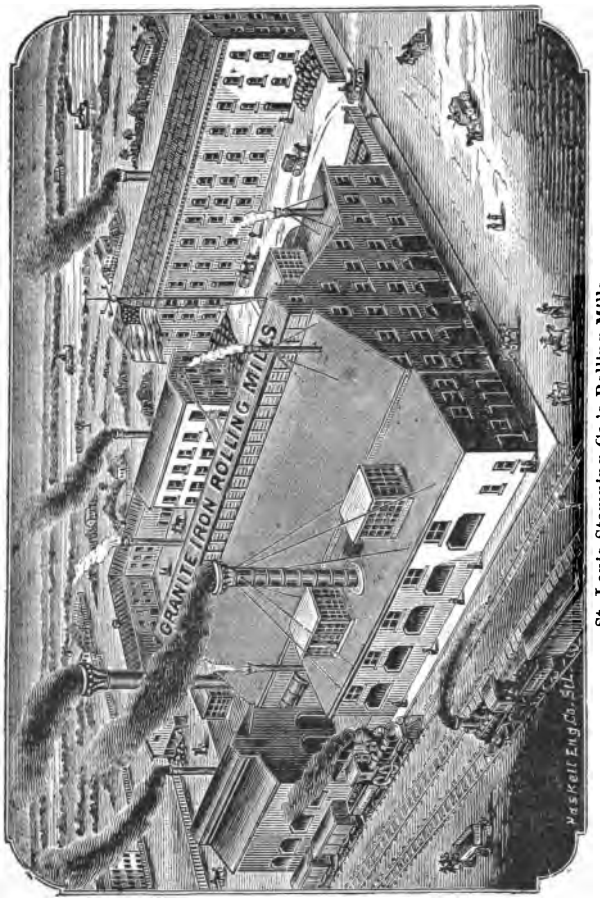


St. Louis Stamping Co.'s Plant.

A series of experiments were made to the solution of the problem, which resulted in the production of the first piece of granite ironware on the 10th of April, 1874. Since then this ware has been received with favor wherever introduced, not only in this country but in Europe, South America, Australia and other parts of the world.

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The granite coating of this ware is a highly vitrified glass, perfectly insoluble and impervious to the action of vegetable acids, and is fully equal in purity to earthenware or the finest porcelain. It is preferable, moreover, on account of its strength and durability, its light weight, nonbreakable qualities and being uninjured in appearance or otherwise by heat. The cheapness and purity of these enameled goods have given them an immense popularity and the demand is constantly enlarging, both for home and export trade.



St. Louis Stamping Co.'s Rolling Mills.

The body of granite iron-ware is made of sheet-iron of a superior quality, which at one time was manufactured only in

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England. As the iron they obtained from England was not always up to the required standard, they decided to venture into the manufacturing of it themselves, notwithstanding the general declaration of sheet-iron manufacturers that it could not be made in this country.

Accordingly, in 1870, they purchased five acres of land within a mile and a half of the Court House, and began the erection of a rolling mill, built after the style of the English tin-plate mills. Starting in the spring of 1870, and by persistent energy their efforts were soon rewarded in making the desired quality. The mill is of mammoth proportions, capable of producing twenty tons of sheet daily.

The President of the company is Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus, and its Secretary, Mr. William F. Niedringhaus. The branch houses of the company are at No. 96 Beckman street, New York, and No. 15 Lake street, Chicago.

The PACIFIC OIL COMPANY are very extensive producers and manufacturers of lubricating, valve and railway oils. They supply many of our large railways and mines by the year on contract; also breweries, foundries, car-works and large factories generally. The company's most celebrated brands are "Paris Valve Oil," and "Kohinoor Car Grease," and these are standard goods in the entire western and southern market. The company's business extends from Ohio on the east and far into Canada on the north, to the city of Mexico on the south, and the



Pacific Oil Co., 1526 Poplar Street.

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Pacific Ocean on the west. To look after this vast trade more than a dozen commercial travelers are necessary. The company has agencies and depots at St. Paul, Minn., and Fort Scott, Kansas. The success achieved by the Pacific Oil Co. in the last fifteen years is due to the energy and correct business methods of its officers, O. L. Mersman, president, and B. F. Parmalee, secretary. The goods turned out and sold are always of the best quality and exactly as represented.

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS.

This industry both as regards jobbing and manufacturing has increased here more that 100 per cent in the past five years. With the building going on consequent upon the improvement of the west, south and southwest, together with the local demand — by no means small — this trade must necessarily show very largely increased sales in the coming seasons; the margins of profit, however, are growing less as the competition in the line is fully developed. This applies to all grades of plate and window glass. A gratifying feature of the trade is a more general use of the finer grades of glass so that where formerly architects and owners only used sheet glass they now use plate glass finding it in the end cheaper on account of its beauty and durability. In former times plate glass was principally used for show windows in store fronts, now, however, there is hardly a building, store, residence or otherwise, but has plate glass nearly throughout.



F. A. Drew Glass Co., 7th and St. Charles.

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The F. A. DREW GLASS COMPANY, a cut of whose building is here shown, has been one of the greatest factors in developing the glass trade of St. Louis. This house has never failed to take advantage of any opportunity to not alone introduce their own goods, but to make St. Louis the western headquarters for glass of all kinds and to develop the taste for glass decoration in house ornamentation, both externally and internally. This company is one of the five large concerns — the others being in Chicago and New York — who take the entire output of the great Crystal Plate Glass Company, a concern of St. Louis, whose plate glass is acknowledged to be the finest and clearest made in the United States. It will be noted that in many lines of manufactured goods besides glass, that St. Louis leads the country both in the quantity and the quality, which statement is no idle boast, but is demonstrated by facts and acknowledged by those familiar with the products.

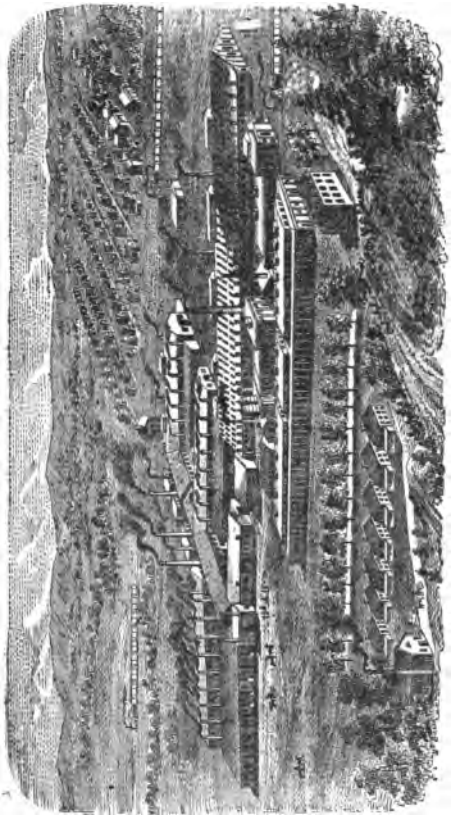
THE CRYSTAL PLATE GLASS COMPANY. — About thirty miles south of St. Louis, on the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, is Crystal City, the home of plate-glass manufacture in the West. The works of the Crystal Plate Glass Company are located some distance from the station, but a small branch railway affords ready communication at all times. It is but a few years since it was the popular impression that plate glass could not be produced in this country, and that idea is but partially obliterated at the present time, while the facts are that much of the finest and largest plate glass now being used in the finest buildings in all our large cities is made in this country from native material, and is in every respect equal to that of foreign make. In the manufacture of glass of the very best quality the Crystal Plate Glass Company stands in advance of all others.

The immense works of the company were commenced in 1872 by the American Plate Glass Company, with a capital stock of $250,000. In 1874 this was raised to $500,000, in 1880 to 1,000,000, and in 1883 to $1,500,000.

The machinery and engines consist of 5 melting furnaces (all

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gas), 94 annealing kilns, 22 circular grinders, 50 smoothers, 36 polishers, and 20 steam engines, together with complete outfits in the very best kinds of machinists' tools and machinery for doing the company's own work.



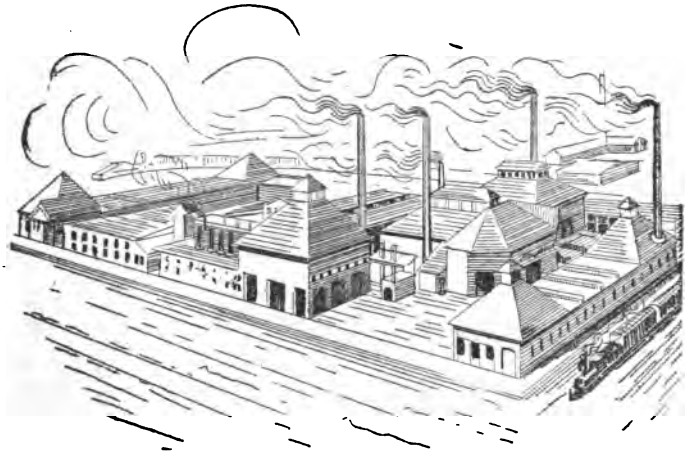
Crystal Plate Glass Co.'s Plant.

The company's officers are: E. A. Hitchcock, President; C. B. Burnham, Vice-President; E. T. Allen, Secretary; C. W. Barnes, Treasurer, and Geo. F. Neale, Manager. The directors are: Carlos S. Greeley, C. B. Burnham, H. S. Platt, Henry Hitchcock, E. A. Hitchcock, John O'Fallon, W. L. Huse, Alvah Mansur and E. T. Allen.

The Mississippi Glass Co., Main and Angelica streets occupies a field in glass making peculiarly its own. Their manufactures consist principally of glass known in the trade as rough and ribbed plate glass, Crown Disc, Cathedral and their own patent Ondoyant glass. The first is used largely in skylights, pannelings, etc., in fact wherever a strong glass is required. The latter three grades go into the decoration of windows, doors, car transoms, vesti-

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bules or wherever an ornamental glass can be used. Their grounds cover several acres on which are a group of splendidly arranged buildings, furnaces, etc., all convenient to direct shipping facilities. The works employ some 250 hands constantly, and their products — which are equal to any produced in the world — are shipped throughout the whole United States. Mr. Edward Walsh, Jr., St. Louis, is President; Mr. E. W. Humphrey, New York, Vice President.

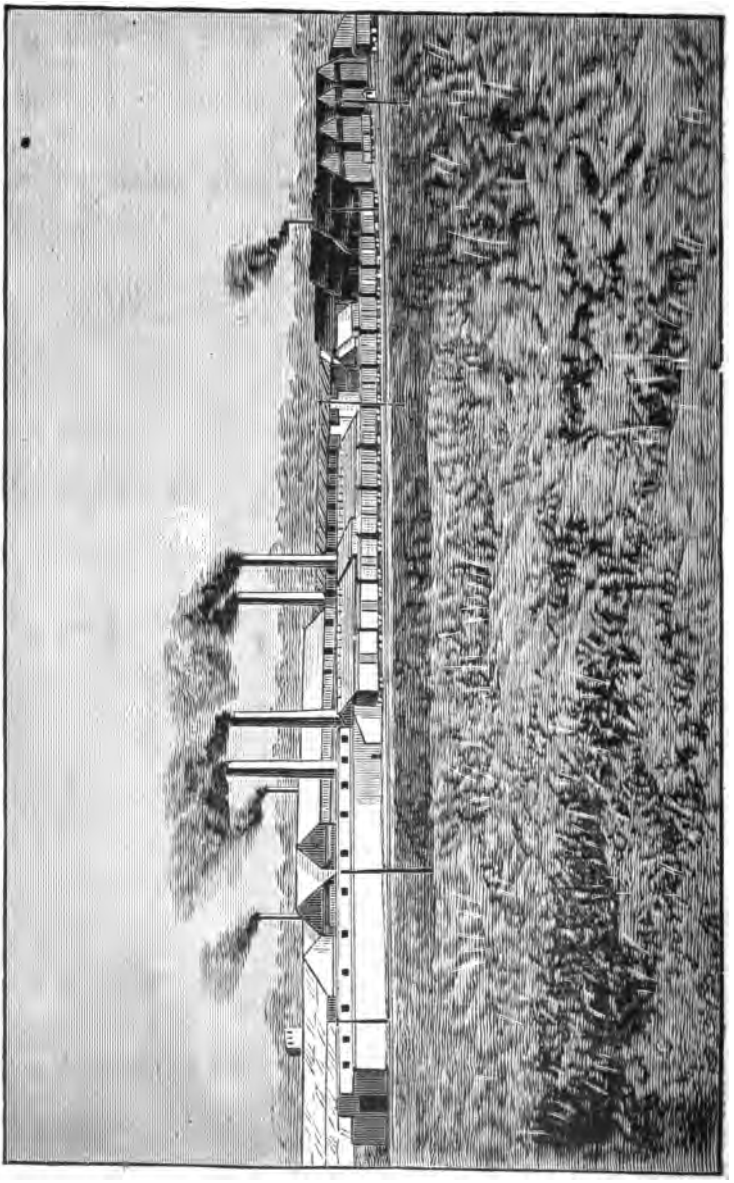


Mississippi Glass Co.'s Works.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK.

The construction of buildings throughout the new cities west of the Alleghanies has developed to a greater extent perhaps than any other part of this country the qualities of the various clays serviceable for brick making purposes as well as the different stone deposits for building purposes. There is an almost unlimited supply of fine clay in and around St. Louis which is especially favorable to the requisites of that hard, smooth brick known as press-brick, and St. Louis people were not slow to see their worth nor to develop the brick manufacturing business. One concern alone in St. Louis, the ST. LOUIS HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK Co.,

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View of one of the St. Louis Hydraulic-Press Brick Co.'s Plants.

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have a capacity for turning out annually 60,000,000 bricks, which they sell throughout a territory including Ohio on the east to California on the west. An extract from the *Inland Architect* on the subject of brick says: —

"It is but a few years since straight brick, smooth in face, with sharp corners, were sought; then uniformity of color was exacted, which led to the assorting of brick to upwards of a dozen shades. Then ornamental brick was called for by the architects, who saw that ornamentation could be obtained through properly designed and molded brick better than could be secured through the use of stone." The characteristics of the brick made by the St. Louis Hydraulic-Press Brick Co. are these: They are the strongest bricks made in the country, artificial colors are not used in their composition, they are troubled less with whitewash, they are homogeneous, and if carving is to be done the bricks can be carved as easily as stone. Brick making has become an art and draughtsmen are constantly employed getting up new designs that when the individual brick is laid, any special idea can be carried into effect. St. Louis Hydraulic-Press Brick Co. have five yards in St. Louis; a cut of one only is shown. The offices of the company are in the Turner Building. Mr. E. C. Sterling is president and Mr. H. W. Eliot secretary. Besides the works here, the largest in the county, they have the Union Press Brick works, located at King's Highway and Natural Bridge Road, with a capacity of 43,000,000 bricks annually. E. C. Sterling is President of this company; H. W. Eliot, Vice-President, and C. N. Simpkins, Secretary and Treasurer; office, 304 N. 8th street. In addition to the St. Louis plants they have works at Collinsville, Ill., the Illinois Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., which company makes fine red pressed brick a specialty; office, 304 N. 8th street; E. C. Sterling, President; E. A. Hitchcock, Vice-President; W. H. Eliot, Secretary and Treasurer. Another large brick making company is the Findlay Hydraulic-Press Brick Co.'s plants. The works are at Toledo and Findlay, Ohio. The officers of the company are E. C. Sterling, of St. Louis, President; S. S. Kimball, of Chicago, Vice-President; H. W. Eliot, of St. Louis, Secretary and Treas-

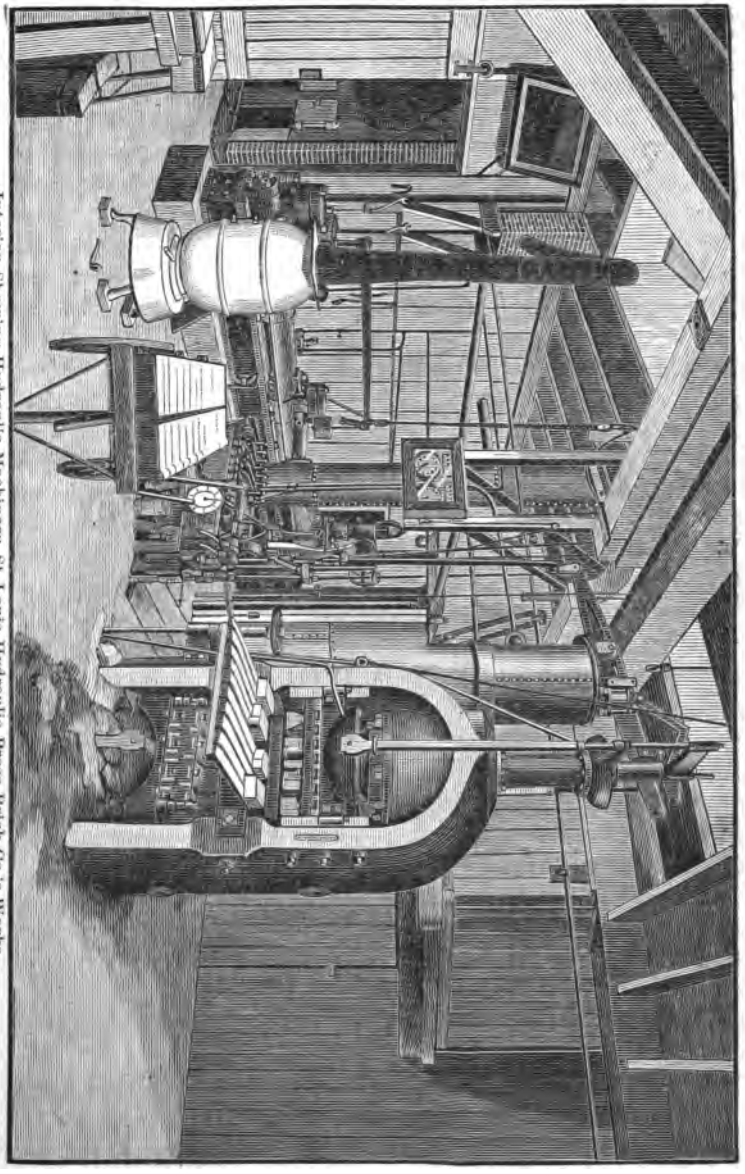
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urer, and M. W. Brookes, of Findlay, Ohio, Assistant Treasurer and Manager.

MISSOURI GRANITE. — There is not a State in this great country that has the versatility of resource to be found in Missouri. Not only does the soil produce all the cereals and of the best possible quality, every variety of fruit and vintage, orchids, tobacco, cotton, hemp, silk, etc., but the mines in this State bear unlimited quantities of iron, lead and other metals while her quarries contain beds of granite, marble and other fine building stone unequaled anywhere else. It is only a few years ago that Maine had a monopoly of the granite production of the States, but Missouri has stepped into the field with granite quarries of unlimited extent and of a quality superior to all. Just south of St. Louis are located the properties of the SYENITE GRANITE COMPANY of St. Louis.

Their quarries lie a few miles from the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R., at Syenite, in St. Francois County, and at Graniteville, in Iron county. From the trunk line at Middlebrook Station the Syenite Granite Co. have built their own railroad, equipped it with locomotives, cars, etc., which connects with the quarries and works. The machinery required at these works is of gigantic and expensive construction for there are blocks of granite removed from their native beds weighing in many cases as high as fifty tons. One of the finest pieces of granite ever sent out from any quarry was that of a solid monumental shaft 42 feet long weighing 47 tons, which was sent from these quarries to Pittsfield, Mass., and erected to the memory of the Hon. Thos. Allen. The beauty of the Missouri granite is beyond compare, so closely knit is it, and so hard that it is susceptible of polish even more smooth than glass. The durability of such a material is unquestioned and for building purposes, it is being sought after from every direction of the country. The finer buildings in Chicago have used it without stint, such as the Marshall Field building, the Rialto building, the "Rookery" perhaps the finest office building in the United States, the Studebaker building, etc. At Indianapolis the grand

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Interior, Showing Hydraulic Machinery, St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co.'s Works.

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Union Depot is constructed of this granite so are the finer buildings at Omaha and Kansas City. The Syenite Company in addition to the rough blocks of granite are sending polished columns to New York City, New Orleans and to the whole west. It is used extensively in St. Louis, especially in the finer buildings, such as the new Odd Fellows Hall building, the new Mercantile Library building, the new Commercial building, the Liggett & Meyers block of buildings, the A. W. Fagin building, in the lower story and basement of the U. S. Custom House and Post-office, the Drummond Tobacco Co's. factory building, the Roe building, the Rosenheim building, and in Mr. Geo. W. Allen's residence, Grand and Washington avenues.

STOVES.

In this line St. Louis is a large producer, there being seven monster manufacturing concerns whose total output reaches many millions of dollars.

Live and learn is a motto that is as true to-day as it was one hundred years ago, and it will be true a hundred years hence.

Great merit is found in an article for a certain purpose, and, lo, in time a hundred other uses are found for the same thing. A visit to the display of stoves made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, teaches something about wire gauze.

It has been clearly demonstrated that very little heat will pass through wire gauze, and this discovery led the Excelsior Manufacturing Company to place wire gauze doors to the ovens of all Charter Oak cooking stoves.

A most interesting experiment to determine the small quantities of heat that will pass through wire gauze can be made by taking a piece of brass strainer cloth, a foot square, place one hand close to a flame, then draw the gauze between the flame and the hand; it will be surprising to find how little heat will pass through the gauze.

An experiment that few will believe without trying is to place the wire gauze over a flame, allowing it to almost touch the burner. It will be found that the flame will spread and the wire

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Giles F. Filley, Pres. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS. Geo. D. Dana, Sec.

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become heated to a white heat, but the flame will not pass through it and the gauze will remain cool within an inch of the flame.

At the works of the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in St. Louis, a 4x5 feet wire gauze door is used instead of heavy iron doors, lined with fire-brick. This door can be touched with the hand, and a large body of melted iron can be seen inside; but the moment the doors are opened it is impossible to stand within ten feet of the opening. This is convincing evidence that heat will not pass through a wire gauze door, and establishes the claims of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company that a wire gauze door to an oven will not cool the oven. Experiments in the open air, when the thermometer registered 5° to 10° below zero, have proven that no more fuel is required then than for cooking in the house when the thermometer was 90° above zero. By placing these wire-gauze doors to the ovens of the Charter Oak stoves the Excelsior Manufacturing Company claim that 25 per cent is saved in the shrinkage of meats in cooking, and that a six-pound roast will weigh as much after being cooked in one of their Charter Oak stoves as an eight-pound roast cooked in a tight oven. The extremities of fowls remain tender and juicy, while if cooked in a tight oven they become dried up. There is no saving in the weight of bread and biscuits, but they come from the oven lighter and larger. Fuel is saved by requiring less heat for roasting and baking.

The Charter Oak is the oldest stove in the West, and the Excelsior Manufacturing Company have the largest works in the West. Their capacity is 55 tons of iron per day, and if all of the Charter Oak stoves that were made last year were placed in a line three feet apart, the line would reach from Louisville to St. Louis, a distance of 260 miles. This company makes the largest stove that is produced. It is 6 feet 11 inches long, and weighs 1,500 pounds.

They make a full line of all kinds of stoves and heaters for coal and wood.

The officers of the company are Mr. Giles F. Filley, President; Mr. Chas. F. Filley, Vice-President; and Mr. Geo. D. Dana, Secretary.

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BREWING INDUSTRY.

It may appear to some readers of this book that in giving the resources of the manufacturing interests of this city, that too large a claim is made for St. Louis, and that the figures generally are exaggerated. In no instance has this been done and like many of the other lines of manufactures or productions of St. Louis, the brewing is far ahead of any other city in the whole world. In this country every case of beer must bear the sign of the internal revenue department of the government, therefore the production is actually and correctly accounted for, while in the old country the pride of the brewers, together with their correct methods of business leaves no doubt that the statements of their production is correct. Consequently it is found from their statements and from the government reports here that St. Louis leads in beer production. If then this city produces the greater quantity, quality must have something to do with it, for people all over the world are too well informed generally, and especially with regard to their beverages, not to know the difference between good and poor beer. There are twenty-two brewing establishments in St. Louis whose combined capital reaches colossal figures, and they give employment to an army of people.

A queer result of the temperance movement which has been absorbing the attention of the American people of late is given in the recent report of the secretary of the treasury. Notwithstanding an estimated increase of 2,000,000 in the population during the past year, the secretary reports a falling off of $3,262,944 in the revenue derived from whisky and other spirits, and this sum represents a decrease of 4,240,000 gallons in the quantity of spirits consumed in the country during the year ending with June last. The same treasury report which shows so decided a falling off in the consumption of spirits reveals an increase of $2,245,456 in the internal revenue collected last fiscal year upon beer and fermented liquors, the figures being $19,676,731 for 1886 and $21,922,187 for 1887. This increase of revenue shows that the country consumed 7,000,000 gallons more of beer in 1887 than in the

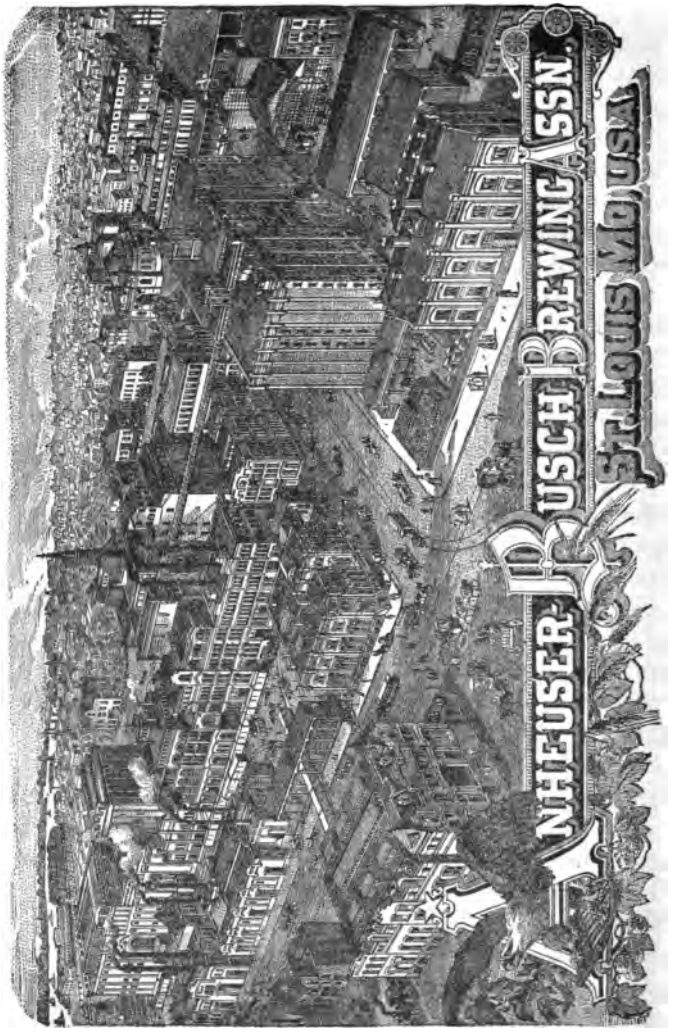
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preceding year. This substitution of beer for liquors has been steadily going forward for some years. It is a gratifying evidence of a healthful movement toward greater sobriety, economy and self-control in the drinking habits of the people. In St. Louis, one of the principal centers of the beer trade, the breweries have been steadily increasing their output, which in the aggregate was never so large as it is to-day. Thousands of men find employment and millions of bushels of grain are annually consumed in the manufacture, and beer from St. Louis is sent in immense quantities throughout all the states and territories west of the lakes and to foreign countries.

To supply the home and foreign demand for St. Louis beer 1,280,091 barrels or 39,682,821 gallons of beer were manufactured in 1886, and the totals for 1887 show a great increase upon these figures 1,383,361 barrels or 43,575,872 gallons the largest increase perhaps has been made by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association's establishment, which, under the energetic management of President Adolphus Busch, has risen from a comparatively insignificant position to that of the largest brewery in the world. The city's export trade in bottled beer dates from the introduction by Anheuser-Busch of the Pasteurizing process for the preservation of bottle beer. Previously this trade had been monopolized by European breweries, but to-day there is hardly a country in the world where the superior excellence of the Anheuser-Busch bottled beer is not known and appreciated. Though, properly dating only from the accession of President Busch in 1865, this establishment has outstripped the largest breweries of the Old World, its output in 1886 being 379,237 barrels against 363,017 barrels for the Spaten brewery of Munich, 348,600 barrels for the Dreher of Vienna and 235,950 for the Pschorr of Munich. In like manner all the great breweries of Milwaukee, New York and Philadelphia have been left behind. For the year ending on January 1st, 1888, its product was 456,511 barrels, and its sales now are at the rate of 500,000 barrels a year. The bottling department is the largest in the world, and the output exceeds 25,000,000 bottles a year.

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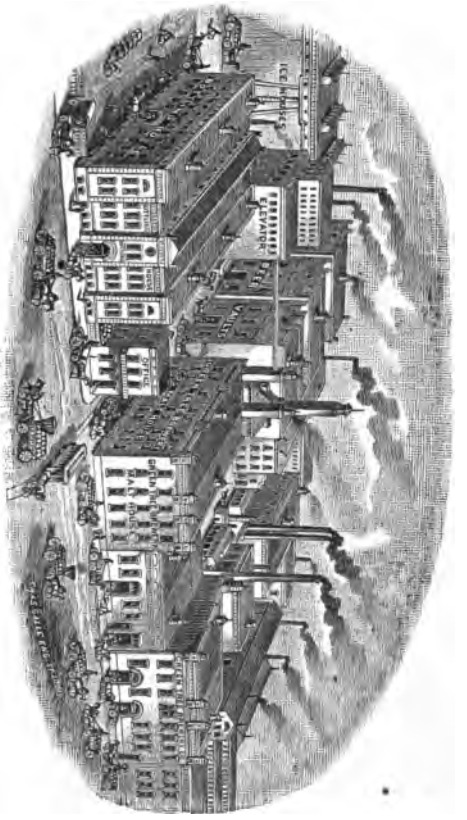
The ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION employ over 1,200



men, consume 1,100,000 bushels of barley, over 700,000 lbs. of hops, use over 400,000 barrels and boxes, consume 500,000

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bushels of coal, requiring 1,500 cars to freight it, besides freight shipped and received which amounts to nearly 15,000 cars per year on which sum $1,000,000 is paid in charges. The meter shows 250,000,000 gallons of water used in beer making, cooling machines, washing cooperage, bottles, etc. They use 25,000 tons of ice for packing beer in cars, ship 2,000 full car loads of ice besides, and cool the brewery by the chemical refrigerating machinery process. The ground occupied by the brewing, shipping departments, etc., covers over 30 acres, the shipping and loading tracks are some three miles long, and they pay out annually over a half million of dollars in wages alone. This in brief gives an idea of the importance of such an institution to the city and State.

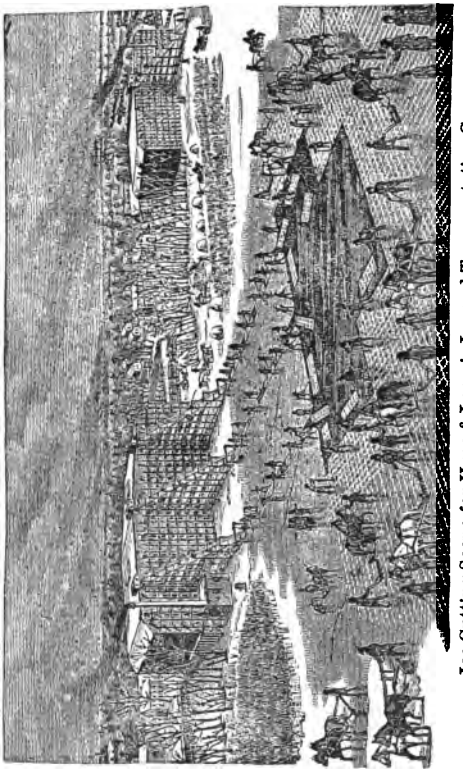


Green Tree Brewery Co., Sidney and Ninth Streets.

Green Tree Brewery Co. — This company is one of the old solid business concerns of St. Louis with a financial standing of the most excellent kind and a prosperous business career dating back to the very foundation of their plant, which was a very small affair when compared to the monster group of buildings consti-

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tuting their present capacities. The buildings as seen in the cut cover two large blocks of ground with a brewing capacity of more than 100,000 barrels of beer and a malting capacity of 250,000 bushels. Besides the large home trade they have a splendid shipping business that is growing rapidly each year, which is easily accounted for, as their beers are of a uniform grade and superior quality and the management of the company's business is conducted on the most liberal and progressive plan. The company's special brews are "Standard" "Select" "Salvator" "Culmbacker" and their premium bottled beer for export and family use, all of a superior quality, being highly recommended for purity and uniformity. They do a large bottling trade. The location of their immense plant is at Sidney and 9th streets, and the officers of the company are: Louis Schlossstein, President and Treasurer; E. Henry Vordtriede, Secretary, and Henry Nicolaus, Superintendent.



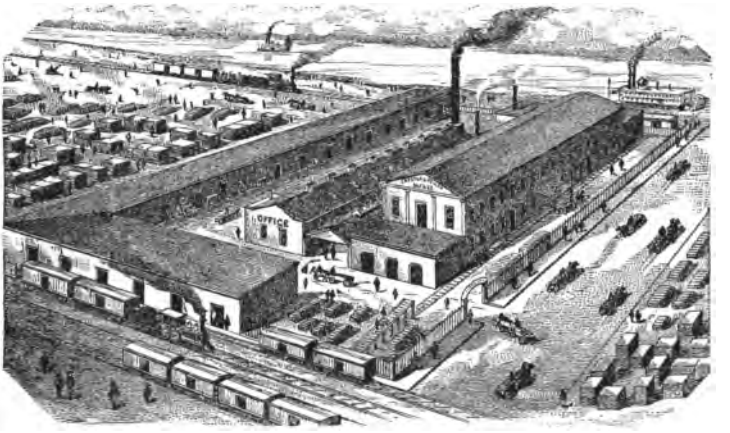
Ice Cutting Scene for Huse & Loomis Ice and Transportation Co.

HUSE & LOOMIS ICE AND TRANSPORTATION CO. was established in Louis first in 1861 under the firm name of Huse, Loomis & Co. and has since that date been continually in the ice business in this

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city changing from the firm to the corporate company in 1882. Wm. L. Huse is President, Luther Loomis, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Their facilities for handling ice, both by barge loads and by car loads, are the very best. As they own their own steamboats and barges for water transportation and supply most of the ice dealers in the Mississippi valley with their supply of ice, being now the only ice dealers that ship to lower Mississippi points by barges. Their sources of supply are located in the upper Mississippi River and upper Illinois River, at Louisiana, Mo., Alton, Ill., Beards-



Chester & Keller Manufacturing Co.'s Plant.

town, Ill., Kingston Lake, Ill., Peoria, Ill., and Clear Lake, Ill. At each of these points they have ice-houses storing from 15,000 tons to 80,000 tons, their total storage room exceeding 250,000 tons. They deal only in northern ice, not cutting any local ice.

A large portion of their trade is supplying ice by car-load lots to dealers in Arkansas, Texas and other points south by railroad, having special advantages for filling such orders.

CHESTER & KELLER MFG. Co., corner Main and Victor Streets, manufacturers of axe, pick, sledge and all kinds of hickory handles, also wagon and buggy wood-work specialties, oak and hickory spokes, etc. The officers of this company are E. S.

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Chester, President; Theo Tamm, Vice-President; and George Keller, Secretary and Treasurer, who have practical experience in this business and are familiar with all its details.

Their large capital is concentrated upon the production of hickory handles and wood parts for wagons and buggies. By their combined efforts they have built up an immense trade, comprising the leading local traffic and extending it to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. They give employment to over 250 hands and the products of this company are recognized as standard goods. This company is the only one of its kind in St. Louis and ranks highest as a western depot of supplies in this branch of the hard-wood business.

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, a cut of whose building we present



Bemis Bro. Bag Co.

here, are recognized leaders in their particular line in the United States. They commenced business in 1858 on North Main street, in a small room on the second floor; from there they

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moved to Commercial Alley, afterwards moving to Main street, where they occupied commodious premises until March, 1886. These becoming too small, they purchased their present site on Fourth and Poplar streets, fronting 126 feet on Fourth street, running back 126 feet on Poplar street. The building is six stories high, with basement under the entire building. This company have, besides their St. Louis house, branches in Boston, Minneapolis and Omaha. They manufacture bags for flour, meal, corn, bran, oats, salt, sugar, wool, in fact bags of every imaginable kind and shape used in all branches of business. The officers of the company are: J. M. Bemis, President; J. G. Marriott, Vice-President; S. A. Bemis, Secretary and Treasurer.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON. — The immense amount of building constantly going on in a large city like St. Louis requires facilities for the production of the vast amount of iron work being used in the construction of these buildings. In this respect St. Louis is amply provided, the different works employing thousands of workmen and turning out every variety of iron work used for building or ornamental purposes.

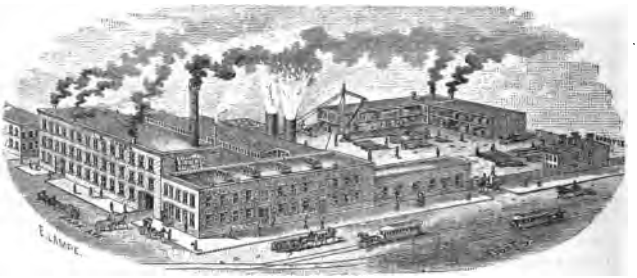
SCHERPE & KOKEN ARCHITECTURAL IRON COMPANY. — Iron Works and Foundry, Park avenue, South Eighth and Barry streets. (John F. Scherpe, President and Treasurer; William T. Koken, Vice-President and General Manager.) Manufacturers of every description of iron work required in buildings and structures (from the stately modern office block, fire-proof, and towering twelve or fourteen stories in height to the unpretentious village store front). The management of this Company early recognized the important place of iron work in all modern architecture and from the start adapted their plant, with its many subsequent additions and improvements to the exclusive manufacture of that class of work on a large and economical scale; and now their works are one of the largest and best equipped in that line west of the Alleghenies, and fully capable of meeting all demands that may be made, in the way of prompt execution of orders and most satisfactory fulfillment of every requirement in contracts for

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beauty in ornamental and artistic finish as well as for strength and reliability of materials used.

The business of this Company has steadily grown, till now its products may be seen in every State and Territory west to California and south to Old Mexico, each and every one of them standing as a lasting tribute to the excellence of their work and showing also that their methods of doing business are being recognized and appreciated.

Their manufactures include store fronts, girders, lintels, caps, sills, balconies, verandas, fence railings, roof crestings, shutters



Scherpe & Koken Architectural Iron Co.'s Works.

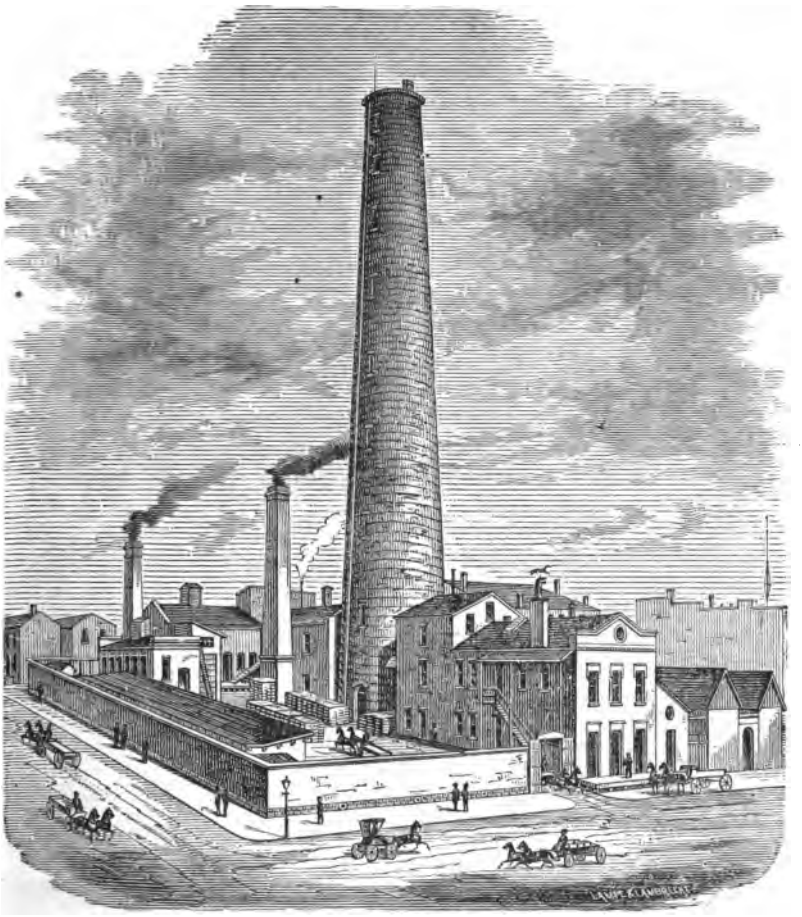
and doors, jail and vault work, stable fittings, gates, stairs, fire escapes, etc., etc., in an endless variety of styles. They also make a specialty of patent illuminating tiles (Hyatt's & Concrete) for sidewalk areas, skylights and floor lights, in short everything in the way of cast or wrought iron work, structural and ornamental, that is used for building of any description.

Their valuable illustrated catalogue should be in the hands of every one interested in building, it is a very handsome cloth bound book containing much valuable imformation for the building trade, and is mailed free on application.

St. Louis Shot Tower Company. — The fact that Missouri is one of the principal States in the union containing vast lead deposits, it is but reasonable to suppose that the principal city in the State would be the manufacturing center for products from

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lead. As early as 1835 a wooden tower was erected on the bluffs at Carondelet, known as Chouvin's Shot Tower. In 1846 the



St. Louis Shot Tower Co.'s Plant.

present company was established, which became incorporated in 1857. The tower which is shown in the accompanying cut is a

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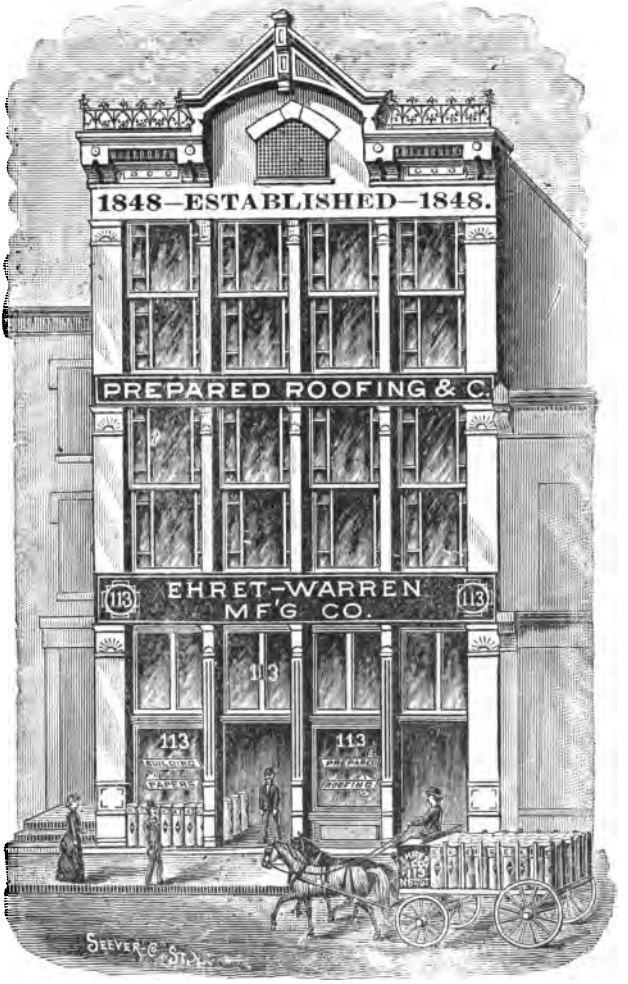
massive structure with a diameter of 31 feet at the base and 17 feet at the top, and the floor from which the casting is done is 176 feet from the tank of water into which the shot fall. The buildings are located on Lewis street and cover one-fourth of a block. The offices of the company are at 100 North Main street; Mr. G. W. Chadbourne is President and Mr. J. W. McLanahan, Secretary of the company. The products of the works include shot of any size and bar lead besides which the company are extensive dealers in pig lead.

EHRET-WARREN MANUFACTURING Co. — Successor to M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., St. Louis, and S. D. Warren & Co., St. Louis, and Kansas City. M. Ehret, Jr., & Co. were the largest coal tar distillers in the United States, and shipped more products of tar and prepared roofing than any other dealers in the United States. They sold last year to manufacturers alone over five millions of feet of Black Diamond Roofing and to the trade generally about the same amount. S. D. Warren & Co. of St. Louis and Kansas City did a large manufacturing business in coal tar products such as tarred felt, roofing felt, sheathing papers, paving and roofing pitch, etc. They were perhaps the largest felt, gravel and composition roofers in the West and have roofed many of the large edifices as well as fire proof buildings in St. Louis and Kansas City as well as surrounding country since 1848, at which time they were established in St. Louis. A few among the thousands of buildings roofed by them in St. Louis might be mentioned the seven story building of Samuel C. Davis & Co., the eleven story Equitable building, the Merchants' Exchange, Southern Hotel, the Gay building, and Roe building, all seven to ten stories and costing from two hundred thousand to one million dollars. Warren's fire proof gravel roof is known by all the leading architects, builders and superintendents in the south and west and particularly so in St. Louis and Kansas City. The consolidation of this firm with M. Ehret, Jr., & Co. was formed on the tenth of February, 1888, and was incorporated same date with a paid up capital of $150,000, under the incorporated name of Ehret-Warren Manufacturing Co. The officers of the com-

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pany are S. D. Warren, President; W. E. Campe, Treasurer; and Porter S. Marquis, Vice-President and general manager.

They manufacture roofing felt and pitch, black diamond prepared roofing, asphaltum, paints, sheathing felts, roofing felt, building papers, oils, etc., and with the combined plants in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., they will have the largest and most extensive plants of the kind in the west. Additional im-



Ehret-Warren Manufacturing Co.

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provements will be made during the year, affording extensive facilities for handling their large business which extends south to the gulf and west to the Pacific coast. Car load orders will be a specialty as well as making and applying their superior fire proof gravel and composition roofing over the west and south. The new concern has consolidated their offices at 113 North 8th street and are in a position to supply the trade on any product they manufacture at manufacturer's prices. This is one of the most solid concerns in the country and with their enterprise, experience and push they propose to do as they have in the past, excel in quality of goods and roofs as well as make the most prompt shipments any and everywhere.



John M. Sellers' Roofing Manufactory.

JOHN M. SELLERS. — In the manufacture of fire and water proof roofs and roofing materials Mr. Sellers has occupied a leading position ever since he established this business, which was in 1850. In addition to a large force of men engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials he keeps another force who are constantly employed in putting his gravel and composition roofing on the buildings throughout this city and surrounding territory. His business having grown so large he established a branch house in Kansas City and from the two he reaches the southwest generally, especially Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri. His plant in St. Louis is located at 613 Chouteau avenue, on which it fronts 75

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feet with a depth of 200 feet to Papin street. His roofs cover many of the largest and finest structures in this city and other cities, while the large railway companies and prominent brewing establishments almost invariably use it.

VARNISHES.

St. Louis is not only a large distributing point for varnishes, but there is quite an extensive manufacturing business done. The field to be covered from here is a wide one and the varnish jobbers and manufacturers have succeeded in working it and in making St. Louis the western depot for these goods.



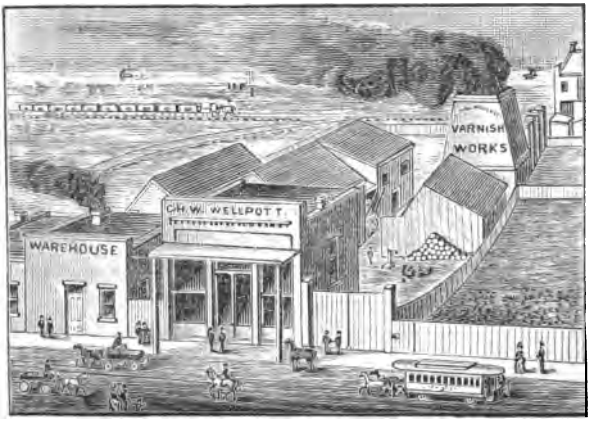
Murphy Varnish Co.'s Building.

The headquarters of MURPHY & COMPANY, varnish makers, are at Newark, N. J. They have departments in New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, and St. Louis. The St. Louis department was opened in 1883; and having been burned out in December of that year, the company purchased a lot on the corner of South Fourth street and Clark avenue, and erected the handsome building shown in the cut.

Murphy & Company make a specialty of high grade varnishes the best of care, skill and materials are employed by them in producing their goods. Their varnishes have therefore acquired a reputation second to none in the world. They are aggressive and pushing in their business methods, and there is probably not a town in the United States of five thousand or more inhabitants that does not have for its guest one of Murphy & Company's representatives at least once or twice a year.

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Few are aware how important a part varnish plays in the industries in this country: manufacturers of carriages, railway cars, wagons, furniture, agricultural implements, iron work, and many other articles, — all demand the services of the varnish maker in preparing special grades for their individual needs. The custom of finishing offices, residences and public buildings in natural wood, instead of painting and graining them in the old-fashioned way, originated in the eastern cities a few years ago, and is rapidly growing in popularity from Michigan to Texas. The demand thus created for a durable, hard-drying varnish, that will prevent the absorption of moisture and bring out all the lurking beauties of the natural grain of oak, cherry, walnut, maple, etc., was met by Murphy & Company by the invention of an article called Transparent Wood Finish, the secret of making which is known only to themselves. Many prominent buildings in St. Louis and elsewhere have had the beauty of their fixtures enhanced and preserved by this material, and it is no doubt the best article for this kind of work, yet produced. They have also made great improvements, in recent years, in their fine carriage varnishes; their palest durable body varnish, for carriage finishing, having, in many trials, been found superior to imported English varnish in durability and working qualities.

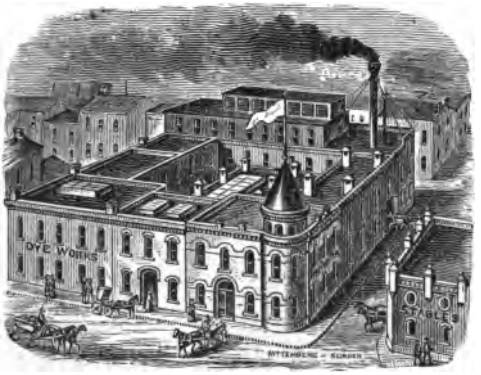


C. H. W. Wellpott Varnish Works.

The varnish factory of C. H. W. WELLPOTT was established in 1869, since which time they have constantly increased their trade, so much so that they are about to

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build a large and commodious new factory. Their goods from the start were made in such a thorough manner that a customer once made was a customer for all time, this with the addition of new ones from year to year has made them the largest manufacturers in their line in St. Louis. Their principal varnishes are furniture, chair and coach, although they make all kinds. Their goods are to be found in all the territory tributary to St. Louis. The factory is located at 3217 and 3219 North Second street. Office, 3220 and 3222 North Broadway. Telephone number 3001.



Lungstras Dyeing & Cleaning Co.
1300 to 1310 and 1316 to 1318 Park ave.

LUNGSTRAS' DYEING & CLEANING CO., 1300 to 1310 and 1316 to 1318 Park avenue; city branch stores, gents' department, 105 North Sixth street; ladies' department, 107 North Sixth street and 2339 Franklin avenue. This immense establishment proper, as will be seen from the cut of the plant, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the West and stands without a successful rival in any part of the country as to the character of work executed. In addition to the works at Park avenue, Linn and Thirteenth streets, the down town buildings and the other stores were necessary to assist in giving the company facilities for carrying on their large business. The company will, on application, cheerfully forward pamphlets, directions and price lists.



City Stores:
Gents' dep't, 105 N. 6th st.
Ladies' dep't, 107 N. 6th st.

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THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, cor. Fourth and Elm streets, justly claims to be the largest and best appointed foundry in the world. It occupies almost the entire immense building, which is fitted with every convenience that can be thought of. The Central Type Foundry began business about ten years ago and has made a specialty of copper alloy metal type, a compound which is warranted to be by far the lightest and most durable of type metals. The immense business of the Central extends over the civilized world. They have agencies in all the principal cities of America, also agents in England, Germany, Australia, and the British provinces. The Central has recently bought the controlling interest in the Boston Type Foundry, the oldest and largest foundry in New England, and with unlimited capacity and abundant means will long continue to occupy the foremost position among the makers of printers' material. The officers of the Central Type Foundry are C. Schraubstadter, President; J. A. St. John, Treasurer and Manager.

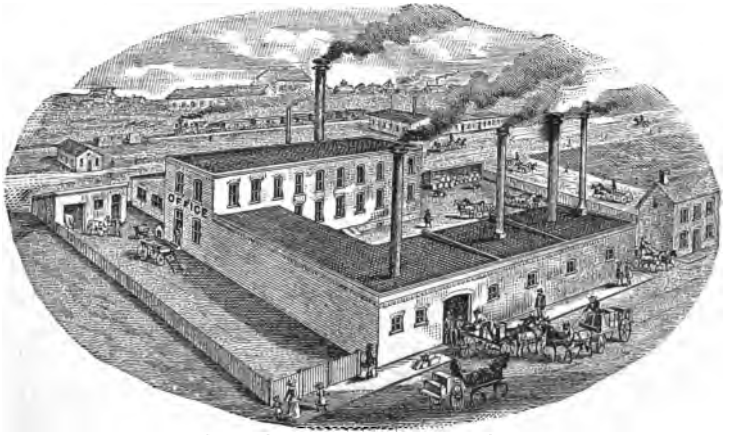


Central Type Foundry Building.

B. THALMANN — St. Louis Printing Ink Works; Mr. B. Thalmann established his St. Louis Printing Ink Works in 1869, and has seen his enterprise grow until it ranks among the leading factories of its kind in the country. His office is at 210 Olive

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street, and his spacious factory, 100x105 feet in dimensions, is at 2117 to 2121 Singleton street, but so extensive has his business become that he finds even these large premises inadequate, and is preparing to build additional manufacturing premises. The works on Singleton street are equipped with a 45 horse-power engine, eight mills and all the latest improved machinery. Mr. Thalmann employs none but the most skilled labor, and carries on all the processes of printing ink manufacture, buying nothing but the raw oils and colors. Everything else is produced in the factory; he has his own black room, makes his own lamp black, and manufactures lithographic, steel plate, book, job, news and all



B. Thalmann Printing Ink Works.

kinds of printing inks, black and colored, of highest grade. His patronage steadily increases from year to year and is very large, including, besides a heavy city business, a large trade in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This immense trade has been secured and retained by manufacturing superior goods and keeping them up to a uniform grade of merit, and by strictly attending to every detail of the business and applying correct principles to all his transactions. The ink used in this book is from Mr. Thalmann's factory.

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CHARLES A. DRACH & Co. — The cut here presented will appear in another place also as it contains two large establishments — that of the *Globe-Democrat*, the great morning daily Republican paper, and the firm named above. The firm of Chas. A. Drach & Co., was established in 1867 by Messrs. Strassburger & Drach and remained until 1882, since which time it has been conducted by Mr. Drach who is a thoroughly practical man in the line. He was engaged in the business at Cincinnati for ten years and at Chicago for four years before embarking in St. Louis now twenty-one years ago. There is an immense amount of electrotyping and stereotyping done in St. Louis from the fact that the work turned out by Chas. A. Drach & Co. is of a much superior quality than can be had in similar establishments and on account of the rare promptness with which all orders entrusted to them are filled. This does not apply to St. Louis only, for notwithstanding the large business done by them in the city they do large orders from Chicago, Quincy and other Illinois towns, for Kansas City, St. Joe, and other Missouri towns, for Topeka, Leavenworth and other Kansas towns, Dallas, Fort Worth and other Texas points, Los Angeles, and other California places and generally throughout the West and South. In no department of art industry has there been greater improvement made in the past two decades than in electrotyping and stereotyping and St. Louis ranks second to no city on the continent in the line.

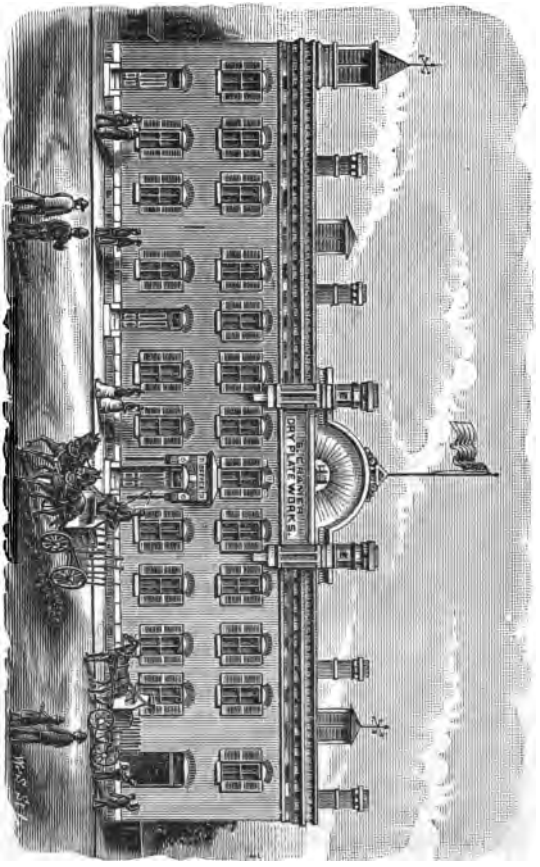


Chas. A. Drach & Co.

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DRY PLATES.

G. CRAMER DRY PLATE WORKS. — One of the most interesting manufacturing plants in the city is that of this company which is located on Shenandoah and Buena Vista streets. The accompanying cut but poorly represents the magnitude of the plant. In addition to the floors above ground there are two cellars, one below the other, each of which is equal in area to the whole of either floor above. It is here the fine work of preparing the plates goes on. So delicate and sensitive is the composition, that all the work must be done in almost total darkness — just immediately in front of each operator there is a shaded light, or light reflected through red glass. So sensitive are these plates that they must remain in the workman's hands before this light only



G. Cramer Dry Plate Works.

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the shortest possible time. There are some eighty skilled men working in this way who only see the light of day after working hours.

In providing air and pure ventilation without light, there is a fine system of air funnels that most thoroughly accomplishes the object. These plates are used by photographers, and this company has a business which extends throughout not only this country but into all foreign countries, as the "Cramer plates," are known all over the civilized world, as unapproached in speed and fine working qualities. The glass used is required to be of the choicest selections and of perfectly straight surface. The works are run by steam and have engine house, boiler house, and dynamo house, separate, while three fine springs supply the clear pure water which is requisite in the preparation of the chemicals used in the process of manufacture. The offices of the company are on the main floor and the remaining portion of the upper part of the building is divided into systematically arranged departments under skilled hands for packing, labeling, storing and shipping. It is conceded to be the largest establishment of the kind known, and is a credit alike to the city as also to its owner, Mr. G. Cramer.



H. A. Hyatt, 8th and Locust.

H. A. Hyatt. — Photographic Goods, Picture Frames, Mouldings, etc.; Outfits for the Professional and Amateur Photographer a Specialty; Northeast Corner of Eighth and Locust streets. — The original establishment of this house occurred in 1848, Will-

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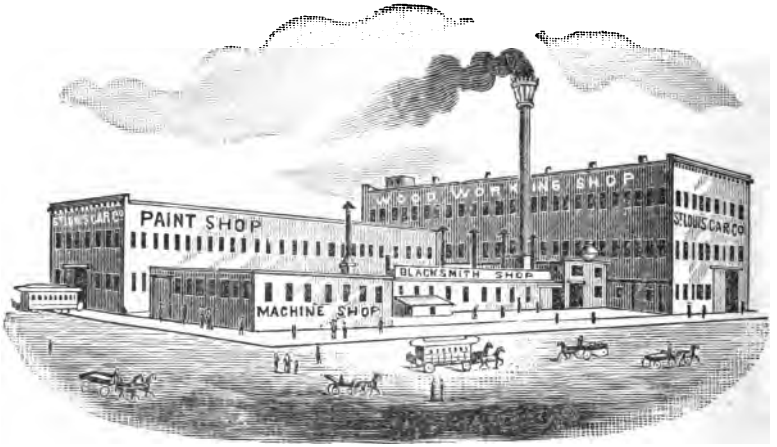
iam H. Tilford being its founder. The firm of Gatchell & Hyatt succeeded to the business in 1873 and continued until 1881, when Mr. Hyatt became sole proprietor. The business has steadily grown from year to year and now embraces, in addition to the heavy city patronage enjoyed by the house, a large trade in all the territory tributary to St. Louis as a business center. The premises occupied by the business embrace three floors of the building, 25x140 feet in area, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Locust streets. A very large stock and full lines are carried including picture frames in approved modern and antique designs, mouldings in all styles and sizes, and a most complete assortment of all classes of goods for the use of photographers. It is the largest house in its line in the city and few in the country can compare with it either in the extent of its stock or the volume of its business.

CAR MANUFACTURING.

St. Louis is most advantageously located in regard to the production of cars for horse railways, cable lines, electric and other motor lines, including narrow gauge coaches. At the center of a hard wood region of unsurpassed quality, with iron in abundance and being the nearest large manufacturing city to the great west, south and southwest, St. Louis has greater facilities for the production and distribution of cars than any city in the country. There are three large manufactories here, who together turn out more cars yearly than any other city in the United States and that means in the world, for the old world knows nothing of building cars in large numbers for street ways. The ST. LOUIS CAR COMPANY, whose plant is located convenient to shipping facilities — 3023 North Broadway — had their large factory built especially for the purpose of car construction and equipped it with all the latest improved machinery, giving them a capacity of over 500 cars a year; they employ some 200 hands and make horse, cable, electric and all other motor cars and narrow gauge coaches, which they supply to street way lines from Chicago on the northeast to California on the west and throughout the whole south and south-

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west. The cars of St. Louis make have gained a reputation for elegance of finish and durability of construction that has caused their adoption more generally than those of any other manufactured. The officers of the St. Louis Car Company are: Daniel McAllister, President; Julius Lefmann, Secretary and Treasurer; and P. M. Kling, Manager.



St. Louis Car Co.'s Plant.

Brownell & Wight Car Company. — F. B. Brownell, President; A. S. Partridge, Secretary; Manufacturers of Street Cars; 2300 Broadway. — This business was originally established in 1858, the present company being incorporated in 1875. The works cover half of two blocks at 2300 Broadway, and are fully and completely equipped with all the necessary machinery, plant and appliances for facilitating the efficient prosecution of the business. Employment is given to a force ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred workmen. The company manufactures street cars and has established an unsurpassed reputation for the superior workmanship, finish and perfect mechanism of its cars, of which it turns out from three hundred to four hundred per annum.

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SADDLERY—WHOLESALE.

There are eleven large concerns engaged in manufacturing saddlery and harness and in handling saddlery hardware who employ a capital of about $3,500,000 with annual sales of more than $10,500,000 and these employ from 1,500 to 1,600 workmen. Besides these large factories there a number of smaller ones making whips, collars, and saddle trees and, by the way, this is the saddle tree market of the country as it is also the greatest center in the world in the manufacture and jobbing of saddlery, harness and saddlery hardware. The manufacturers here have a better appreciation of the wants of this trade, which they have studied in all its peculiarities, this with the concentration of immense capital in the business has made St. Louis the saddlery market.



The P. Haydens Saddlery Hardware Co.

THE P. HAYDENS SADDLERY HARDWARE CO. was established in 1830, and with their numerous branch houses constitutes the largest concern of the kind in this or any other country. They maintain large houses besides St. Louis in the cities of Newark, N. J., Bloomfield, N. J., Auburn, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Columbus, O., Chicago, and Los Angeles, California. In these various establishments they manufacture saddles, harness, strap-work,

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hames, chains, collars, and all the many varieties of Saddlery Hardware known in the trade. Their St. Louis factory is located on Seventeenth street, convenient to railway facilities of Mill Creek Valley, and their offices and warerooms are at 510 and 512 North Main street. Mr. C. H. Allen, Vice-President of the company, is the manager of the St. Louis house.

JACOB STRAUS SADDLERY COMPANY.— Jacob Straus, President; Philip Costam, Vice-President; Adolph Sondheimer, Secretary and Treasurer; Wholesale Manufacturers of Saddlery, and Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware. This is one of the largest houses in America and occupy the mammoth five-story and basement brick building 410, 412, 414 North Sixth street. The building is one of the finest and most imposing blocks on the street and has a frontage of 60 feet with a depth of 140 feet. The house was originally established in 1856 by Jacob Straus, the President of the present corporation, and the business was incorporated in 1884 with a capital stock of $300,000. The company employs about five hundred men, and manufactures numerous specialties, among them Straus' patent halter, Straus' all leather flexible saddle, and Straus' patent metal spring side saddle. Every portion of the United States and Canada is visited by the twenty representatives of the firm and a large business is done even in the Eastern cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Of late the house has sold extensively in Old Mexico.



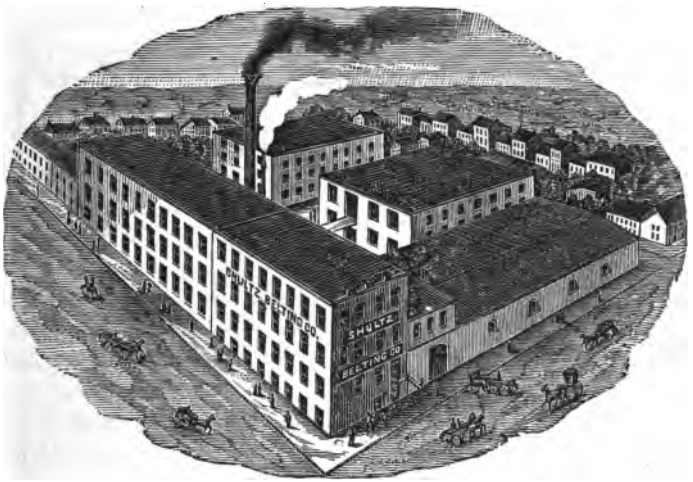
Jacob Straus Saddlery Co.

LEATHER BELTING. — In every factory in the land belting is the

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necessary element conducting machinery and motive power. The kind of belting then is the question for the operators of machinery plants to decide. St. Louis has attained a world-wide reputation in this line of manufacture through the Shultz process or *shultz.*

Patent Fulled Leather Belting. — The process of manufacture begins with selecting only green-salted butcher hides, and the butts only of these are used for belting, the remainder being worked into sole leather. They are then put through the same process as oak tanned leather except that, instead of being tanned



Shultz Belting Co.'s Works.

through and through they are left in the vats only long enough to tan the surfaces, the interior remaining raw hide. The skins are then put through fulling machines and thoroughly worked for hours in oil, the result is a leather tanned on the surface and fulled inside, which makes it peculiarly soft and pliable and upon use becomes very smooth on the side next the pulley, which it hugs better and transmits more power than any other belt made. The factory of the company is an extensive one as will be seen from the cut. It contains the most modern machinery, including several machines of Mr. Shultz' own invention and forms in itself

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one of the most thriving and important manufacturing interests of St. Louis. Some of the belts made by this concern are enormous, fancy a 3 ply belt 36 inches wide, 160 feet long, weighing 1300 pounds and costing $1,500; such work and even greater is being done by the Shultz Belting Co. The products of the company are fulled leather belting, lace and Picker leather and their territory of sale includes all of the United States, Canada and the principal countries of Europe.

CHAIR MANUFACTURING. — This line of manufacture is entirely distinct from that of furniture, and constitutes of itself a monster industry in St. Louis. There are several large factories here consisting of immense plants, buildings, yards for seasoned lumber, etc., etc., and whose products have made St. Louis known as a manufacturing and distributing point in this special line of manufacture. Taking the three large concerns as a guide there is about 700,000 dollars of capital employed in the business, with a total output annually of a little in excess of that amount. The industry gives employment to an average of seven hundred hands, including men, boys and girls, two of the three large factories employing some girls. The other large factory, the



J. H. Conrades Chair Co., Second and Tyler.

J. H. CONRADES CHAIR CO., a cut of whose building is here presented by way of illustration, only employing males. The chair industry is well represented and the buyer in this line can find all the wants for his trade in St. Louis.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING.

In times long ago the east was considered the only part of this country that had the facilities, skilled mechanics, materials, etc., with which to turn out a vehicle of superior quality or durability. Not so nowadays, the western manufacturers being in the field, and knowing the exact wants of the big trade — that is the trade of the west — have completely captured this business, and besides, with vehicles of unsurpassed finish, style, and wearing qualities. St. Louis manufactures in this line are the equals of any produced and the demand for the home product is increasing rapidly every year. There is about $1,500.000 dollars invested here in the business, with a yearly product of some $2,500,000, giving employment to more than 800 mechanics.



James A. Wright & Sons Carriage Co.

JAS. A. WRIGHT & SONS CARRIAGE COMPANY was established in 1847 by Mr. James A. Wright and from the commencement has gained in importance until it occupies a leading position in the carriage manufacturing of the country. They have from the start made a specialty of the manufacture and repairing of fine carriages, etc., and in their splendid six story building, which has a floor space of over 100,000 square feet, they carry a complete stock of finished coaches, landaus, barouches, surreys, wagonettes, T-carts, phætons, road wagons, in fact everything in the line of pleasure vehicles of rare finish and style. Their factory is a massive building 100 x 150 feet, at the corner of Washington avenue and 19th street, fully equipped, and gives employment to

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nearly 100 skilled artisans whose workmanship has made the vehicles of this company famous. Mr. Jos. P. Wright is the President, and Mr. Frank L. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Company. Correspondence with parties desirous of purchasing anything in their line is solicited.

D. W. Haydock. — Wholesale manufacturer of carriages, buggies, surreys, etc., Southwest corner of Tenth and St. Charles streets. Mr. D. W. Haydock came to this city from Cincinnati in 1878, becoming a member of the firm of Haydock Bros. and remaining until the dissolution of that firm in 1883. He then went into business for himself at 1010 St. Charles street. In March, 1885, he was burned out and removed to his present quarters at the corner of Tenth and St. Charles streets, where he occupies a spacious four-story and basement building, 120x 100 feet, fitted with all the necessary machinery and equipments for the successful prosecution of the business, and giving employment to a force of three hundred workmen, all of whom are skilled mechanics. He makes a specialty of fine and standard goods. His "D. W. Haydock Patent Cart" is the best two-wheeler in the world, while the Thomas coil spring buggy, for which he is sole agent in St. Louis, is without a superior. He manufactures Brewster side-bar, Timken side-bar, piano box, drop front, coal box, and Concord spring buggies, phætons, barouches, sporting wagons, delivery wagons, jump seats, surreys, park wagons, etc., using the best materials, uniformly dished and perfectly tracking wheels, and making everything in the best style and finest finish. Mr. D. W. Haydock devotes his whole time to his business, care-



D. W. Haydock Carriage Manufactory.
Tenth and St. Charles streets.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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HAYDOCK BROS. CARRIAGE WORKS.

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fully supervising every detail, with the result that his goods are in demand in every part of the Union. He completed 4,500 jobs last year, and the indications are that 10,000 will be made during the present season. At the last Exposition his display, an automatic exhibition of "Mary and Her Little Lamb," attracted much attention as one of the most unique and perfect. He has earned a merited success by excelling in the quality of his goods, prompt filling of orders and fairness in his dealings.

HAYDOCK BROTHERS. — Wholesale carriage manufacturers, northwest corner of Chouteau Avenue and Third Street.

This firm has made rapid strides in progress since its establishment in 1878, and is to-day the largest establishment in the West, manufacturing buggies, phaetons, surreys, carriages, park and spring wagons, their works now occupy the entire block on Third Street, from Chouteau Avenue to Lombard Street, a distance of 300 feet, and has a frontage of 150 feet on each of the latter thoroughfares.

In addition to the main factory the premises include an adjoining building on Chouteau Avenue. They also lease the large ware-room building, which covers the whole block on Broadway extending back to Sixth Street on Chouteau Avenue, which they utilize for storage of material, supplies, etc., this firm has a most complete plant, including all the most modern and improved machinery known to the manufacturers of vehicles, and gives steady employment to a force averaging about four hundred hands, and manufactures about (10,000) ten thousand vehicles annually. The work turned out at this establishment has a widespread reputation for its superior quality, the excellence of the material used, and the completeness of workmanship and beauty of finish, which is characteristic of every vehicle built at this factory.

The firm has, in addition to their present building, a new factory (see cut of building on opposite page), under process of erection, and a part of which is already completed and in use, located on Papin Street, extending from 13th to 14th Streets, six stories in height, and having a frontage on Papin Street of 325

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feet by 85 feet on 14th Street and 135 feet on 13th. The area of the floors of this vast structure will foot up a total of 202,200 square feet, and the building will be, when completed, the largest carriage factory in the world, and will have a capacity for the manufacture of 100 vehicles per day.

Mr. Wm. T. Haydock, sole proprietor of this business, has valuable business connections in Cincinnati, and is President of the T. T. Haydock Carriage Company of that city. He is a man of superior business attainments, and has demonstrated his ability by the success he has achieved.



James Hanley Carriage Works.

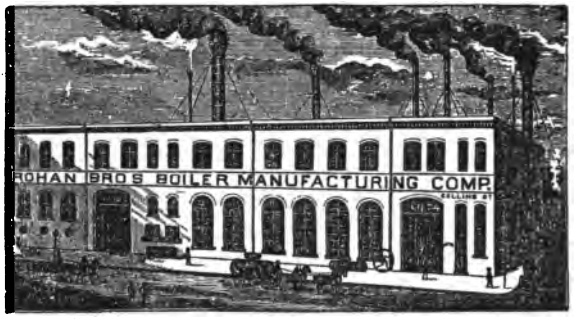
JAMES HANLEY commenced business for himself only a few years ago, but with a practical experience of many years before in the capacity of builder of fine and serviceable vehicles. He has lately occupied his new building 1901 and 1903 Pine street, which is fitted up with a special view to the manufacture of carriages, buggies, phaetons, surreys and spring-waggons. Making a specialty of vehicles whose serviceable qualities shall be equal to their elegant finish and to the repairing and repainting department of the business he has built up a splendid trade in the city and surrounding country. It is to such men that St. Louis is indebted for her manufacturing fame, they first master the details, then embark in a business which they are competent to push to successful issue.

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BOILER MAKING.

It is not generally understood to what an extent the manufacture of boilers is carried on in St. Louis. Many people imagine from the din made by the hundreds of hammers which are rapping away the whole day long that the men engaged are only making a beastly noise in putting some iron together and that for only a local trade. Such is a very erroneous impression however for in the first place it requires a deal of skill to properly rivet the heavy sheets of wrought iron together so that they will be air and steam tight and in the next place the finished work of the St. Louis boiler makers go far afield.

THE ROHAN BROS. BOILER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country, make upon orders, boilers that are shipped throughout the States of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Western Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, the West generally and to Mexico, besides which, illustrating the extent of their trade, they supplied the boiler work for the line of steamers put in commission by the Russian government — 14 in all — at the time of the anticipated war between China and that government. A St. Louis house and St. Louis workmanship got the order over all competition. The works of this company are located on Collins and Carr sts., and have a frontage on the former of 225 feet, on the latter of 110 running 110 feet on Second st. That they have all the machinery necessary for the successful carrying on of the business goes without saying.



Rohan Bros.' Boiler Works.

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The officers of the company are Michael Rohan, President; Philip Rohan, Secretary and Treasurer; and John Rohan, Vice-President and Superintendent.

Wm. Schotten & Co., direct importers, manufacturers of and dealers in teas, coffees, spices, etc. Office and sample rooms, 111 and 113 South Second st., St. Louis. The house, established in 1847, by Wm. Schotten, father of the present proprietors, Hubertus and Julius Schotten, has from small beginnings become the largest one of the kind in the West. Its present proprietors are young men, St. Louis boys, thoroughly imbued with the business instincts of young America. By keeping abreast with the times they have distanced all rivals and extended their trade over the West and South including the following States, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Arkansas, Iowa and Nebraska. They carry a complete assorted stock of teas, coffees and spices and also grocer's sundries. Mr. Hubertus Schotten is the general manager while his brother Julius presides over its finances. In addition to the above they have large store rooms at 7 and 9 North 2d st., and their manufacturing department is equipped in the very best manner. Their capacity for coffee roasting alone being 500 bags a day. Their goods are known in the market as standard and first-class. A cut showing the process of roasting coffee will interest many.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

While St. Louis is not a heavy manufacturing point for goods of this class she is a large distributor of the manufactures of other cities.

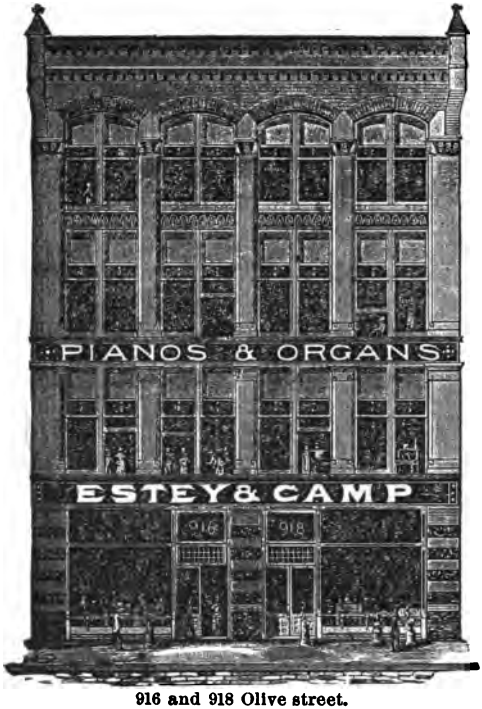
The wonderful development in taste for the best class of music, both in our homes and in our churches, and as a result the great and constantly increasing demand throughout the west for the best musical instruments, is one of the strongest evidences of the growth of refinement and education among our people. No one thing affords so much pleasure and satisfaction in the home circle as a first-class musical instrument. Great credit, therefore, is due to those who have made a life study of the question of supplying every family in the land with this source

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of infinite pleasure and refinement and Messrs. Estey & Camp have done much to supply the west with first-class pianos and organs at moderate prices.

The Estey Organ has for years held a high position as one of the leading organs of the world, and, owing to the energy of its makers in constantly improving it, has outstripped all others in the race for merit and popularity. Feeling the necessity of being able to supply the demand for a piano of equal merit with the Estey Organ, the Estey Piano Company was formed some time since, and the Estey piano has already acquired the reputation of being the only real first-class piano which can be furnished at medium price. Thus with the Estey piano and the Estey organ, Messrs. Estey & Camp can supply every call for a fine musical instrument, and can make prices and terms to suit all buyers. Their St. Louis house is located at 916 and 918 Olive street, in new and elegant warerooms and visitors will always be welcome.



916 and 918 Olive street.

This house has had a long and successful career in St. Louis, gained through the merits of their pianos and organs and through that strict adherence to sound integrity that wins the confidence of the public. They handle only first-class instruments which

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they sell for close cash figures or on the monthly payment plan and this feature by a reliable house is a great accomodation to the purchaser. Mr. Edward M. Read is manager of the St. Louis house.

J. MOXTER & Co., 912 Olive street, was established in 1879, since which time 64,000 Steinway pianos have been sold. They handle besides these the pianos of Hazleton & Bro., the Sohmer, Gabler & Bro.: the Kutzman and James M. Starr & Co. Mr. Moxter is a practical piano maker and tuner, having learned his trade with the St. Louis Piano Company, and as a tuner of pianos he ranks second to no one, having devoted more than thirty years to that branch of the business. The company make a speciality of repairing pianos and have an establishment especially for that purpose at 911 Market street. The Steinway piano has an established reputation for its excellence throughout the music loving world and is selected on all great occasions on that account. They were used at the great Sangerfest, held here in June, 1888.



J. Moxter & Co., 912 Olive.

The word "*Home Comfort*" is now so universally known as applying to the splendid ranges made by the Wrought Iron Range Co. of St. Louis, that it is unnecessary to explain its origin. These ranges are now more thoroughly sold throughout the Middle and Western States, five to one, than any range on the market. It is also being rapidly introduced into the Eastern and New England States, its great merit is conceded by all, and the

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immense four story building on 19th and Washington avenue lately erected to meet the growing demand of these unapproachable goods shows that they are actually demanded by the best merchants throughout the country.

Every first class house in the land should be provided with a Home Comfort Range for cooking, and a Home Comfort Furnace for heating; both stand ahead of all rivals in their line and the immense sale found for them is an indication of their merits.



Wrought Iron Range Co., Washington ave. and Nineteenth.

P. C. MURPHY. — Manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in trunks and traveling goods. Starting in business in a comparatively small and modest way, his enterprise grew under his management to its present proportions, now employing the services of one hundred workmen. He occupies as wholesale store and offices, the five-story building, 30x170 feet, at 504 and 506 North Third street, with a warehouse in the rear, fronting on Vine street, five stories high and 35x120 feet in dimensions. These premises were erected by Mr. Murphy expressly for the purposes of his business, and are fitted up with every facility and convenience for

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carrying on his operations in a successful manner. He also occupies a large retail store at 319 North Fourth street. The trade of the house is heavy in the city, and in the entire Southern, Southwestern and Western country.



P. C. Murphy, 504, 506 North Third.

Jos. M. Hayes Woolen Company. — Joseph M. Hayes, President; P. G. Lewis, Secretary; Importers and jobbers of fine Woolens and Tailors' trimmings; 617, 619 and 621 Washington avenue.— This is one of the leading and most successful jobbing houses in the city. It was started by Mr. Hayes, in a comparatively small way, in 1876, and the business has steadily grown and expanded from year to year until it is now not only the largest house in its line in the city, but in the West. In extent the business done in 1886 closely approximated $1,000,000, and the territory covered by its trade includes all the country from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Ohio river to the Pa-

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cific ocean. In December last, in order to facilitate his large and increasing business, Mr. Hayes had it incorporated under its present name, but still controls its destinies and directs its affairs with the same energetic and accurate methods by which it has been built up to its present vast proportions. The company occupy four floors of the elegant iron and stone buildings, 100x 150 feet, forming the northeast corner of Washington ave. and Seventh street. A force of fifty clerks and assistants are employed, in addition to which fifteen traveling salesmen represent the house on the road. The company offer not only a large assortment of foreign woolens, but also the leading styles of fine and medium domestic fabrics for men's wear, while the stock of tailors' trimmings is full and complete.



Joseph M. Hayes Woolen Co., 7th & Washington av.

NEWCOMB BROTHERS WALL PAPER COMPANY.—George A. Newcomb, President; Frank S. Newcomb, Secretary; dealers in wall paper, curtain materials and art decorations; Seventh and Locust sts.—This is one of the prominent business firms of the city.



Newcomb Bros. Seventh and Locust streets.

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It was established in 1852, and has earned a reputation for merit and artistic designs and workmanship, that has largely contributed to its successful patronage. After many years of success, the firm was incorporated as the Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co. in 1884. The stock carried is at all times large, and embraces, besides the leading popular designs in wall papers, window shades, curtain materials, etc., many original novelties in the way of interior decorations. Mr. George A. Newcomb, the senior member of the firm, and now President, is the active manager, and thoroughly understands the requirements of his business. His high conception of merit, and his artistic taste, have combined to produce many delightful effects in decorations.



Leonhard Roos Fur Co.

LEONHARD ROOS. — Before establishing himself here in 1867, Mr. Leonhard Roos had been engaged in the same line in New York City. His experience, therefore, has not been limited. He handles a full line of goods in furs, and makes a specialty of work of the finest class. His exhibits at the Fair Grounds and the Exposition have been remarked as the finest ever displayed in this vicinity. His trade is principally local, but he has many patrons also in Kansas, Nebraska and the neighboring states. He has about 18 or 20 hands employed the year round, and in the fall, his busy season, sometimes 40. His annual business amounts to about $150,000.

In former years it was deemed necessary to send East for fine

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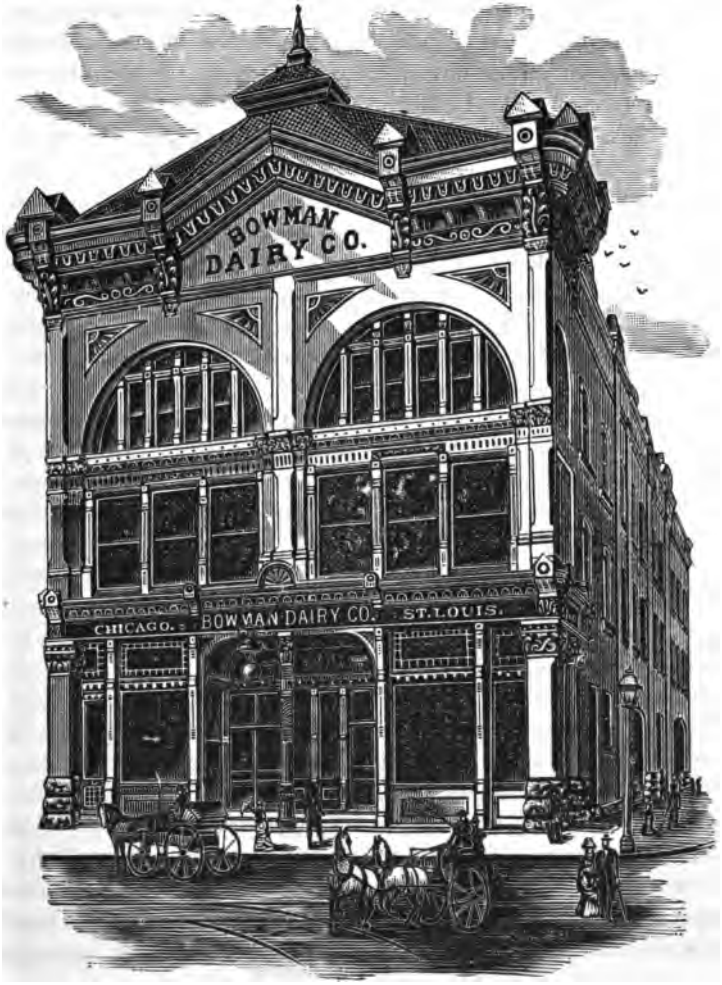
furs, and the fashions were dictated from there; but the West has grown in culture in this respect commensurately with the advantages presented by leading houses, and now St. Louis ladies can better supply themselves with fashionable furs here, than they could in New York. Mr. Roos has lately occupied the handsome building shown in the illustration, at 512 Locust street, one door west of the new Mercantile Library building.

The Bowman Dairy Company have lately finished their new building on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Franklin avenue, a view of which is presented here. The ground floors of these buildings furnish an area for the convenient handling of their business, to an extent of about twenty thousand square feet. In addition to this location they have large quarters, finished up specially for their trade, at Nos. 68–70 N. State street, Chicago, Ill. The officers and owners of this company consist of Robert Bowman, president, St. Louis, Comfort E. Peck, vice-president, Chicago, Johnston R. Bowman, secretary, St. Louis; Robert A. Bowman, treasurer, Chicago, and Earnest M. Bowman, assistant-secretary, St. Louis. With a paid-up capital of eighty thousand dollars their sales annually amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of milk, cream and ice cream. In these specialties they outrank any other dealers west of the Allegheny mountains. This phenomenal success has been accomplished in a great measure from the fact that all of its officers are experts in the different branches of their business, and give to its management their entire and exclusive attention. See cut opposite page.

St. Louis Bagging Company. — L. Levering, president; H. R. Murray, secretary; manufacturers of "Phœnix," and "Globe" jute bagging; office 119 South Fourth street. This corporation was originally organized in 1855 as the St. Louis Bagging and Rope Company which was changed upon the renewal of the charter to the present style. It has always been a prosperous and prominent concern, and its business has steadily grown from year to year, and it now enjoys an immense patronage in all the cotton-growing states. The company have a large factory at the corner

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of Twelfth and Gratiot streets fully equipped with all the latest



Bowman Dairy Co.

and most improved machinery, for the manufacture of bagging. A force of two hundred and twenty workmen are employed, many

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of whom, including the superintendent, have been with the company for about thirty years, the relations of the company with their employees having always been of the most satisfactory character. In addition to their manufacturing branch the company are agents for Pittsburg "Arrow" cotton ties.

J. E. Clark & Co., formerly Green & Clark, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in Missouri cider and vinegar; 2000 to 2010 Pine street. — This business was established in 1867, in a comparatively modest way on Market street, but soon attracted the attention of the trade by the superiority of its product, until "Missouri Cider," the trade-mark of the firm, came to be acknowledged as an unequaled product, and the steadily increasing demand compelled the firm to seek new quarters. They now occupy an entire building of five stories, 90x109 feet in dimensions, completely equipped with every facility and convenience for manufacturing, barreling, bottling and storing their product of Missouri cider and wine vinegar. They employ a force of seventy-five hands, and have in addition to a heavy city business, a trade extending through the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, and the Southwest and South generally.



J. E. Clark & Co., Twentieth and Pine.

The manufacture of artificial limbs is carried on in St Louis to such perfection that those who have been so unfortunate as to loose either an arm or a leg come long distances to get a substitute for those members of the human frame. Many persons suppose that the manufacturers of arms and legs keep a stock of such on hand, which is a mistake however, as only such parts as are applied to the mechanical construction are in stock. To give the wearer a perfect substitute for the absent member of the body the

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applicant should visit the apartments of the manufacturers so that the proper measurement can be taken and the limb made to order, which will insure perfect results, in fact, if this is done the finished work makes the body whole again or as near it as the science of mechanism can do it.

D. P. KANE is one of the leading manufacturers in this line, being one of the authorized makers for the U. S. government's soldiers. His efficiency has won him a high reputation, not only local, but throughout the land, and whoever the unfortunate, has been fortunate in securing his services. Having had a practical experience of a *quarter of a century* in manufacturing and adjusting Artificial Limbs, and being fitted up with all the latest improved machinery used in their manufacture, he can furnish limbs of a much superior quality than those who are depending on having parts of their limbs made at various places. He makes in his own establishment every part of the *Limbs* that he manufactures, therefore he knows that every part will work in harmony with the other, and in case any part of a limb should need repairing it can be sent or replaced at once, as all the parts are made in duplicate. His *improved* system also enables him to furnish good limbs much cheaper than can be procured elsewhere and satisfaction guaranteed. His office and factory is at 205 N. 4th street, and he has also a branch office corner 10th and Main streets, Kansas City.

THE VETERAN AND RAILROAD MEN'S ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. — Michael Cleary, manager; office 511 Pine Street. This company make legs and arms to order ready to be applied at a moment's notice. These limbs are light but strong, and the natural movements of the wearer are so simulated, that only an expert can detect the substitution of the false for the real member. They have never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and that their artificial limbs are fully up to the highest standard, is demonstrated by the fact that they have been awarded first premium wherever they have been exhibited in competitive contest. Mr. Cleary's company is one of the places designated by the U. S. Government for furnishing discharged soldiers with

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artificial legs and arms; paying also their transportation to and from his office. Mr. Cleary has made for his skill a record, a fact of itself sufficient to fix the standard of the specialties of his company. Mr. Cleary uses no self-measurement methods, but sends full information to all inquirers, and guarantees that every article which leaves the premises is precisely as represented. His artificial limbs are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge will be made. The efficiency, elegance and durability of the company's limbs are emphasized by the fact that Mr. Cleary wears one of them himself in such a manner that it is difficult to detect the fact.

Heisler Electric Light Co. — Chas. Heisler, President, Manufacturers and Patentees of Arc and Incandescent Dynamo Machines and Lamps, especially of the Heisler Long Distance Incandescent System. — The marvelous growth of this industry is best realized by calculating the enormous amount of capital that has been enlisted in the propagation of this system during the last two years. The Heisler Electric Light Co. [$200,000.00] the St. Louis Ill'g Co. [$100,000.00] and 36 Central Station plants in all parts of this country representing a capital of at least $1,000,000.00. The great financial success which has attended every one of these enterprises and the perfection of the system in supplying all possible requirements for light from one central point, combining successfully the illumination of the streets with the universal supply of light for commercial and domestic purposes, covering territories of any desired extension, have earned for it the world wide reputation of its being the only system suitable to make successful competition to gas and to entirely replace it. Its financial and technical strength has been chiefly brought to the test in the Eastern States, where in many instances it has superseded the old established companies furnishing gas and arc light illumination for entire cities. This remarkable success is due in the first place to certain inventions of great originality, the outcome of mechanical genius and persistent study and experiment in this and all other branches of electro-technic science, and second, to the superior methods applied in organizing the manufacture of

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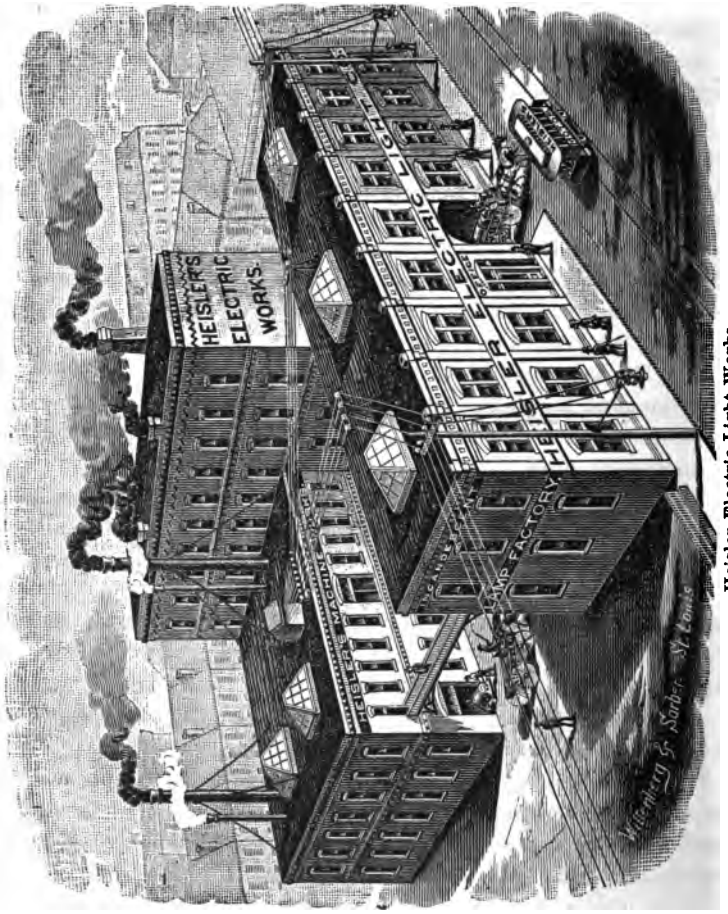
the hundred of articles constituting an electric plant, which embraces all degrees of mechanical skill, from the construction of heavy machinery to the finest piece of mechanism. One of the most important branches is the manufacture of the Heisler incandescent lamps. This is forming a separate department of the factory on Seventh street, and it is stated the division of labor and the control of the same by means of automatic regulating devices is so perfect that it has been possible to dispense entirely with skilled labor, a matter of the greatest consequence for the reduction of the running expenses of light plants.

The building of these Central Stations in all parts of this country, Oregon, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, Arkansas, California, New Jersey, New York [7 large plants in the immediate neighborhood of New York], which includes the construction of the electrical apparatus, the steam plant and the lines, has necessitated the keeping of a complete staff of expert electricians. The company has now at its command such an effective force of trained engineers and the output of the Heisler factory has assumed such immense proportions that, as an example, it would not require more than four months' notice to build a great Central Station for the city of St. Louis with complete electrical and steam plants, consisting of boilers, heaters, pumps, engines, dynamos and automatic regulators, including also the construction of the necessary lines, for supplying the street illumination over the whole extent of the city, an area covering about 70 square miles. Near to 200 people are being employed in the various departments of the Heisler Electric Light Co.

The St. Louis Illuminating Co. has been the first practical application of the Heisler system. It is one of the most extended incandescent plants in the world. The Central Station is at Second and Gratiot streets, and contains a steam plant of 500 H. P. capacity and electrical apparatus of a capacity of about 5,000 lights. The circuits extend over a territory of not less than 12 square miles. The company possesses pole lines along the streets from Fourth to Fourteenth and along Olive street from Fourth to Grand avenue. The business of the company is conducted on a

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basis entirely different from the Eastern companies of the old systems, in as much as its operation is not confined to the sur-



Heisler Electric Light Works.

roundings of the station, extending to wherever there is a call for electric light irrespective of the distance.

The distribution of Candle Power is of any variety from 15 to

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200 C. P., to suit the different requirements of private residences, commercial lighting, halls, clubs, libraries, etc. The progress of the company has been wonderful during the past year, owing to the merits of the light and to the reliable and satisfactory service. It is not too much to say that the entire retail business of this city, as far as it is distinguished by a fine display of merchandise, is using the Heisler Incandescent Light. Its brilliancy and unvarying steadiness makes it the superior of any other incandescent light in existence, a fact which is readily acknowledged by the Eastern visitors who are familiar with the quality of light furnished by the older systems.

The financial success of this company is unparalleled in the history of Electric Light Companies. It has been on a dividend paying basis ever since it was supplying the first 400–30 C. P. lights. It is rapidly approaching a point where it will exercise the control of the illuminating interests in St. Louis in regard to commercial and private lighting.

The history and career of the inventive genius and founder of these enterprises is a remarkable one and furnishes abundant illustration of what can be accomplished by brains, pluck and enterprise. Mr. Charles Heisler, President of the company whose title heads this paragraph, and managing director of the others, the St. Louis Illuminating Co. and American Carbon Co., which are the results of his wonderful power of invention, began his career in St. Louis in 1876 and has since done more to devise and render electric lighting practical and popular than any man living. He is a German, possessed of thorough education, and is a mechanical engineer and electrician of world-wide celebrity. He established himself here in the business of manufacturing hotel annunciators, house bells, burglar alarms, etc., which was a very successful enterprise from the first (1876). When his business had become thoroughly established and it had reached important proportions he formed the Heisler Elec. Bell and Burglar Alarm Co. The apparatus manufactured by this company is of a very superior order and they are in general use everywhere. There are many thousands of them in use, and they are

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so perfect that no re-adjustment or attention is required after once up. Notwithstanding the great and immediate success with which Mr. Heisler met in this line, his whole desire was to arrange and perfect a system of electric lighting, and much of his time was devoted to this object. He at last succeeded in this as in all other things, and the value of his discoveries and patents were early demonstrated in St. Louis and other western cities. So great was the success of this system, and so perfect the results, that in 1882 the Heisler Elec. Lt. Co. was incorporated with a paid up capital of $200,000.00, which has been most successful in its development and application of electric light for general illumination. While busily occupied with the manufacture of arc light dynamos and arc light lamps after his own pattern he realized early the necessity of manufacturing the carbon points for electric light, and at a time when the manufacture of this article was considered the secret of a few he proceeded to institute a manufacturing process on his own account and to organize the American Carbon Co. (1879), and succeeded so well in regard to producing great quantities at cheap cost and of such excellent quality that the product goes out to all parts of the country, three-fourths of it being shipped to New York City.

In regard to the Incandescent system which the company is now manufacturing exclusively for all purposes of a Central Station Plant for street and indoor illumination as well as for outdoor purposes it must be stated that it is entirely his own original invention in direct opposition to the methods that were employed before. The difference can be stated in these words, that while all the older systems are dependent on mains and submains for conducting the current to the lights, the Heisler lamps are all connected on one single wire in series. It is at the present time the only successful long distance incandescent system. The character and high business standing of the patrons of this system indicate that it is its destiny to assume the most gigantic proportions as a general illuminator.

Fraatz Toy and Notion Company. — A. W. Fraatz, President and Treasurer; John N. Kleff, Vice-President; R. Veit, Secretary;

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Importers of Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, etc.; 619 and 621 North Fourth street. — Twelve years ago, Mr. A. W. Fraatz, who had previously been engaged for eight years in the same line in Baltimore, established this business. The present company was incorporated in January, 1887, and occupies commodious and eligibly located premises. They are extensive importers and dealers at wholesale in notions, toys, fireworks, holiday goods, fancy decorated glassware, baby carriages, etc., and carry a large and finely assorted stock of all articles pertaining to their line. In addition to their heavy local business, they have a large and steadily increasing trade throughout Missouri and Kansas and in Illinois; a staff of active traveling salesmen representing the house in these States. In the departments here, a corps of 34 assistants is employed. Mr. Fraatz is thoroughly experienced in all the details of the business, and to his active management the company owes, in a large degree, the prosperity which it enjoys.



Fraatz Toy and Notion Co.

N. D. Thompson Publishing Company. — The Largest Subscription Book Publishing House West of New York. — The N.

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D. Thompson Publishing Co. of St. Louis and New York, is a business corporation regularly organized under the statute laws of Missouri. It is the outgrowth of the old established firm of subscription book publishers, N. D. Thompson & Co. It was incorporated under the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, July 30th, 1885, with enlarged facilities and a Paid-up Capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), not including the Thompson Building, at 1116 Pine street, St. Louis, where the Company's headquarters are located — the property of its President; and of course, exclusive also of much valuable real estate owned elsewhere by its individual officers.

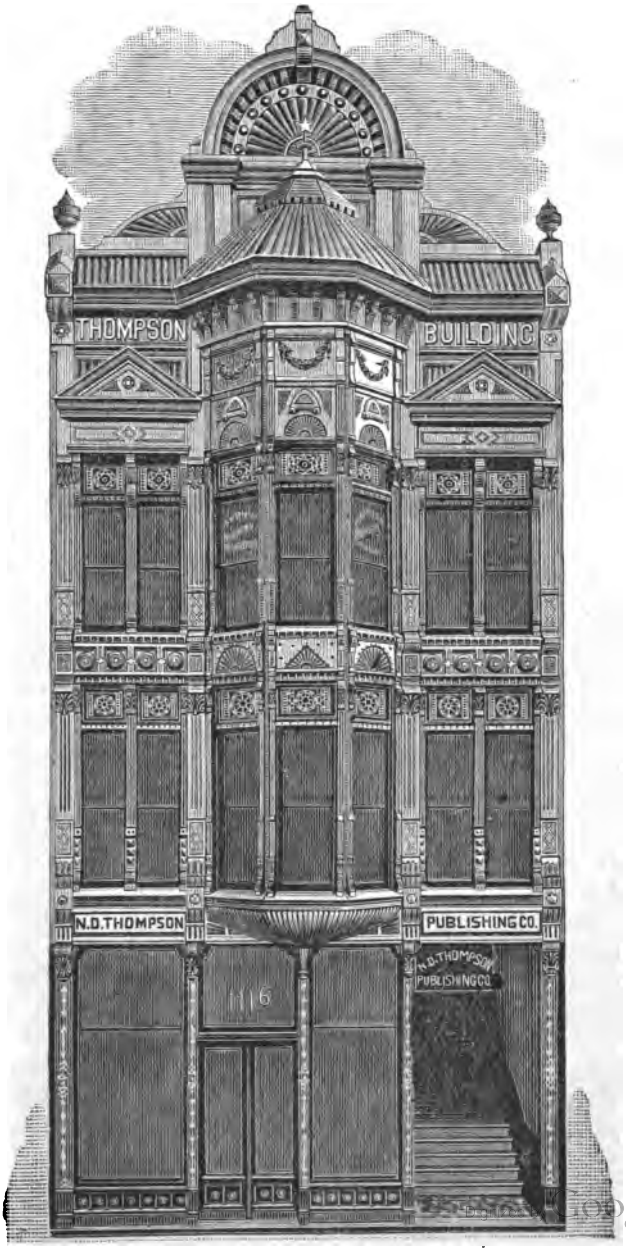
This company combines enterprise and solidity with strict integrity, and its career has been phenomenally successful. Says the daily *Missouri Republican:*

"It is a fact creditable to St. Louis that she has in the firm of N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, the largest distinctively book publishing house west of New York and Philadelphia. Beginning here in 1874, with seemingly modest pretensions, but with experience, tact, energy and broad enterprise, they have developed a business that has not only placed them in the lead of Western book publishers, but made formidable rivalry with older Eastern houses. This rivalry is not only in bulk of business, but in the literary character and mechanical excellence of their books. Publishing exclusively for the subscription trade, they have done more to elevate the character of that branch of publishing, both by the excellence of their publications and their practical business-like methods of handling them, than, perhaps, any other house in America.

Making a specialty of profusely and *finely illustrated books*, both of literary and practical value, they have demonstrated that works of genuine merit and good taste, produced even at an enormous expense, are, after all, the most profitable as well as the most satisfactory business investments. Their trade extends throughout the entire country. In the East it became so extensive as to necessitate the opening of a branch house in New York City, at Eighth and Broadway, which for a number of years has been

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running with marked success. Three of their publications have had a sale exceeding 100,000 copies each of which 30,000 went to Australia. In the manufacture of their books constant employment is given to about one hundred hands, and it is due to their efforts, more than any other house, that St.



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Louis has become a great publishing center. In selling their books profitable employment is given to hundreds of canvassers, whom they specially instruct in successful methods of work."

We present an excellent cut of the Thompson Building, photographed for our columns by A. J. Fox and from another issue of the St. Louis *Republican's* "Real Estate News," quote: "Notable among Pine street improvements, is the Thompson building recently erected between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. This building, which is extensively ornamented and highly decorated, is owned and has been erected at great expense by N. D. Thompson, Esq., for the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company. It is in the eclectic style of architecture, and is of iron, brick and galvanized iron construction, with plate and beautiful stained glass windows in the front. The front contains a uniquely built projecting bay window, commencing just above the first floor and extending to and merging into an oriental tower and crescent pediment above the roof, making the whole exterior one of imposing and singular beauty. The interior finish is elaborate and highly ornamental."

The principal offices of the Thompson Publishing Company are on the second floor, embracing a very large general office, a private office, toilet rooms, etc. They are elaborately finished with fine carving and ornamental work, which, together with the tasteful equipment of office furniture, makes one of the finest suites of business apartments in the city. The vestibule, which is very roomy, has marble steps, and its Gothic doors are provided with stained and ornamental glass. The vestibule floor is very handsomely laid with encaustic tiling, and, with the wainscoting of the same material highly glazed, is a marked feature of the costly finishing. The building has an improved elevator, modern heating and lighting appliances, etc. In fact, it is first-class in every respect.

"The N. D. Thompson Publishing Company forcibly illustrates, in the steady growth of its business, the great and varied advantages of St. Louis as a commercial center. It also demonstrates in a striking manner the immense importance of the sub-

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scription book trade which is its special line. Its canvassing agents are found in every State and territory, "down east" being supplied from its branch house in New York. Its connections extend into Canada and Mexico, and during the past year it has repeatedly shipped five tons at a time of one of its publications to Australia. These shipments were made in zinc-lined, hermetically sealed cases, to resist sea-water."

Owning not only their own building, but owning copyrights, plates and all the material entering into the manufacture of books, every detail of this manufacture having their personal superintendence—employing the best machinery and material and the most skilled labor — this company is able to afford opportunities to canvassers presented by no other house in the west, and few, if any, in America.



Gould Directory Building.

Up to the year 1871 St. Louis was without a reliable Directory. On the advent of Mr. D. B. Gould, who in this year purchased the right from its former proprietor, matters took a decided change and from this forward the St. Louis Directory has been one of the cleanest and most correct publications of the kind in the world. Mr. Gould is a young man, full of life and thoroughly identified with everything that appertains to the progress of this great city.

WOODEN WARE. — THE SAMUEL CUPPLES WOODEN WARE COMPANY, as is well known throughout business circles, is the largest concern of its kind in existence. The traveling salesmen of this house visit the cities and towns in the territory tributary to St. Louis in this line, which is from Maine to California and from the Gulf of Mexico to and beyond the Rio Grande.

SOAPS, CANDLES, ETC. — St. Louis has several extensive houses in

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this line, employing a capital of $1,000,000, giving work to 1,500 people, who produce $2,500,000 worth of soaps, oils, candles, etc.

FURNITURE. — The number of furniture factories is large, yet there are opportunities for some additional ones on an extensive



A Bit of the Illumination.

scale; probably the capital now used will reach $500,000, while the market in other lines would justify $5,000,0000 being employed in producing furniture for wholesale shipment.

IRON. — This is a great market for iron and the seat of many extensive plants for the production of rails and bar iron while the jobbing trade is fully represented in all its branches. The

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capital employed altogether is about $10,000,000 with an output of a little more than that amount.

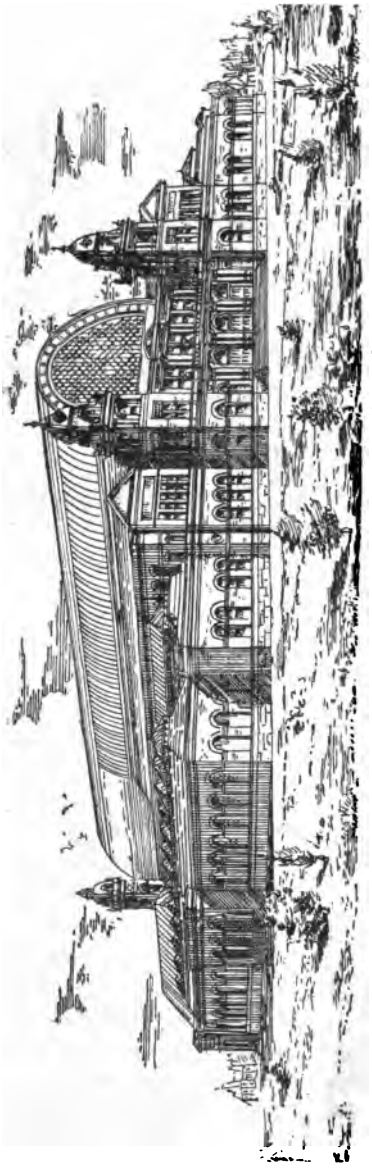
HARDWARE.— With seven very large jobbing houses in Hardware and Cutlery and several smaller ones St. Louis ranks as the largest distributing market in the country in this line. There is not less than 12 millions of dollars in the business and the trade is throughout the whole south, west, northwest and east to Ohio.

THE great feature of the fall festivities in St. Louis is the spectacular display of the "Veiled Prophet" whose grand entry into the city is witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people drawn from all parts of the country. Next the monster trades display, some of the individual exhibits of which cost as high as $5,000 for a single night's use. The illuminated streets and houses, the equal of which the world never saw, the grand full dress masked ball given in honor of his Royal Highness King V. P., the parades of other organizations, such as the Wheelmen, Base Ball Clubs, etc., and not least by any means though mentioned last, the Flambeau battalions, are sights worth seeing. During the first week in October of each year St. Louis presents attractions that to witness will justify the expense and time in traveling thousands of miles.

PERMANENT EXPOSITION AND ART PALACE. — The engraving shows a perspective view of the grand structure which is to be erected in the Fair Grounds entirely composed of glass, iron and brick, and, therefore, completely fireproof. The main entrance is to be at the south end of the building, the total length of which, from south to north, will be 630 feet by 424 feet wide and 112 feet high at the center. The roof of the central nave is to be a semi-circle truss of glass and iron, which will make the light both in the nave, and at the sides, as perfect as possible.

The interior of the nave will contain the stage of the theater or music hall at the north end and the boxes and balconies on either side of it. These boxes and balconies will open behind on to elegant promenades supported by colonnades and inclosed with brick walls, where the audience can stroll about and meet their friends or where they can have refreshments served in adjacent

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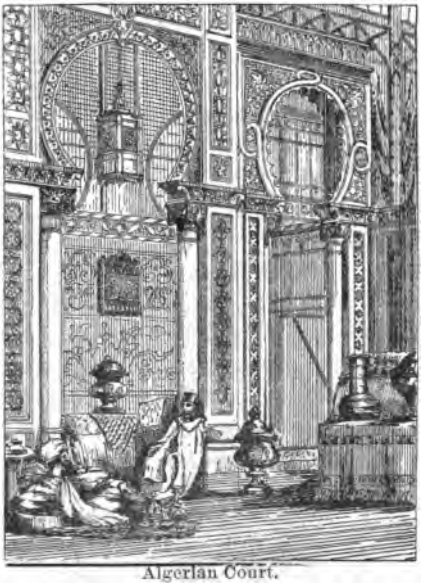
Permanent Exposition and Art Palace—Fair Grounds.

rooms between the acts or parts of play, opera or lecture. This part of the building, when in use for opera, concert or play, will be cut off from the main nave by a heavy "drop curtain" that will be composed of iron or other incombustible material. The music hall is designed to seat 4,000 people. When, however, as, for instance, in convention times, it is desirable to provide accommodations for greater numbers, the "drop" can be raised and the entire area of the central nave used as an auditorium. In this way 40,000 people can be seated and every one of them have a perfect view of the stage. No building of similar or anywhere nearly similar capacity is known to exist in the world.

On the right and left of the great nave, which by the way, will be filled with rare and exotic plants, shrubs, and trees, interspersed with fountains and made brilliant with the plumage of tropical birds, there are to be pernament exhibits made by merchants and manufacturers. This will all be placed in the

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two-story division of the wings. Outside of these and only to be reached by corridors that will bring the visitor past the exhibits will be a series of courts, similar to those in Sydenham palace, in which the architecture and ways of life of all ages and nearly all races will be displayed. There will be a Florentine court, a Pompeiian court, Ancient Roman, Grecian, Egyptian and Assyrian courts, courts illustrative of Mexico, China, Peru, Japan, Siam, the East Indian countries, Russia, Ancient England, and, in fact, of all ages and races that can be considered either instructive or interesting.



Algerian Court.



Egyptian Court.

This monster building with its interior courts, stage, exhibition halls, etc., was designed by and will be erected under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Walsh, the architect. Many of the grandest structures in St. Louis are from his designs and were erected under his guidance. The government building, the new St. Louis University group

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of buildings, the handsome club house and grand stand of the St. Louis Jockey Club, the Republic building and the Chamber of Commerce being a few of them.

The American Engraving Co., corner Washington avenue and Third street, have completely revolutionized the wood engraving business since their establishment here. Formerly those who required an artistic or well executed piece of wood engraving were under the necessity, many times, of having to look to New York for it, but since Mr. August Bayer, of this engraving company, located here, the very finest sketching, designing and wood engraving is executed by his company. He is from New York, having been engaged in the engraving line there from a youth up. The difference between two pieces of wood engraving of the same subject carved by different men, may be as unlike in their objects, which is to give a perfect illustration of the subject, as possible, one will be something like the design the other the exact reproduction. St. Louis is fortunate in having an institution such as the American Engraving Company.

It should be noted that in addition to the manufacturing, live stock, pork and beef packing interests of St. Louis, there are many large concerns engaged in these industries on the opposite bank of the Mississippi river in East St. Louis. They are for the most part really St. Louis people, the businesses run with St. Louis capital, but located there for special reasons. Among these large plants are those of Whittaker Pork Packing Co., St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., East St. Louis Packing and Provision Co., National Stock Yards, Heim Brewing Company.

The suburban resorts of prominence are Montesano Springs, 20 miles south, Creve Cœur Lake, 20 miles west, Florissant, about 20 miles N. W., and Kirkwood, 14 miles S. W. There are fine springs at each of these and the attendance during warm weather is large.

Becktold & Co. The Leading Book Manufacturers of the West. — One peculiarity of the Southwest is a conservatism which takes account of vested interests as well as of purely speculative interests. This conservatism is quite consistent with un-

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tiring energy and intelligent progress, but it builds in view of a past and of a future and not in the spirit of "after us the deluge." This conservatism may be better or worse than the "progressive spirit" which takes account of nothing but constant changes; still it is the spirit of business in the Southwest. It certainly results in prosperity and steady growth, even though it be lacking in élan.

The house of Becktold & Co., Publishers, Printers and Binders, may serve as an illustration. Beginning business in 1870, the firm undertook not to grow rich in a year, but to extend its business as rapidly as this could be done without risk to their customers, and instead of putting their whole effort into pushing their business, to reserve part of it for increasing their facilities and maintaining the excellence of the work done by them. It was the question of "the long run" or "the short run," and their wisdom has been vindicated by the result. The firm now occupies a quarter of a block in the heart of the business portion of the city; have every appliance known to the trade; have established a credit which causes them to be sought rather than to seek accommodation; and have become known to the trade throughout the country.

Their customers have learned to expect the best of work at the lowest prices which are remunerative; they have learned to rely implicitly upon any statement of the firm; and a single experience with the firm removes all thought of competition.

As the firm has enlarged its operations, and success has given them prominence in the community, they have been found to be acquainted with community interests and always ready to lend intelligent aid to these.

Always devoting their personal attention to their business, they constantly bear in mind that success requires for its continuance the same effort that created it. The reputation of the house is to be jeopardized neither by inattention nor by allowing the quality of the work done to deteriorate or charges to grow extravagant. "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work;" prosperity steadily increasing, rather than a sudden burst of success; a business

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which is to serve as the occupation of busy and honorable lives — these are the paramount aims of the firm. As their plant has grown greater the firm has extended its sphere beyond the limits of the city and there is no business center in the United States which is not familiar with the name and excellent work of Becktold & Co., 200–212 Pine street, St. Louis.



Becktold & Co.

In closing this work it is but proper to recognize the excellence of the mechanical workmanship, which has been done by the Nixon-Jones-Printing Co. This house is not only fully equipped with all the paraphernalia, etc., that goes to make up a complete printing and book-making house, but is presided over by gentlemen of experience in the several departments. Mr. Geo. M. Bartlett is Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. John T. Nixon is President and Manager.

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LINDELL BOULEVARD.

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INDEX TO CONTENTS.

Chapters.

	PAGE
Agricultural and Mechanical Assn	38
Amusements	70
Architecture	178
Cemeteries	168
Charitable Institutions	140
Churches	155
City Government and Buildings	15
Clubs	85
Commercial	208
Educational	99
Financial	194
Hotels	64
Insurance	191
Libraries	133
Military	83
Office & Mercantile Buildings	184
Parks	26
Press, The	77
Public Buildings	17
Railway Lines	44
Real Estate	170
River, The	60
Street Railways	40
Streets, Ways and Boulevards	8
Societies	93, 98
Then and now	5

Insets.

Bank Commerce Building opp.	196
Excelsior Manufacturing Co. Works, opp	272
Frontispiece (steel engraving), opp	5
Grand Avenue High School, opp	99
Haydock Bros. Building, opp	303
Lindell Boulevard, opp	334
Odd Fellows' Building, opp	184
St. Louis University, etc., opp	103
Tayon Avenue Bridge, opp	58
Turner Building, opp	177
Vandeventer Place, opp	25
Zoological Garden, scene in, opp	240

Digitized by Google

Illustrations.

	PAGE
Academy Visitation	119
Alexian Brothers Hospital	141
Algerian Court	331
American Central Insurance Co	192
American Wine Co	251
Ames Hall	138
Anheuser-Busch Brewery	276
Anzeiger Des Westerns	80
Armory	83
Augusta Free Hospital for Children	142
Bemis Bro. Bag Company	280
Benton Monument	63
Blair Monument	30
Bowman Dairy Company, The	315
Bridge	190
Cathedral, The	156
Central Type Foundry	290
Chester & Keller Manufacturing Co	279
Chestnut Street, East from Fourth	42
Christian Brothers' College	106
Chronicle, The Evening	79
Church of the Messiah	157
City Hall	15
City Hospital	151
Clark J. E. & Co	316
Cook Avenue M. E. Church South	163
Columbus Monument	35
Commerce and Architecture	5
Commercial Building	186
Concordia College	120
Conrades J. H. Chair Co	300
Cotton Exchange	204
Court House	14
Cramer G. Dry Plate Company	293
Crystal Plate Glass Company	266
Custom House & P. O	16
Davis Saml. C. & Co	244
Deere Mansur & Co	252
Drach Chas. A. & Co	292
Drew F. A. Glass Co	264
Drummond Tobacco Co	235
Eden College	122
Egyptian Court	331
Ehret-Warren Manufacturing Co	285
Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co	244
Equitable Building	44
Estey & Camp	308
Evans Bros. Tobacco Warehouse Co	234
Evans & Howard	220

Digitized by Google

PAGE

Exposition Building ... 75
Fair Grounds Exposition ... 330
Fire Department Building ... 19
First church built in St. Louis ... 155
First Congregational Church ... 159
First Presbyterian Church ... 160
Four Courts and Jail ... 17
Fourth street, north from Market ... 56
Fraatz Toy & Notion Co ... 323
Ganahl John J. Lumber Co ... 224
Gaus H. & Sons Manf'g Co ... 230
German Protestant Orphans' Home ... 146
Globe-Democrat ... 79
Good Samaritan Hospital ... 148
Gould Directory Co ... 327
Grand avenue Presbyterian Church ... 161
Grand Opera House ... 70
Green Tree Brewery Co ... 277
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co ... 247
Hanley James ... 304
Haydens The P. Saddlery Hardware Co ... 297
Haydock D. W ... 302
Haydock Bros ... between 302, 303
Hayes Jos. M. Woolen Co ... 312
Heisler Electric Light Co ... 320
High School ... 100
Homœopathic Medical College ... 113
Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites ... 152
Hotel of Early Days ... 64
House of Industry ... 140
Humboldt Monument ... 39
Hurst's Hotel ... 69
Huse & Loomis Ice & Transportation Co ... 278
Huttig Sash & Door Co ... 228
Hyatt H. A ... 294
Hydraulic-Press Brick Co ... 268, 271
Illumination ... 328
In Benton Park ... 40
In Forest Park ... 10, 12, 27
In Lafayette Park ... 22, 29, 31, 32, 41
In Shaw's Garden ... 34
In the Cemeteries ... 168, 169
In the Park ... 24
In Tower Grove Park ... 26, 36
Insane Asylum ... 149
Johnson Moses P. ... 256
Jones' Commercial College ... 116
Laclede Building ... 194
Law School, Washington University ... 127
Library St. Louis University ... 104
Liederkranz Hall ... 74
Liggett & Meyers Buildings ... 174

Digitized by Google

	PAGE
Lindell Hotel	67
Loretto Academy	117
Lungstras Dying & Cleaning Co. (2)	289
Manual Training School	123
Marine Hospital	153
Mary Institute	129
Marquette Club	88
Map 'Frisco Line	50
Map Wabash Western Railway	51
Mercantile Library	134
Merchants' Exchange	20
Merchants' Elevator	214
Methudy & Meyer	227
Mississippi Glass Co	267
Missouri Medical College	108
Moxter J. & Co	309
Murphy P. C	311
Murphy Varnish Co	287
Museum of Fine Arts	131
Museum St. Louis University	105
Newcomb Bros	312
Nicholson David	249
Old Spanish Fort	6
Old Stockade House	7
Olympic Theater	71
Pacific Oil Co	263
Peabody School	102
Philibert & Johanning Manufacturing Co	225
Pine street, east from Fourth	46
Poor House and Farm	154
Police Station, Lafayette Park	20
Private Residence	172
Public School Library	137
Regina Mills	216
Republic Building	77
Residence L. L. Culver	171
Residence Mrs. Brownell	179
Residence W. B. Manny	181
Rice, Stix & Co	243
Riddle, Rehbein & Co	229
Roe Building	187
Rohan Bros. Boiler Manufacturing Co	305
Roos Leonard	313
Rosenheim Block	189
Rumsey. L. M. Manufacturing Co	259
Scherpe & Koken Architectural Iron Co	282
Schotten Wm. & Co	307
Shultz Belting Co	299
Schwab Clothing Co	245
Second Baptist Church	158
Sellers John M	286
Shakespeare Monument	62

Digitized by Google

PAGE
Shaw's Garden, Entrance to..... 139
Smith Academy..... 125
Southern Hotel..... 65
Straus Jacob Saddlery Co..... 298
St. George's Episcopal Church..... 167
St. James Hotel..... 68
St. Paul's German Evangelical Church..... 166
St. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church..... 164
St. Louis Car Company..... 296
St. Louis Children's Hospital..... 143
St. Louis Club..... 85
St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons..... 110
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co..... 239
St. Louis from Illinois Shore..... 60
St. Louis Jockey Club..... 86
St. Louis Jockey Club Race Course..... 38
St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital..... 145
St. Louis News Company..... 81
St. Louis Post-Graduate College..... 112
St. Louis Seminary..... 114
St. Louis Shot Tower Co..... 282
St. Louis Sugar Refining Co..... 218
St. Louis Stamping Co..... 261, 262
St. Louis Union Stock Yards Co..... 209
Temple Israel..... 165
Thalmann B..... 291
Third street from Pine..... 8
Thompson N. D. Publishing Co..... 325
Union Depot..... 45
Union Market..... 206
Vandalia Line..... 42
Washington University..... 121
Water Tower, New..... 23
Water Works and Tower..... 21
Wellpott C. H. W..... 288
Westliche Post..... 80
Whitman Agricultural Co..... 255
Wood Walter A. Harvesting Machine Co..... 258
Wright James A. & Sons Carriage Co..... 301
Wrought Iron Range Co..... 310

Text.

Abstracts of Title, 173.
Academy of Visitation, 118.
Agricultural Implements, 251.
Alexian Bros. Hospital, 141.
America The, 81.
American Engraving Co., 332.
American Central Ins. Co., 191.
American Central Ins. Bldg., 188.
American Wines, 250.
American Exchange Bank, 196.
Apollo Hall, 73.
Anheuser-Busch, 276.
Anzeiger The, 80.
Architectural Iron, 281.
Athletic, 90, 91, 92.
Augusta Free Hospital, 142.

Digitized by Google

Bagging, 217.
Banks, 196.
Bank Commerce, 196.
Bank Commerce Building, 187.
Bank Directors, 198, 200.
Becktold & Co., 332.
Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 280.
Betts R. H. & Co., 177.
Blind Asylum, 150.
Blind Girls' Home, 144.
Boatmen's Savings Bank, 196.
Boots and Shoes, 246.
Boiler Making, 305.
Bowman Dairy Co., 314.
Bremen Bank, 196.
Brewing Industry, 274.
Brownell-Wight, 296.
Bryden Coal & Coke Co., 242.
Burlington System, 53.
Building Associations, 201.
Byrne John Jr. & Co., 176.
Car Manufacturing, 295.
Carriage Manufacturing, 301.
Central Type Foundry, 290.
Chair Manufacturing, 300.
Charter Oak Stoves, 272.
Chester & Keller, 279.
Clark J. E. & Co., 316.
Cleary Michael, 317.
Clothing Wholesale, 245.
Cairo Short Line, 55.
Central Mo. R. R., 57.
Centenary Methodist Church, 158.
Central Presbyterian Church, 163.
Chicago, Alton & St. L. R. R., 53.
Chicago, Burl'n & Quincy Ry., 58.
Chicago, St. L. & Paducah, 55.
Church of the Messiah, 157.
Chronicle The, 79.
City Hospital, 150.
Citizens' Savings Bank, 197.
Coal, 241.
Conrades J. H. C. Co., 300.
Cramer G. D. P. Co., 293.
Crystal Plate Glass Co., 265.
Coleman R. L. & Co., 8.
Concordia Club, 89.
Concordia College, 120.
College Christian Bros., 106.
Commercial Bank, 196.
Continental Bank, 196
Coffee, 217.
Cotton, 237.
Compressing Cotton, 238.
Covenant Mut. Life Ins. Co., 193.
Davis Sam'l C. & Co., 244.
Deere, Mansur & Co., 252.
Donaldson & Co., 197.
Drach Chas. A. & Co., 292.
Drew F. A. Glass Co., 265.
Drugs Wholesale, 236.
Drummond Tobacco Co., 234.
Dry Goods Wholesale, 242.
Dry Plates, 293.
Dun R. G. & Co., 206.
Eden College, 120.
Ehret-Warren Mfg. Co., 284.
Elevators, 214.
Elks Club, 89.
Estey & Camp, 308.
Evans Bros. T. W. Co., 233.
Evans & Howard, 219.
Excelsior Mfg. Co., 272, 273.
Exchanges, 203, 205.
Exposition, 75.
Female Hospital, 150.
Fisher & Co., 177.
First Congregational Church, 159.
Fire Clay and Products, 219.
Flour, 215.
Fourth National Bank, 196.
Fraatz Toy and Notion Co., 322.
Frankenthal A. & Bro., 248.
Franklin Bank, 196.
Furniture, 328.
Ganahl J. Lumber Co., 224.
Gaus H. & Sons Mfg. Co., 230.
Gaylord & Co., 197.
German Savings Institution, 8, 196.
Gentlemen's Driving Club, 90.
German-American Bank, 196.
Gents' Furnishings Wholesale, 248.
German General Prot. O. H., 147.
German Protestant, O. H., 146.
Germania Club, 89.
Globe-Democrat, 46, 78.
Good Samaritan Hospital, 148.
Gould Directory, 327.
Grable & Weber, 165.
Grain, 213.
Granite Ironware, 260.
Grand Opera House, 70.
Grand Avenue High School, 101.
Green Tree Brewery Co., 277.
Groceries Wholesale, 249.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., 247.

Digitized by Google

Hardware, 329.
Hatch Stephen D., 185, 194.
Hats and Caps, 247.
Hanley James, 304.
Harmonie Club, 89.
Hayes Jos. M. Woolen Co., 311.
Haydens Saddlery Co., 297.
Haydock D. W., 302.
Haydock Bros., 303.
Heisler Electric Light, 318.
High Wines, 217.
Hill, Fontaine & Co., 240.
Hoffman Sam'l H., 174.
Home for Aged Israelites, 152.
Hopkins H. S. & Co., opp. 58.
Hotel Barnum, 69.
Homœopathic Med. College, 113.
Huse & Loomis I. & T. Co., 278.
Hurst's Hotel, 69.
Huttig Sash and Door Co., 226.
Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., 267.
Hyatt H. A., 294.
Illinois & St. L. R. R., 54.
Indianapolis & St. L. R. R., 54.
Insane Asylum, 150.
International Bank, 196.
Iron, 328.
Jones Commercial College, 116.
Johnson Moses P., 256.
Kane D. P., 317.
Kensington Garden, 76.
Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, 225.
Koetter's Hotel, 69.
Kohn & Co., 198.
Laclede Building, 184.
Laclede Bank, 196.
Lafayette Bank, 196.
Lafayette Park Presb. Church, 162.
Laclede Hotel, 68.
Law Library, 138.
Leather Belting, 298.
Legg J. B., 171, 179.
Lindell Hotel, 66.
Liederkranz Hall, 73.
Live Stock, 208.
Little Bond Co., 198.
Loretto Academy, 117.
London Theater, 74.
Louisville & N. R. R., 57.
Lumber, 222.
Lungstras D. & C. Co., 289.
Marine Hospital, 151.
Markets, 207.
Mathews & W., 198.
Manufactured Tobacco, 282.
Marquette Club, 87.
Mechanics' Bank, 46, 196.
Merchants Elevator, 214.
Methudy & Meyer, 226.
Meyer Bros. Drug Co. 236.
Merchants National Bank, 196.
Mercantile Library, 133.
Mercantile Club, 87.
Merchants' Hotel 69.
Missouri Pacific R. R., 48.
Missouri Pacific Offices, 44.
Mississippi V. T. Co., 61.
Millinery, 248.
Mississippi Glass Co., 266.
Missouri Granite, 270.
Missouri Medical College, 107.
Miller L. Cass, 185, 194.
Mobile & Ohio R. R., 54.
Moxter J. & Co. 309.
Mullanphy Savings Bank, 197.
Murphy P. C., 310.
Murphy Varnish Co., 287.
Mullanphy Emigrant R. F., 154.
National Banks, 196.
Newcomb Brothers, 312.
Nelson & Noel, 198.
Nicholson David, 249.
Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 334.
N. W. Savings Bank, 197.
Odd Fellows Building, 184.
Ohio & Miss. R. R., 54.
Olympic Theater, 71.
Pacific Oil Co., 268.
People's Theater, 72.
Permanent Exposition, 329.
Pianos & Organs, 306.
Pilgrim Con. Church, 160.
Philibert & Johanning Mfg.Co.,225.
Pickwick Theater, 73.
Plate & Window Glass, 264.
Planters' House, 67.
Post-Dispatch, 80.
Pope's Theater, 74.
Provisions & Packing, 210.
Ramsey Chas. K., 181.
Regina Mills, 216.
Republic, 78.
Reynolds Thos. R. & Co., 173.
Rice, Stix & Co., 243.
Riddle, Rehbein & Co., 229.
Roe Bldg., 187.

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Rosenheim Block, 188.
Rosenheim Levis & Co., 248.
Rosenheim A. F., 189.
Rothschild Bros. 247.
Rowse E. S., 176.
Rohan Brothers, 305.
Roos Leonhard, 313.
Rumsey L. M. Mfg Co., 259.
Saddlery Wholesale, 297.
Safe Deposit Cos., 202.
Scherpe & Koken, 281.
Schotten Wm. & Co., 306.
Schulenburg & Boeckeler, 223.
Schwab Clothing Co., 245.
Schnaider's Garden, 74.
Sellers Jno. M., 56, 286.
Senter & Co., 241.
Second Presbyterian Church, 158.
Second Baptist Church, 158.
Shipments of Grain, 61.
Shultz Belting Company, 299.
St. Louis Car Company, 295.
St. Louis Bagging Company, 314.
St. Louis College Phy. & Surg., 109.
St. Louis Children's Hospital, 143.
St. Louis Gun Club, 90.
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co., 238.
St. Louis Public Library, 135.
St. Louis Post-Grad. College, 111.
St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, 145.
St. Louis National Bank, 196.
St. Louis Sugar Refinery, 217.
St. Louis Seminary, 114.
St. Louis Mercantile Library, 133.
St. Louis Stamping Co., 260 to 263.
St. Louis Shot Tower Co., 282.
St. Louis University, 103.
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., 49.
St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W. Ry., 52.
St. Louis & Central Ill., 53.
St. L., Alton & T. H. R. R. Co., 55.
St. Louis, Ark. & Texas Ry., 55.
St. Louis, K. C. & Colo. Ry., 56.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, 58.
St. Louis Transfer Co., 58.
St. Louis Republic, 78.
St. Louis Tribune, 81.
St. Louis News Company, 81.
St. Louis Club, 85.
St. Louis Bank-Note Company, 202.
St. Louis Jockey Club, 87.
St. L. Chess, Check. & W. Club, 90.
St. Louis Base Ball Assn., 90.
St. Luke's Hospital, 152.
St. James Hotel, 68.
Standard Theater, 73.
Southern Hotel, 65.
Star-Sayings, 79.
Southwestern System, 48.
Stoves, 272.
Syenite Granite Co., 270, 272.
Straus Jacob Saddlery Co., 298.
Soaps, etc., 327.
The Missouri Pacific R. R., 48.
Third National Bank, 196.
Thalmann B., 290.
Thompson N. D. Pub. Co., 323.
Tobacco, 231.
Toledo & St. L. R. R., 57.
Turner Chas. H. & Co., 177.
Turner Building, 185.
Turner R. E. & Bldg. Assn., 198.
Uhrig's Cave, 73.
University Club, 86.
Ursuline Academy, 132.
Varnish, 287.
Vandalia Line, 42, 52.
Venice, Marine and E. R. R., 57.
Wabash Western Ry., 50.
Washington University, 122.
Wash. av. Presbyterian Church, 162.
Walsh Thomas, 16, 331.
Westliche Post, 80.
Weil A. J. & Co., 198.
Wernse Wm. F. & Co., 198.
Wernse & Dieckman, 198.
Wellpott C. H. W., 288.
White Lead & Oil, 216.
Wholesale Drugs, 236.
Whitman Agricultural Co., 254.
Wine, American, 250.
Wiggins Ferry Co., 61.
Wolff M. A. & Co., 175.
Wood Walter A. & Co., 257.
Wooden Ware, 327.
Wright James A. Co., 301.
Wrought Iron Range Co., 309.
Young Ladies Seminary, 117.

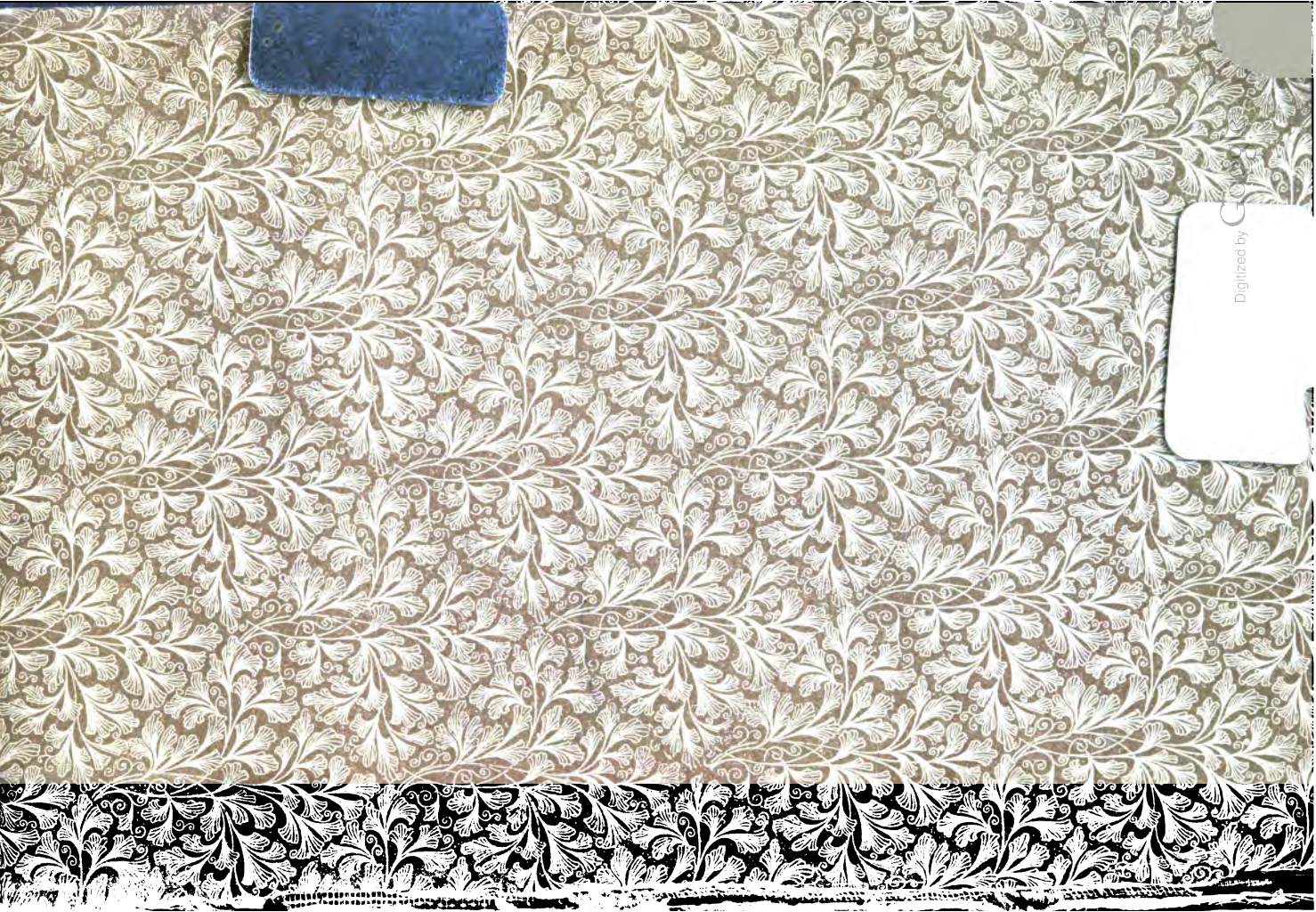
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